REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

FOR

1888-89.

LAHORE:
PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT PRESS.
MDCCCLXXXIX.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

FOR

1888-89.

Price Rs. 4.

LAHORE:
PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT PRESS.
MDCCCLXXXIX.

PRINTED BY M. J. SPILLANE,
SUPERINTENDENT, PUNJAB GOVERNMENT PRESS.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

APPENDICES.

I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

III.—PROTECTION.

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

MAPS and DIAGRAMS.

SUMMARY.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

FOR

1888-89.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE YEAR.—The year under report resembled the previous year, on the whole, so far as climatic conditions are concerned, the most noticeable feature in each case being the lateness of the cold weather rains, which, however, in both years came just in time to save the spring crops. The health of the Province cannot be said to have been good as a general rule, though the death-rate shows an improvement over that registered in 1887-88. The question of the food-supply and material condition of the poorer classes of the population was made the subject of a special enquiry during the year, and it is satisfactory to note that it has been generally reported that only in the case of the menial castes and the poorer classes of tenants, and then only in unusual years, is there any reason to believe that the standard of sustenance is apt to fall dangerously low. To meet the occurrence of special calamity, famine precautionary measures, including the preparation of schemes for famine prevention and relief, have been adopted for all districts which are likely to require them, and during the year under report the Provincial Famine Code was approved by the Government of India and issued to District Officers. The Lieutenant-Governor made a tour through the districts of Umballa, Karnál, Delhi and Gurgaon in the autumn of 1888, and visited the districts of Kohát, Pesháwar, Hazára and Ráwalpindi during the spring of the current year. His Honor also visited the Native State of Patiála.

2. NATIVE STATES.—The Patiála-Bhatinda Railway was practically completed during the year, and was opened for traffic throughout its length at the close of the present summer. The extension of this line from Bhatinda to Baháwalpur is still under consideration. The important branch of the Western Jumna Canal which it is proposed to take across the north of the Hissar District towards Sirsa will pass through part of the territory of the Patiála State, and that State will bear its proportionate cost of the work, as in the case of the Sirhind Canal. The arrangements made with the Native States of the Punjab to

enable them to carry out their offers of troops for the defence of the Empire have now been completed, and mark a special phase in the history of the States and their relations with the British Government. The contingents offered by the States of Patiála, Baháwalpur, Jínd, Nábha, Kapurthala, Farídkot and Máler Kotla and accepted by Government consist of 1,300 Cavalry and 3,400 Infantry, or 4,700 in all; and there is every reason to expect that these troops will be maintained in a state of high efficiency. The details of the contingent of each State are as follows:—

	Cavalry.	*Infantry.*
Patiála	600	1,000
Baháwalpur	150	300
Jínd	150	600
Nábha	150	600
Kapurthala	150	600
Farídkot	50	150
Máler Kotla	50	150

Some alterations may be made hereafter in the contingent of the Máler Kotla State. The detailed arrangements for each State were considered by the Lieutenant-Governor in consultation with its representatives who were deputed to Simla towards the end of the summer of 1888, and afterwards at a conference at which His Honor was assisted by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Military Member of the Council of His Excellency the Viceroy, and the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India. The Lieutenant-Governor has felt great pleasure in submitting the offers of service made by the States under his charge. These offers are in keeping with the traditions of the States ever since they came under the British Government, and have been cordially acknowledged by the Governor-General in Council. His Excellency the Viceroy also referred specially to the loyal offers of the States in his speech at the Darbár held at Patiála on 17th November. The inspection of the contingents of the Native States has been entrusted to Major Melliss and his Assistants, Major Drummond and Captain Hogge.

3. Regarding the internal history of the Native States there is but little to note. The administration of Patiála and Jínd remained in the hands of a Council of Regency throughout the year, and at his own request an Assistant Commissioner was again lent to the Rája of Mandi as an adviser. His Excellency the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava paid a visit to Patiála in honor of the marriage of the Mahárája, and the Nawáb of Baháwalpur and the Rájas of Nábha and Farídkot met His Excellency at Lahore in November 1888. The Lieutenant-Governor accompanied the Viceroy to Patiála, and the Rája of Kapurthala visited His Excellency there. Shortly after the close of the year it was arranged, in order to relieve the Commissioner of Delhi, that the Superintendent of Hill States should communicate direct with the Punjab Government in all matters connected with those States. Good progress is being made in inducing the States to adopt measures for the preservation of their forests, and important results may be expected from this hereafter. The Rája of Biláspur died in February 1889, and was succeeded by his son, Rája Bíje Chand, a minor. The construction during the year of a bridge over the Sutlej at Suni, of which half the cost was borne by the Rája of Suket and the Rána of Bhajji, was a public work of some importance.

4. Frontier.—The history of the North-West Frontier has been marked once more by one of those expeditions against trans-border tribes which are provoked by a long series of outrages committed against British subjects in British territory and by absolute refusal to refrain from such conduct and make compensation. The narrative of the events which led to the second Black Mountain Expedition in November 1888 was recorded in the Summary of the Administration Report of last year, and is briefly stated under the notice of the various tribes concerned in the body of the present Report. As regards the principal offenders, namely the Hassanzais and the Akazais, the expedition may be said to have been wholly successful. As regards the Allaiwáls, the lateness of the season prevented the same results being fully attained, but the people of the Allai country have now learnt that the British Government can move troops into the middle of their villages whenever it may consider that it has sufficient justification for doing so. The history of the expedition was briefly as follows.

5. As the Hassanzais persistently refused to release the British subjects captured by them, to pay the fine of Rs. 5,000 imposed upon them, and to give hostages for future good conduct and to control their chief, the force collected for the expedition under Major-General McQueen, C.B., now Sir John McQueen, K.C.B., crossed the border early in October, and proceeded to occupy their country in four columns. The first of these under General Galbraith, Commanding the 2nd Brigade, marched by the road along the left bank of the Indus and operated on the west of the Black Mountain. The other three columns under the Major-General Commanding, and Brigadier-General Channer, in command of the first Brigade, attacked from the east side. The force consisted of 3 Mountain Batteries, 4 battalions of British and 8 battalions of Native Infantry, 1 battalion of Pioneers, and 1 Company of Sappers and Miners, while the field reserve comprised one regiment of cavalry and 2 battalions of British and Native Infantry. On the very day of its advance from Darband, the first column was resisted and attacked near Kot Khai by a large gathering of tribesmen: the engagement ended with the repulse of a charge made by a party of tribesmen and Hindústáni fanatics, who were killed almost to a man. On the following day the columns from Agror reached the crest of the Black Mountain after some fighting, and were there checked for a while by the extreme difficulty of the ground. On the 9th October, however, after various minor operations a force proceeded from the crest to Seri, the village of the chief of the Hassanzais, and seized the place after experiencing very little opposition; and on the following day two important villages of the Akazais were captured. Meanwhile the River Column had advanced north and crossed to the right of the river from Kunhar, and, after destroying the Hindustáni fort and colony at Maidán, had seized the most important Hassanzai villages there; and the tribe, seeing that the game was up, sent in a deputation to treat for terms and paid up the whole of the fine imposed on them, which had been increased on account of their opposition. On 17th October the Akazai village of Kan was destroyed, and thereupon the Akazai also tendered full submission.

6. Attention was then turned to the Parári Sayads, some of whose villages had already been punished in consequence of the annoyance which they had caused to our troops and convoys during the advance. As these men declined to submit to the terms dictated, some of their more distant villages were visited on 24th October,

and finally a full jirga attended and made complete submission on 3rd November. The Tikriwáls also submitted and paid the fine of Rs. 1,000 imposed on them. Before this the troops under General Channer had been moved to Thákot, where a slight opposition was encountered, and then the turn of the Allaiwáls came. The force detached for this expedition moved from Maidán in Nindhar on 31st October and reached the Chela watershed of the Allai country after overcoming the opposition offered on the hills the following day. On the 3rd of November a force under General Channer went down to Pokal, the village of Arsala Khán, the chief and principal offender, and burnt it as a punishment, returning the same day. While the troops were returning they were closely pursued by the followers of Arsala Khán and some Allaiwáls, who suffered for their temerity. The general withdrawal of the troops engaged on the expedition was commenced after 5th November, and was practically completed by the 12th. The country over which the troops had to operate on the Black Mountain was exceedingly difficult, and the cold to which they were exposed was very great. The services of Major-General Sir John McQueen and of the force under him received the special acknowledgments of the Government of India and of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, who expressed his concurrence in the sentiments expressed by the Governor-General in Council in respect to the skilful manner in which the operations were conducted and the satisfactory results which had been achieved. The services rendered by Colonel Ommanney, C. S. I., Commissioner of Pesháwar and Chief Political Officer, and by Mr. F. D. Cunningham, C. I. E., Deputy Commissioner of Hazára, were also specially brought to the notice of the Government of India. A detachment of the Khaibar Rifles served on the expedition and particularly distinguished itself in the attack on the pass to the Allai country.

7. As has been already said the results of the expedition were perfectly successful in the main. The Hassanzais, Akazais and Parári Sayads made unqualified submission to the terms imposed upon them. The first have paid their fine of Rs. 7,500 in cattle, have given hostages for good behaviour, and in full jirga have accepted complete responsibility for the conduct of their chief, Háshim Ali. The second have paid a fine of Rs. 4,000 in cash and cattle, have given five leading men as hostages, have accepted responsibility for future good conduct on the part of the Hassanzai chief, and, like the Hassanzai, have bound themselves not to molest British troops or officials on the Black Mountain. The third have paid a fine of Rs. 1,500, and have given hostages for future good conduct. The Allaiwáls have not made open submission, but the lesson taught them will probably have its full effect. The chief of the tribe, Arsala Khán, is the real difficulty in the way of a settlement with it as a body, the smaller leading men having no wish to be at enmity with the British Government. The Hindustánís have suffered a severe loss in the members of their colony who were killed at Kot Khái, and a still greater loss in prestige from the fact that the majority of the fanatics stood aloof during the campaign, and that their stronghold was blown up by the River Column. They are at present scattered among the Chaggarzai and Akhund Khel, but will no doubt presently settle down somewhere.

8. One more tribe requires notice in connection with the late expedition—the Chaggarzais. There were no old scores to settle with this tribe, but their conduct during the early part of the expedition made it probable at one time

that it would be necessary to inflict punishment on them also. The rapidity, however, with which the opposition of the Hassanzai was crushed prevented the Chaggarzais from committing open hostilities as a tribe, and it was finally decided not to enter their country. Since the close of the expedition a large deputation of the leading tribesmen has visited Abbott-abad and tacitly abandoned the cause of Abdulla Khán of Dilbori, whose claims they had insolently espoused for some years back. It may be added that since the close of the year Abdulla Khán has given himself up to undergo imprisonment for his past misconduct, and that there is every reason to believe that the Chaggarzai have learnt a lesson from the punishment inflicted on their neighbours, which they cannot fail to have perceived might have been easily extended to them had the British Government decided to adopt such a course.

9. Some time previous to the expedition Ali Gauhar Khán, Khán of Agror, whose country runs with the Black Mountain, and his principal agent, Fazl Ali, had been arrested on account of treasonable practices in which they had taken part. The facts of the case were fully reported to the Government of India early in the summer, and the conclusion formed of the complicity of the Khán and his agent in the Agror border outrages was accepted by the Supreme Government. They were therefore both detained as State prisoners, and the Khán was removed to Ráwalpindi, and afterwards to Dharmsála, where he still is. The agent, Fazl Ali, succeeded in making his escape from the lock-up at Haripur during the commotion caused by preparations for the expedition. The jágír of the Khán was forfeited, and his estate is at present under the management of the Deputy Commissioner of Hazára. The whole question will be shortly submitted for the orders of the Supreme Government.

10. The state of the border of the Pesháwar District during the year does not call for special notice. Slight excitement prevailed among the tribes of Boner and Swat at the time of the Black Mountain Expedition, but it soon quieted down. The same cause led to an attack on the District Superintendent of Police by a Gadún, for which the tribe was fined a sum of Rs. 1,000. The conduct of some of the Khaibar tribes has not been altogether satisfactory, and the Kuki Khels in particular have been behaving in a way which may necessitate strong measures unless the conduct of the tribesmen changes for the better. The gallant services of a detachment of Khaibar Rifles during the Black Mountain Expedition have already been noticed. The state of things on the Míranzai border of the Kohát District has continued to be distinctly unsatisfactory. As will be seen from reference to the present Report, the conduct of the Mulla Khels, the Rabia Khels and the Akhels has been exceedingly bad, and it has been necessary to propose that strong measures should be taken with regard to these tribes. At present there is an improvement in their conduct, and it is now possible that the adoption of extreme measures may be avoided. The whole subject is receiving the most careful attention of the local officers and of the Lieutenant-Governor. As noted in the Report of last year, Mr. Udny was unable to effect any settlement of the disputes between the Turís of the Kurram Valley and their neighbours owing to the attitude taken by the Commission deputed by His Highness the Amír.

11. There is also but little to note regarding the border of the Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan Districts. The misbehaviour of the Mahsúds in February 1888 on the occasion of Mr. Ogilvie's attempt to effect a survey of the Gomal Pass was noticed in the Report of last year. Since then the conduct of the tribe and of the adjoining Shiránís has been generally good, and the attitude of the Mahsúds towards the British Government appears to be undergoing a decided change for the better,—a circumstance which will doubtless prove of importance hereafter. Some troubles arose among the hill sections of the Legháris and Gurchanís of the Dera Ghází Khan District, and further trouble has occurred since the close of the year in connection with a murder of a Leghári committed in Baháwalpur, in which Sardár Jalab Khán, the leading man of the Gurchanís, was suspected of being concerned. Quiet has since been restored, and punishment has been inflicted for the breaches of the peace which took place; and it may be hoped that the feud caused by the above incident will not spread further. The completion of the frontier road which runs mainly to the west of the tribes of the Dera Ghází Khan District will necessarily have a great effect on the completion of their pacification and civilisation.

12. SETTLEMENTS.—The progress made during the year in each of the districts under Settlement is briefly noticed in Chapter II of the Report. It will be seen that operations have been brought to a close in three districts, and that two new districts, Gujrát and Gujránwála, have been placed under Settlement, while part of a third (South Ferozepore) has been added since its close. Some administrative inconvenience has been caused by the absorption of so many officers for Settlement duties; but the importance of the financial considerations involved required that the introduction of revised assessments in districts in which the present leases have expired should be effected with as little delay as possible. As stated in last year's Report the enhancement of revenue secured from the Karnál, Umballa and Ferozepore Districts amounted to $4\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs of rupees. The additional revenue anticipated from re-assessment in the districts now under Settlement, exclusive of South Ferozepore, is over 13 lakhs of rupees. It is expected that much of that increase accruing from the Hissar, Gurdáspur and Shahpur Districts will be realized during the year 1890-91. During the past year a circular containing full instructions for the guidance of Settlement Officers in revising land revenue assessments has been issued, and orders have also recently been published with the object of curtailing the length of Settlement Reports and providing for their preparation on a regular plan as part of the system under which the Gazetteers of the Province will be brought under periodical revision. The progress in Settlements has on the whole been satisfactory, though in those most recently started it was possible to do but little more than thoroughly instruct the Patwári agency. The sudden death at the close of the year of Colonel Wace, Senior Financial Commissioner of the Punjab and formerly Settlement Commissioner, will be severely felt in all Settlement operations of the Province, and the loss of this experienced officer is deeply regretted by all those who have worked under him and by the Lieutenant-Governor. The survey of the Kángra District was continued by the Himalayan party during the year, and data were prepared by the Plains party for checking the Settlement maps of the Lahore, Gujrát, Gujránwála and Siálkot Districts. The Forest survey of the Bashahr State was also pushed on.

13. Land Revenue.—The facts and figures relating to land revenue which are given in Chapter II of this volume are taken from the Revenue Administration Report last published—that for the year ending September 30th, 1888. The change from the financial to the agricultural year was briefly noticed in the opening paragraph of Chapter II of last year's Report. In the first year of its operation the change has necessarily entailed some difficulties in the matter of exhibiting the results of the year under report in comparison with those of previous years, and too much stress cannot be laid on increases or decreases of revenue brought out by such comparisons. It may, however, be stated that the land revenue collections were the highest on record, which was chiefly due, outside the general prevalence of favourable seasons, to the introduction of the new assessments in parts of the Umballa and Ferozepore Districts. An increased revenue was also yielded by water-advantage rates and by fluctuating assessments in riverain tracts. Considerable suspensions were granted in the Ráwalpindi District and in the Thal tracts of Shahpur, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, in which unusual drought has existed for several years. Most of the revenue suspended in the first-mentioned district has since been collected. Under the orders of the Local Government, and in accordance with the general policy indicated by the Government of India in 1882, the Financial Commissioners have recently issued a circular on the subject of remissions and suspensions of land revenue, which will prove, it is hoped, a useful guide to Revenue officers in this important branch of administration. There is nothing in the history of the year connected with advances for agricultural improvements or the management of the estates of wards of court which calls for special notice in the present review.

14. Legislation.—No Acts of great importance affecting the Punjab only became law during the year. The Punjab Courts Act of 1884 was amended by Act XIII of 1888. The object of the amendment was to enable the Chief Court to deal more expeditiously with its accumulated arrears and to prevent their accumulation in future, and to relieve Divisional Courts of some appellate business. The powers of Chief Court Judges sitting singly have been increased, and the right of appeal in certain civil cases has been restricted, and the Local Government has been given powers to appoint Additional Divisional or Additional District Judges in cases in which the business pending requires the aid of an additional officer for its speedy disposal.

15. Crime.—The number of offences reported and admitted to have occurred has still further increased during the year; and allowing for the facts that crime is undoubtedly more accurately reported than it used to be, and that more false and frivolous complaints are included in the statistics than formerly, still there can be no question that the reported increase is in many districts and in respect to certain classes of crime real, on the other hand it is satisfactory to find that murders decreased by 57 cases. As regards non-cognisable cases, it is well known that many such offences are brought to trial which have no foundation in fact. The people are apt to use the Criminal Courts as a cheaper and more expeditious means of obtaining their ends than the Civil Courts, and complaints are often lodged simply in order that a man may have something on record against the opposite party to be used afterwards should occasion require. A large number of bad characters were put on security to be of good behaviour during

the year. The number of cases disposed of under the Frontier Crimes Regulation shows a considerable increase, and no doubt it is partly owing to the beneficial action of this Regulation that murders have diminished considerably.

As was noticed in last year's Report a special Prosecutor has been appointed to conduct Sessions cases on behalf of Government in the Peshâwar Division. A scheme for extending a similar system to other Divisions is under the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor, and it is hoped that some practical results will be shortly attained.

Measures are also in contemplation for increasing the number of Police, by providing an adequate reserve in each district, and legislative proposals have been made to the Supreme Government for the surveillance of habitual offenders.

16. JAILS.—The number of admissions into jail during the year fell as compared with the year previous, but the average jail population rose owing to the sentences passed having been more severe. The average jail population has been increasing since 1885, for reasons which have been dealt with under the head of Crime. The mortality of the jails of the Province has fallen somewhat since last year, but is still abnormally high in the Lahore Central Jail, the Umballa Jail, the Chenáwán Jail, and the Mooltan and Ráwalpindi Jails. An outbreak of typhus, which might have not occurred but for inefficient quarantine arrangements, which are being remedied, occurred in the Pesháwar Jail. The high death-rate in the other jails mentioned is partly attributed by some authorities to overcrowding. The Lahore Central Jail has therefore been relieved by the transfer of prisoners to the new Mooltan Jail, and the District Jails at Ráwalpindi and Montgomery are to be converted into Central Jails. A step in the direction of isolating juvenile convicts has been taken by the construction of fifty cells and a workshop for juveniles in the Lahore Central Jail.

17. As many as 22 per cent. of the total number of the convicts admitted into jail were under sentences of one month or less. Of the jail population 69·9 per cent. were Muhammadans and 29·8 per cent. Hindús (including Sikhs). The figures given in the Census Report of the population of the Province are 10,500,000 Muhammadans and 7,000,000 Hindús. It is satisfactory to find that the number of old offenders identified before conviction is increasing. Owing to the limitation of accommodation it has not yet been found possible to perfect the arrangements for the isolation of "habitual offenders." As regards discipline, the larger number of punishments given for offences relating to work would seem to imply stricter supervision. The number of floggings has diminished. The system of paid convict warders has worked well at Chenáwán. The earnings of the jails have fallen-off during the year, mainly owing to the smaller number of prisoners employed on canal work at Chenáwán. The question of improving the management of the jails in this Province received special consideration during the year 1888, and some important steps have been initiated : a final solution, however, of many difficulties connected with the prison administration cannot be reached until the Government is in a position to pass orders on the numerous points discussed in the valuable report recently furnished to the Government of India by Dr. Walker and Dr. Lethbridge. Meanwhile the extension of the system of Central Jails is being pushed forward as rapidly as the provision of funds at the disposal of the Local Government will allow.

18. CIVIL JUSTICE.—The number of civil suits instituted during the year was higher than in any of the preceding three years and but little short of the figures for the year 1884. It was expected that the change in the Revenue law of the Province made towards the end of 1887, whereby certain classes of suits were transferred from the Civil to the Revenue Courts, would have the effect of reducing litigation in the Civil Courts. This expectation, however, has not been realized. The most noticeable increase occurs in suits affecting immoveable property, while simple money suits otherwise than on bonds have also largely increased. Suits on registered bonds have at the same time diminished in number. The great apparent rise in the value of certain classes of suits reported is largely due to the operation of the Suits Valuation Act which became law during the year, and cannot therefore be considered as representing a corresponding increase in the real value of property forming the subject of litigation.

The Courts subordinate to the Chief Court decided as many as 268,174 suits, and, though there was a pending file of 17,799 cases at the close of the year, this figure cannot be considered excessive in the face of the large number of disposals. The returns show that year by year Extra Assistant Commissioners and Judges of Small Cause Courts are doing a smaller and Munsiffs a larger proportion of the civil work of the Province. As far as Extra Assistant Commissioners are concerned this result is to be expected, as they in their magisterial capacity are the chief agency for dealing with the heavy criminal work of the Province which has increased during the past few years. A satisfactory feature in the returns is a tendency of the Courts to resort year by year more sparingly to the practice of issuing commissions for local enquiry. The Courts also made moderate use of the discretion given them to award interest on sums decreed; for in only 72 cases was interest so allowed without the consent of the judgment-debtor. Some 47 per cent. of the decrees, for the execution of which process issued, proved wholly infructuous. This number is undoubtedly large, though perhaps not larger than in other Provinces, and the question of improving the working of Civil Courts in this respect is under special consideration.

19. The number of appeals instituted in District Courts rose during the year, as was to be expected, with the rise in the number of original suits instituted. On the other hand, the number of appeals instituted in Divisional Courts fell somewhat, probably owing to the amendment of the law of appeal effected by the Punjab Courts Acts, 1888. It is satisfactory to notice that the file of pending cases in Divisional Courts was considerably reduced owing to the appointment of an additional Judge who worked for several months during the year. The amount of civil business before the Chief Court shows an increase as compared with 1887-88, but is less than in 1886-87. The Court consisted of six Judges for about eight months and of five Judges for the remaining four months of the year. Notwithstanding this the accumulated arrears had been but slightly reduced at its close. A sixth Judge was again maintained during the first eight months of the current year and withdrawn on the advent of the vacation.

20. REGISTRATION.—The number of documents registered during 1888-89 is still larger than in the year before, the most noticeable feature being the increase

in the number of agricultural mortgages, which rose from 34,345 to 36,294, or about 6 per cent. It seems probable that a certain portion of these registrations relate to old transactions which have been brought to light by the increased accuracy of the new system of Land Record. The figures, however, even if interpreted in the most favourable light, appear to point to an undoubted increasing indebtedness among the agricultural population. This question, as already noticed, has for some time engaged the attention of the Government.

21. MILITARY.—The Black Mountain Expedition and its successful issue have already been alluded to in the sections dealing with the Frontier.

The only other matters calling for remark are the formation of a Volunteer Reserve and the organisation of the armies of Native States. No great progress has been made as yet in the former matter, but it is hoped that some definite organisation will shortly be adopted. The measures taken as regards the scheme for the improved efficiency of the armies of Native States in connection with the general scheme for placing the defences of the Empire on a more satisfactory footing have been noticed under the head of Native States. A considerable number of Punjabís continue to be required for the Military Police in Burma, and during the year three fresh Companies of Punjabís were raised for service in that Province. No difficulty is experienced in obtaining men fit for this service.

22. MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.—The subject of Municipal taxation, and more particularly of the reform of the octroi tax, continued to engage the attention of the Punjab Government, and some progress was made with the work of preparing standard tables of the estimated local consumption of the various dutiable articles for the better control of the octroi in the several Municipalities. The number of taxing offices was reduced from 161 to 158 by the abolition of three petty Municipalities in the Kángra District, and rules for the grant of refunds were either made or under consideration in the principal Municipalities of the Province. The most important event of the year, so far as the Municipal administration was concerned, was the institution of the Provincial Loan Account described in paragraph 29 of this Summary. The Punjab Government had previously made special efforts to have prepared for each district a list of the works of sanitary improvement of which the principal towns were most in need, and to expedite the completion of plans and estimates for long-pending projects in some of the larger Municipalities. Schemes of water-supply, drainage and sewerage however cost much larger sums of money than the Punjab Municipalities can possibly provide without borrowing, and as the Government of India had practically suspended the rules for the grant of loans to Municipalities by Government, and loans in the market, if forthcoming at all, could only be obtained at prohibitive rates of interest, any progress in the provision of such works in the cities of the Province seemed well nigh hopeless. The Provincial Loan Account has, however, materially altered the position, and it is confidently hoped that by means of the grants placed at its disposal annually in that account the Punjab Government will now be able to further the construction of sanitary and other works of local improvement in the Province. A beginning was made in this direction in the year under report by the grant of a loan of Rs. 1,50,000 to the Pesháwar Municipality for the construction of water-works in that city estimated to cost over three lakhs.

Loans will also be given immediately for water-supply projects in Umballa and Delhi, work on which has already begun, and for the completion of drainage works in Ludhiána; and it is probable that in the near future a sewerage scheme will be undertaken in Delhi and water-works scheme in Amritsar.

23. CROPS, PRICES AND WAGES.—The total area under crops during the year was nearly three per cent. in excess of the area cropped during the previous year. This improvement is due to the favourable conditions affecting the spring crops of the current year, which as regards outturn as well as area were above the average. There was a slight falling-off in the area of the monsoon crops of the year 1888, chiefly noticeable in the case of the pulses and millets, but the area and outturn of the cotton crops have improved. The spring harvest in this Province is the more important of the two, and the increase which has this year taken place in the area and yield of its main staples—wheat, barley and oil-seeds—is very satisfactory. In the case of wheat the estimated outturn shows an increase of nearly 8,000,000 cwts. over the outturn of the previous year, which, as noted in last year's Report, was in this respect better than its predecessor. Prices, as might be expected, have generally fallen consequent upon the increased production of food grains. A tendency towards equalization of prices in the several districts of the Province has been noticeable of late years,—a result which illustrates the usefulness of railways as a famine preventive agency. The export demand for oil-seeds has, notwithstanding improved harvests and a larger outturn, considerably enhanced the price of this staple. Rape-seed is the crop principally exported, the trade being chiefly with Bombay. A new quinquennial table of wages is appended to the Report. From this it will be seen that during the last five years only a slight increase has taken place in the cost of manual labour, and that the cost of hiring animals has slightly decreased.

24. FORESTS.—The financial results of the working of the Punjab Forests during 1888-89 proved very successful, the net income yielded having exceeded that of any previous year, but a portion of this income was derived from the sale of stock which, as explained in last year's Report, had been left on hand owing to the Engineer-in-Chief of the Patiála-Bhatinda Railway not being prepared to take over the sleepers which were ready for delivery to him. As regards the administrative operations of the Forest Department there is little to record. An area was reserved in the Mooltan District to be treated as an irrigated plantation in connection with the Sidhnái Canal. The apprehension that there would not be sufficient demand to take up the outturn of the Chánga Mánga Plantation in accordance with the Working Plan has now been set at rest, and it is reported that the conditions of the fuel market would enable the whole annual supply to be disposed of at favourable rates should the Railway not require it. There was an increase as compared with last year in the area of forests damaged by fires, but in both years the area burnt over was small. Forest offences have decreased in number, while the percentage of convictions has increased. The policy of compounding minor offences in accordance with the provisions of the Forest Act is receiving greater attention. The Department was from various causes somewhat short-handed during the year, and much difficulty was at times experienced in filling up the places of officers going on leave. Final orders have still to be passed on the reports of the settlement of the forests in Kángra and Kulu.

25. TRADE.—The Internal Trade Report for the year 1888-89, the main features of which are set forth in Chapter IV of this volume, is a full one, and may be consulted with advantage by those interested in the subject. Reviewing the trade returns of the past six or seven years, it is found that import trade is steadily progressive, this tendency being most marked in the case of European cotton piece-goods, which in the year under report constituted two-fifths of the total imports of the Punjab. Export trade, which consists chiefly of food-grains and raw products, is subject to great fluctuations consequent upon the varying character of the seasons in this Province, and prices ruling in Europe. The present year may be considered an average one. The two preceding years were years of depression consequent upon indifferent harvests ; while the years 1884-85 and 1885-86 were characterized by an abnormal activity in the export of food-grains and oil-seeds. The trade by land with the countries on the northern and western frontiers of the Province does not, except in the case of Kashmir, show any tendency to expand. The exclusion of Indian merchandise from the marts of Central Asia and the prohibitive dues exacted by the Amír of Afghánistán are exercising a prejudicial effect upon the trade with these countries, and it is to be feared that the falling-off in the export of European and Indian cotton goods and tea is likely to become permanent. On the other hand, increased facilities of communication are exercising a stimulating influence on the trade with Kashmir, which, especially in the case of exports from the Punjab, is decidedly progressive.

26. PUBLIC WORKS.—The North-West Frontier Road may now be said to have been completed. During the year 1888-89 more than eleven lakhs of rupees were spent on its construction, making a total expenditure of Rs. 27,52,337 The important bridges over the Kurram and Gambila rivers were finished since the close of the year. The Dera Gházi Khan-Pishín Road was also practically completed, and the road opened for traffic in September 1888. Certain works connected with the supply of water still remain to be executed. The road from Murree to Kohála on the Jhelum river was opened for wheel traffic during the year, and when the further section which runs through Kashmir territory has been completed, wheel traffic will be able to proceed without a break from Ráwalpindi to Kashmir. Among more important civil buildings, the Chief Court at Lahore, with its subsidiary structures, was finished, as also new Courts at Ráwalpindi for the Divisional and District Judges ; several new Munsiffs' Courts were completed, and a new Church at Ludhiána. Archæological and historical buildings received attention as funds permitted, and up to the end of the year more than Rs. 10,000 had been expended on the restoration of the Emperor Jehángír's tomb at Shahdara, in the neighbourhood of Lahore. Useful additions were made to several jails, the most important work being the construction of sixty solitary cells and a workshop for juvenile offenders in the Lahore Central Jail. The extension of the system of Central Jails having been definitely approved, plans have been drawn out for the location of Central Jails at Ráwalpindi and Montgomery, and it is hoped that work will shortly be commenced for adapting the existing buildings at those places to meet the increased accommodation which will be required. Good progress was made on the Aitchison College at Lahore, two of the three boarding-houses and the Governor's residence being completed. The Lady Aitchison Hospital for women was formally opened in November 1888

by Her Excellency the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, while the new buildings at the Lahore Veterinary School were completed.

27. Regarding the expenditure on miscellaneous works a satisfactory feature is the fact that about one lakh of rupees more than the average of the last two years was spent on the construction and repairs of roads, which probably more than any other class of work benefit the public generally. In railways also good progress was effected. The Bhatinda-Patiála extension of the Rájpura-Patiála line was pushed on with energy; the earth-work and the brick-work of all the bridges was completed, and since the close of the year the line has been opened for public traffic. The Delhi-Kálka line, the first railway undertaken in the Punjab by private enterprise without a State guarantee, was commenced, and since the year ended considerable advance has been made in the earth-works and piers of the bridges. The survey of the Bhatinda-Baháwalpur line was undertaken, and should this extension be ultimately effected, the distance between Umballa and Karáchi will be shortened by 122 miles. While dwelling on the subject of railways, it will not be out of place to allude to the opening of the bridge across the Indus at Sukkur in the spring of 1889, which brings the Punjab into continuous communication with the seaboard at Karáchi. Among the more important works undertaken by Municipalities may be mentioned the scheme for supplying the city of Pesháwar with water, in which satisfactory progress was made; the Gujránwála drainage works, which are being pushed on; and the Delhi water-supply and drainage scheme, which has been long under consideration and at length is about to be put in hand.

28. Irrigation.—The progress in the development of irrigation noticed in last year's Report continued, and the success which has attended the improvement of existing canals affords ample grounds for confidence in the prospects of new projects. No new canal was opened during the year. The Chenab Canal is still under construction, but some 47,000 acres were irrigated from the completed portion. Sanction has been received to the Jhelum and Sirsa Canal projects, and the latter work has now been taken in hand. The construction of three small canals in the Mooltan District to irrigate certain tracts which could not be reached by the Sidhnai Canal will also shortly be proceeded with. The success of the work just mentioned, which was referred to in last year's Report, has been eclipsed by the results of the present year, which show an irrigated area of 100,000 acres, or about half as much more than was contemplated in the project estimate. The total area irrigated by all canals was 2,581,734 acres, showing an increase of 331,653 acres as compared with 1887-88, and of 631,094 acres as compared with 1886-87. This increase is distributed over all the canal systems of the Province. The various works of maintenance and improvement carried out on the several canals are described in the body of the Report. The sanctioned distributary system of the Sirhind Canal is now complete on all but the Bhatinda Branch, but to meet the requirements of certain portions of the Ferozepore District an extension of the distributary channels in this direction will be undertaken. The steady development of irrigation on this canal is very satisfactory. In last year's Report it was shown that a tide of financial prosperity had then commenced to set in, and that the working of those canals which are classed as Productive Works had yielded

during the year 1887-88, after all working expenses and interest charges had been provided for, a net profit of 1½ lakhs of rupees as compared with a loss of 5 lakhs in the previous year. This result is still maintained, and the profit for the year under report is Rs. 1,64,313. The minor canals which are not classed as Productive Works show even a greater increase in income, the percentage of profit having risen from 10·15 to 14·06 per cent. on the capital invested.

29. FINANCE.—The Province may be said to have completely recovered during the year under review from the financial depression which characterised the period immediately preceding the previous twelve months. The Land Revenue and the receipts from Stamps, Excise, Provincial Rates, Assessed Taxes, Forests and Registration were the highest on record, and compared with those of 1887-88 the accounts show an increase of net revenue under all heads not far short of four lakhs. An important extension of the scheme of decentralization was effected by the establishment of the Provincial Loan Account, whereby the Provincial Government undertook the entire financial responsibility for State loans and advances to Municipalities, agriculturists and others, and has been empowered to grant such loans within a limited amount, to be fixed annually by the Supreme Government. The importance of the Loan Account lies chiefly in the opportunity which it affords for the carrying out of sanitary and other projects of local improvement in the large towns of the Province. Municipalities had previously found it practically impossible to provide funds for the execution of water-works and drainage and other schemes because the Government declined to give them loans from the general revenues, and, on the other hand, the rate of interest charged for loans in the open market was so high as to be almost prohibitive. This difficulty has now been removed, and it is hoped that by a judicious allotment of the grants annually placed at the disposal of Government for the purpose in the Provincial Loan Account it will be possible to carry out some at least of the more important projects of local improvement in the near future.

30. DISTRICT BOARDS.—The business of substituting District and Local Boards constituted under Act XX of 1883 for the old District Committees constituted under Act V of 1878 was completed during the year. There was a substantial increase in the income of the District Funds administered by these Bodies, and a further satisfactory feature in their accounts is the larger outlay on Public Works. Further progress was made in the direction of entrusting the Boards with the control of Revenue and Services of a local character previously reserved as Provincial and with the care of Provincial properties and public works suitable for local management. The majority of the Boards are still new to the important duties vested in them by the Act under which they are constituted, and except in one district they continued to be presided over by Deputy Commissioners. Some of them, however, have evinced great interest in the duties with which they have been entrusted, and with more experience will doubtless be capable of successfully administering local affairs to the relief of the overburdened officers of Government.

31. MEDICAL AND SANITARY.—The health of the Province as a whole cannot be said to have been good during the past year, though the death-rate fell from 31 per mille in 1887 to 30 per mille in 1888. The largest number of deaths

as usual was due to fever, which was most severe and fatal in Delhi, Gurgaon and Ferozepore, the number of deaths from this cause in Karnál and Gujránwála being also large. The death-rate of the year was largely increased by a severe outbreak of cholera, confined chiefly to the districts of the Ráwalpindi and Deraját Divisions, though there were also cases in the Lahore, Peshâwar, Kohát, Hazára and Jhang Districts. The death-rate generally per mille of the inhabitants is shown as higher in the principal towns than for the whole Province. The mortality from small-pox exceeds that of any year since 1879. An increase, however, of some 261,000 vaccinations as compared with the previous year gives good reason for hoping that the ravages of this disease will gradually be lessened. For, though the increased number of vaccination operations was confined chiefly to the Kángra District, the increasing popularity of the method of vaccination by the use of buffalo-calf lymph, the use of which has removed one of the main objections to vaccination on the part of Hindús, shows that further improvement may be expected in the future.

32. Several large schemes of a sanitary nature have either been started during the year or were under consideration. The principal of these are the filling up the Amritsar city ditch on which Rs. 2,11,000 have been expended, the drainage scheme of Gujránwála, conservancy tramway for the city of Delhi, a drainage scheme for the town of Ludhiána, a water-supply for the city of Peshá-war, drainage and water-supply for Delhi, and a water-supply for Umballa city. The question of the drainage of some of the swampy tracts in Karnál and South Umballa has been under discussion. Much has been done by the Canal Department in the way of a complete survey and the construction of certain channels: more remains to be done, and the District Boards have been encouraged to taka action. A further scheme for a wider distribution of quinine and tonics in these tracts is also being matured and has been partly carried out in the current year.

33. One new dispensary was opened during the year. The number of patients under treatment rose. Both income and expenditure increased during the year. Of a total income of Rs. 4,31,443, Rs. 19,401 were realized from private subscriptions. Of this sum only Rs. 5,997 were subscribed by Natives. It is hoped that stricter rules which have lately been issued with the object of ensuring that such subscriptions shall be spent only on the objects for which they are intended will tend to increase the amount subscribed hereafter. At present the generosity of the Province in this direction is on a very confined scale, considering the very great benefits conferred on the public by the dispensaries.

34. EDUCATION.—The year has been one of educational progress. There has been a large increase in the number of public schools and of scholars, and in the proportion of boys in the higher classes of secondary schools; and though the returns show a reduction in the number of indigenous schools, this is due entirely to the exclusion of those containing less than six scholárs. The number of indigenous and elementary schools that have been brought under the grant-in-aid system has largely increased, and there is every hope that the system will be greatly extended. There has been a very large increase in the amount of fees collected in public schools for natives. The results of the primary examinations are most satisfactory, showing a large addition to the number of children who are able to satisfy these tests. In different parts of the Province the promotion of

physical education has been vigorously taken in hand, and discipline improves in all directions with the constantly increasing supply of trained teachers. Excellent work is being carried on in the Colleges of the Province. There was, however, a large number of failures in the University examinations. This is ascribed as heretofore to three causes,—(1) fluctuation in standard ; (2) the high percentage of marks as compared with other Universities that is required to ensure a pass ; and (3) the circumstance that the papers set were not always within the prescribed course, or, if inside that course, altogether suitable. Certain measures have been suggested for the consideration of the Senate in this connexion, and will no doubt receive careful attention. It was anticipated that the opening of new college classes would give relief to the Government College at the head-quarters of Government, which seemed likely to receive a larger number of students than could be effectually taught. The reduction which has actually taken place, owing to the above cause, and to the annual increase in the rate of fees, is, however, somewhat larger than was expected. It has been decided to slightly postpone the further enhancement of the rates of fees payable in Colleges and in Anglo-Vernacular Schools. The work done by the Lahore Medical School and the Veterinary School has been good as usual ; and in the Mayo School of Art satisfactory progress has been made on all sides. The Aitchison College has made on the whole satisfactory progress, and the number of scholars has increased. A General Educational Conference and a Departmental Conference were held as usual in the early part of the year, and their recommendations were in most cases adopted by the Local Government.

REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PHYSICAL.

1. PHYSICAL.—The physical features of the Punjab and its Dependencies were fully described in the Administration Report for the year 1882-83, and will not be noticed again till 1893.

HISTORICAL.

2. HISTORICAL.—Sir James Lyall held the office of Lieutenant-Governor throughout the year. His Honor was created a Knight Commander of the Star of India on June 1st, 1888.

NATIVE STATES.

3. NATIVE STATES.—The control of the thirty-four States rested, as during the previous years, with the following officers :—

(1) The three Phulkián States, namely, Patiála, Jínd and Nábha, and the Baháwalpur State, under the Lieutenant-Governor ;

(2) Kapurthala, Mandi, Farídkot and Suket, under the Commissioner of the Jullundur Division ;

(3) Chamba, under the Commissioner of the Lahore Division ; and

(4) Máler Kotla, Kalsia, Pataudi, Loháru, Dujána and the Simla Hill States, 20 in number, under the Commissioner of the Delhi Division.

It may be observed that the direct control of the Simla Hill States has always vested in the Deputy Commissioner of Simla, who is also Superintendent of the Hill States, but for the last 30 years his exercise of this control has been subject to the supervision of the Commissioner of the Division. Since the close of the year under review it has been arranged that the Superintendent shall work under the direct supervision of and in direct communication with the Punjab Government, and that the Commissioner of Delhi shall be relieved of political charge of the Simla Hill States.

4. So far as concerns the relations of the Native States to the British Government, the most important event during the year 1888 was the development of the arrangements approved by the Government of India for increasing the efficiency of the armies of the larger States, in order that contingents of their troops may be ready when necessary to serve with the Imperial forces in the defence of the Empire. The States whose offers have been accepted are Patiála, Baháwalpur, Jínd, Nábha, Kapurthala, Farídkot and Máler Kotla ; and the total number of the troops which these seven States have agreed to maintain in a thoroughly efficient condition amounts to 1,300 Cavalry and 3,400 Infantry, or 4,700 in all. Since the conclusion of the year the inspection of the reorganized troops has been placed in the hands of selected officers of the British Army, whose suggestions and advice have been cordially accepted, and have already resulted in marked improvement.

5. *Patiála, Jínd, Nábha and Baháwalpur.*—In Patiála the marriage of the Mahárája was celebrated in November last with great rejoicings, His Excellency the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, the Lieutenant-Governor and several Chiefs being present on the occasion. The Patiála-Bhatinda Railway made good progress during the year, and the line has since been opened for traffic.

The administration of the Baháwalpur State does not call for any special notice. Allusion was made in last year's Report to the death of the Rája of Jínd in March 1887, and the appointment of a Council of Regency to administer the State during the minority of his grandson. The young Chief was formally installed by the Lieutenant-Governor at Jínd in February of last year, the Mahárája of Patiála and the Rája of Nábha being among the visitors who were present on the occasion. His Honor took the opportunity of impressing upon the members of the Council of Regency the necessity for devoting themselves with unanimity to the interests of the State and avoiding the pursuit of their own interests. The late Rája of Jínd was a Chief who attended closely to the concerns of the State and was very intimate with the details of the administration, and it will be no light task for the Council to control and supervise affairs in the same manner and with similar success. So far the Council appear to be doing well. The Rája of Nábha has, it is to be regretted, remained in a broken state of health during the year.

6. *Kapurthala.*—The finances have been satisfactorily managed, and, in spite of heavy military charges on account of the reorganized portion of the State army, the sum of four lakhs of rupees was invested in Government Promissory Notes. Physically and intellectually the Rája made good progress during the past year, and promises to become an able ruler when his minority shall terminate. The least satisfactory feature of this State is the working of the police. There was a large falling-off in the number of persons convicted in cognizable cases, although there was little or no diminution in the number of cases in which property was stolen, while the reported value of such property rose from Rs. 8,423 in the previous year to Rs. 17,900, the value of property recovered remaining almost the same, namely Rs. 2,592. The fine public buildings which have been under construction for some years have been completed at a total expenditure of nearly five lakhs of rupees. The Victoria Hospital for women and children was also finished during the year.

7. *Mandi.*—The year under review proved rather an eventful one for the Mandi State. The Rája has never been a strong ruler, and the serious illness and ultimate death of the Wazír, Uttam Singh, left him unable to control all the elements of faction existing in his territory, and at one time the country people collected in large numbers, and disturbances were apprehended. This condition of affairs was produced by the attempts of rival parties to procure the appointment of Wazír, by the absence of any capable man among the officials of the State, and by the dislike of the people to the bestowal of power upon native officers from other parts of the country than Mandi. The Rája was persistent in asking for the services of an European officer, and after some discussion it was

finally agreed that an Assistant Commissioner should be deputed as counsellor to the Mandi State, and Mr. H. Maynard was appointed to the post. This arrangement, which is a temporary one, appears to have worked satisfactorily.

8. *Suket.*—The unsatisfactory condition of this State was noticed in the Report of last year, and the Commissioner of the Jullundur Division was asked to submit a special report on the administration of the State. This was forwarded to the Government of India in December 1888, and showed that on the whole there were indications of an improvement in the Rája's proceedings. The condition of the State continues to receive the Lieutenant-Governor's careful attention.

9. *Farídkot.*—The administration of this State calls for no remarks. The question of the amount of arrears due to the Sodhís of Dhilwán, Bhái Naráin Singh of Bagrián and the Jágírdárs of Ransinghwála, under the decision passed in their case by His Excellency the Governor-General in 1886, has been decided by the Commissioner since the end of the year under report. An appeal has since been lodged against the order passed, and enquiry has shown that an error has occurred in the Commissioner's calculation of the cesses due to the Rája by the Jágírdárs. It is hoped that this troublesome case has now been finally settled, and that the Rája will loyally accept the decision of the Government of India.

10. *Máler Kotla.*—The state of the health of the Nawáb, who is suffering from mental derangement, shows no marked improvement. The revenue settlement of the State was commenced during the last cold weather, Mr. Robertson, an officer of the Punjab Commission, being specially deputed, with the sanction of the Government of India, to enquire into and report on the status of the cultivators. The result of this investigation was not, however, reported by the Commissioner until the end of May of the present year, so that the matter hardly relates to the year under review. The post of Superintendent has recently been transferred to new hands, Mr. Wakefield having been succeeded by Mirza Agha Muhammad, formerly Wazír of Baháwalpur.

11. *Simla Hill States.*—In February of the year under report Rája Amar Chand of Bilászpur died and was succeeded by his son Rája Bije Chand. The subject of forest conservancy has continued to receive the careful attention of the Superintendent, and considerable progress has been made in demarcating the areas in which fellings and grazing are to be either prohibited or placed under restrictions. It cannot be expected that large results should be rapidly achieved; but gradually it is hoped the Chiefs will fully recognize that it is their real interest to defer making a temporary profit by the reckless destruction of their forests, and to substitute a more scientific system, which will ultimately ensure them more permanent advantage.

PUNJAB BORDER.

Black Mountain Expedition.

12. The most important event on the Hazára border has been the expedition of October-November 1888, which settled nearly all pending scores on this frontier, opening, it may be hoped, a happier chapter in its history. The expedition travelled from south to north, and this report cannot follow it chronologically. For the sake of clearness the clans will be mentioned in the order observed in former years, and the threads of their stories will be kept apart.

13. Of the clans of these mountain tracts there is happily nothing to record. They touch British territory on the Kágán border only. In these high regions snow shuts them off for half the year; any petty cases which may arise between them and our subjects are settled by the Syads of Kágán, whose wide influence is used quietly in the interest of peace.

Chilás and Kohistán.

14. In April 1888 Arsala Khán, whose name has occupied so prominent place in Allai affairs during the past ten years, was informed that Government demanded a fine of Rs. 1,000 from Allai on account of the raids by Mukadas Miyán and Madda Khel of Raishang and Gangual in 1887, and he was reminded that there were other claims outstanding against him and his countrymen, *viz.*, Rs. 5,000 on account of the raid on Battal in 1878, and Rs. 500 for an attack on a survey party in Bhugarmang in 1868. Arsala Khán replied politely but evasively, and no progress was made towards a settlement until November last. The Black Mountain Expedition having been successful in enforcing the submission of the clans of that country, and a reconnaissance being made to Thakot, a Swati village on the Indus not far from where the Allai stream joins the main river, it was thought that if the force returned to British territory without some action against Allai, the effect would be bad and would encourage Arsala Khán and his fellows in the belief that distance and mountain barriers secured them immunity from punishment. Letters were accordingly sent to Arsala Khán and the principal Allaiwáls notifying to them that the conditions demanded by Government were—

Allai.

(1) the personal submission of the chief;

(2) payment of Rs. 6,500 compensation for losses inflicted in raids by Allai on British territory within the past twenty years;

and they were told that the fine would be remitted if they gave a few hostages and agreed to conduct a survey party along the crest of the range which divides Allai from Nindhar.

As Arsala Khán merely gave an evasive reply to the letters sent to him, on the 31st October part of the force marched from Maidán in Nindhar to Mzarai Kandao on the Baghsar hill, and on the 1st November established itself on the top of the Chela Mountain overlooking Allai. On the 3rd a force under General Channer leaving Kage Obe in the morning went down to Pokal, Arsala Khán's village, and burnt it, returning to camp the same evening. A deputation of some sixteen men of five out of the eight sections of the Allai-Swatís belonging mostly to villages in the neighbourhood of Pokal came in late the same night; but as they did not fully represent Allai, and nothing they could say or do could bind Arsala Khán, they were dismissed.

Although the fine demanded has not been recovered, and the losses of British subjects at the hand of Arsala's raiding parties have not been made good, there can be no doubt that his prestige has suffered by the punishment inflicted on

him, and the knowledge that British troops can visit the valley without difficulty will probably prevent the Allaiwáls giving trouble in future. The question of a final settlement which will put our relations with Allai on a peaceful footing is still under consideration.

Nindhar.

15. In the beginning of the year Amír Khán succeeded his father Muzaffar Khán as head of the Dodal and nominal chief of the Nindhar Swatís. The visit of the troops to Nindhar was peaceful; there were no offences to punish or claims to exact. Amír Khán exerted all his influence to procure supplies for the troops, and his son Ghulám Khán rendered good service in conducting the force to Thakot and Pokal.

Tikri.

16. When the year began there were claims outstanding against the Swatís of Tikri on account of the association of servants of Rahím Khán of Chirmang, and probably of Ghuffár Khán of Trand, in the raid on Bagrián in 1887, and for the murder of a woman in Agror. In the summer of 1888 Gujars of Tikri carried off some cattle and kidnapped a woman, who was restored on intercession of some Syads. For these offences a fine of Rs. 750 was demanded from the Tikriwáls. As they made no attempt to comply with the terms until the troops advanced early in October, the fine was raised to Rs. 1,000, and this was paid up before the force marched to Chirmang and Trand on leaving the Black Mountain. Before the Hazára Field Force dispersed an agreement was taken from the leading men of Tikri, in which they admitted their responsibility for offences by members of their clans in British territory, and bound themselves not to give passage to raiding parties of other tribes and not injure roads made in their valley.

Pharári.

17. Besides the raid on Bagrián in July and the murder of an Agrorwál in August 1887, the Syads and the Chagharzai of the two glens which run eastward from Machai towards Tikri, and are known as Pharári, were responsible for several petty offences, thefts and robbery, committed in 1888. The fines imposed and compensation demanded for these outrages amounted to Rs. 1,300, and the leading men were invited to come in and make peace, saving themselves from further punishment by payment of this sum and the surrender of hostages, under threat of a severer penalty if they did not make submission before the troops entered their country. The Syads treated these overtures either evasively or with flat refusal, and not only would not come to terms, but during operations against the Hassanzai and Akazai of the Black Mountain did their utmost to harass the camps on Chittabat by attacks on convoys, and firing on sentries occasionally under circumstances amounting to deliberate treachery. The fine was raised to Rs. 1,500, and opposition was not finally overcome until Garai and a few other hamlets had been burnt, and the main body of the troops returning from Thakot and Allai was prepared to occupy Pharári for some days and billet the transport animals on the crops in the two glens. A deputation of the principal men (excepting Miyan Syad) then came in, gave up five hostages, and cattle valued at Rs. 1,500.

18. There was no account to settle with this branch of the Yusafzai clans of the Black Mountain when the year began, and beyond occasional vapouring on behalf of their client Abdulla Khán, outlaw of Dilbori, they gave no offence. When the expedition was in orders, the Government, anxious to restrict as far as possible the extent and scope of warlike operations, directed messages to be sent to this clan to assure them that they would not be injured, that their hills would be safe from invasion and their territories respected if they remained aloof and gave no assistance to the tribes against whom the expedition was aimed. During the earlier operations some Chagharzai undoubtedly joined in the opposition offered to the River Column, and large numbers were collected under the banners of their clan ready for action, but the rapidity with which the Hassanzai were overcome and their large villages occupied disconcerted any would-be allies. Wiser councils prevailed, and the body of the tribe made no hostile movement. After the Hassanzai and Akazai had been settled with, it was desired for survey purposes to visit a part of the Chagharzai country, and their jirga was invited to attend. They did not, however, comply with the invitation while troops were on the Black Mountain, alleging that fear prevented them. The real cause was probably tribal feuds and factions, which make it difficult to secure quickly any combined action in a friendly spirit towards Government. It was ultimately held that the Chagharzai as a tribe had not acted in a hostile manner, and that it was better to adhere scrupulously and literally to assurances given as to their territory being respected, and the troops were accordingly withdrawn without crossing the Chagharzai boundary.

Chagharzais.

After the expedition had returned a deputation of some thirty Maliks of this clan, including Kudrat Khán of Sháhdag, a son of Mansheri Khán of Kálish, leaders of one faction, and a cousin of Mír Dád Khán of Judba, leader of the opposite party, visited Abbott-abad and paid their respects to the Deputy Commissioner. The great point gained in the advent of this jirga has been the formal abandonment by the Chagharzai of the cause of Abdulla Khán, the outlaw of Dilbori, whose claims were noticed in last year's Report. The Chagharzai headmen came in and departed without any open reference to the case of Abdulla Khán.

19. As there were no demands against this tribe, they were assured before the expedition started that if they remained quiet and gave no offence they should not be disturbed. As usual among these clans, their inaction was more by compulsion than of free will.

Mada Khel.

20. When the year opened this clan were still under blockade for many heinous offences and daring raids committed in 1884, in which hamlets were burnt and the lives of many British subjects lost. Four years' blockade had done nothing towards making the Akazai amenable or ready to sue for terms; they steadily abetted and encouraged Háshim Ali Khán, nominal chief of the Isazai clans of the Black Mountain, in his hostility to Government, and countenanced the offences described in the Report for last year, in consequence of which the whole Hassanzai clan were put under blockade. On the 18th June Major Battye, Commanding 1-5th Goorkhas, took a detachment from the Oghi Fort for a route-march on the Black

Akazai.

Mountain; he went up by the Barchar Spur intending to go along the crest of the hill and return by Maná-ka-daná along the north of the Agror Valley. His march was a peaceful one, and no provocation was offered beyond the mere presence of a British officer and British troops on the crest of the Black Mountain on the verge of our border. While the detachment were passing through thick pine forests on the ridge of the mountain, they were attacked by a party of Ledhs and Gujars from the Akazai villages—Zandlúi, Lari, Biran and Ledh. For some time Major Battye refused to take the offensive, endeavouring to convince his assailants that his march was peaceful. A Havildár being wounded, Major Battye and Captain Urmston remained behind to help him down the hill in a doolie, and with a small rear-guard became detached from the main body. A sudden attack was then made upon them, and the two British officers and four Goorkhas were killed by their assailants after a gallant resistance.

These events and other considerations led the Supreme Government to sanction an expedition against the Black Mountain tribes, and for all their offences in the past and former years a fine of Rs. 4,000 was imposed on the Akazai. They offered but little opposition to the advance of a column by the Barchar Spur to the crest of the mountain, abandoning their smaller hamlets on the higher hills, and apparently trusting that the physical difficulties of their country would prevent their larger villages from being reached by our troops. This feeling of security was dispelled by the successful attack on Kan on the 10th October, in which two large villages of the Painda Khel and Azíz Khel were partially destroyed. An ultimatum was then sent to the Akazai threatening them with severe punishment if a full jirga did not attend. No deputation having come in by the 17th, a force under General Channer visited Kan on the 18th and completely destroyed it. Meanwhile the River Column had occupied Kunhár, had crossed the rivers, visited the large Hassanzai villages on the right bank of the Indus, and was within easy reach of the lower Akazai villages—Bimbal and Baliani. The Akazai then sent in a full jirga which accepted the terms of submission and gave hostages for their fulfilment. The main points of the agreement they made are as follows :—Besides payment of a fine of Rs. 4,000 and surrender of five leading Maliks as hostages they formally abandoned all claims to Shahtút in Agror, which in past years had given so much trouble; they admitted their responsibility for the future good conduct of the chief of the Khán Khel of Seri, and bound themselves to see that British officials and troops on the Black Mountain were not molested or interfered with. A small portion of the fine was paid in cash, and cattle valued at Rs. 3,850 were taken in payment of the remainder. The submission of the Akazai was full and complete.

Hassanzai.

21. This clan has ten sections. The Khán Khel, who are comparatively distinct and severed from the rest of the tribe, hold the high plateaus and slopes of the mountain towards Tanáwal and Agror; the other nine sections, known as the Lower Hassanzai, live along the banks of the Indus. The Khán Khel, partly from their position above our border and the connection of their chiefs with the family of the Kháns of Agror, have for years past been a source of trouble. In 1879-80 they were guilty of many murders and robberies, for which no redress could be

obtained. In 1883 a large band led by Háshim Ali Khán made a raid by night on a village in the Agror plain, storming a tower and killing all the occupants. For this offence a fine of Rs. 2,000 was put on Háshim Ali Khán, who was declared to be under blockade. An accident brought matters to a crisis in the end of 1887, as described in last year's Report. Turrabáz, head of Háshim Ali's retainers, a man guilty of many murders in British territory, was arrested by the police and put on trial. His master replied by an attack on a hamlet in the Agror plain, in which two men were killed, and two carried away alive were held as hostages for the safety of Turrabáz. This daring act could not well be passed over, as it was clearly a direct challenge to prevent Government from carrying out its own law upon a convicted murderer. The restoration of the captives was immediately demanded from Háshim Ali Khán, and the Hassanzai as a whole were directed to bring pressure on him to enforce compliance. The Government of India, loth to have recourse to arms, directed a continuance of the blockade in which the whole Hassanzai clan were included. Matters continued in this state, and the British subjects kidnapped were still in Háshim Ali's keeping when the murderous attack on Major Battye and Captain Urmston occurred as above described. Simultaneously with that Háshim Ali with a band of Khán Khel made an armed raid into Agror, but was repulsed with the loss of two killed by the men of Jaskot. On reconsidering the conduct of this and other clans on the Hazára border, the Supreme Government sanctioned an expedition.

On the 4th October a column under General Galbraith marched from near Darband towards Kot Kai. A band of fanatics, Hindustánís and others, attempted a charge, but were swept away before the fire of the breech-loader, while the bulk of the Hassanzai scarcely joined in the fight, observing events from the crest of the hills. On the 9th, General Channer starting from his camp on the crest went down to Seri, burnt it, and returned the same day. Kunhár was occupied by the River Column which, as soon as boats could be brought up, crossed the rivers, destroyed the Hindustáni fort at Maidán, and seized the large Hassanzai villages on the right bank. In consequence of their opposition the fine on the tribe was raised to Rs. 7,500. A complete jirga came to Oghi early in November and there made an agreement, accepting all the terms imposed by Government. In this agreement after the release of the kidnapped British subjects, payment of Rs. 7,500 fine, and surrender of hostages, the jirga admitted their responsibility for the Khán Khel and their chief, bound themselves not to molest servants or troops of Government marching anywhere on the Black Mountain within British territory, and not to injure any of the roads which have been made within their own country.

On the advance of our troops Háshim Ali and his following fled to the Chagharzai. After the force had withdrawn Ibrahím Khán, his cousin and rival, for years past a refugee with the Nawáb of Amb, made an attempt to establish himself in Seri, but failing to get sufficient support after a while withdrew, and Háshim Ali Khán and his brothers returned in January.

Hindustánís.

22. The leader of the fanatics of Palosi, Maulvi Abdulla, sent detachments to reinforce the Khán Khel and Akazai when they assembled on the Black Mountain in the spring

and after Major Battye's death in June. When it was rumoured that an expedition would be made he held back as far as his profession allowed; and only some 100 of his band joined in the attack near Kot Kai. The settlement of his colony was destroyed and the walls of his fort blown up without a blow being struck in its defence. The Hindustánís scattered among the Chagharzai and Akhund Khel, but it is uncertain where they will eventually settle.

Utmanzai.

23. The only reason to notice this small tribe who hold Kyah, Kabal and a few hamlets on the right bank of the Indus between Amb and the Pesháwar District is in connection with Firoz Sháh, the Syad formerly of Mandi. The Report for last year described how Firoz Sháh had established himself on the bank of the river in 1887, built a small fort, and was robbing traders under the name of taking tolls, enforcing payment by threats and musketry fire. Unfortunately he angered the Kanazai of Kyah by robbing a tenant of that village; they took up arms, turned him out of his fort and destroyed it. The Amazai, with whom he sought refuge, embraced his cause, and with their help he re-established himself at Sháh Núr-ki-Lari above Mandi. Desultory fighting went on between the Amazai and the Kyah men for some time. The Utmanzai were then ordered by Government to expel Firoz Sháh, and in the end a truce was patched up between the Amazai and Utmanzai. Firoz Sháh withdrew; the Kyah men again destroyed his fort, and he has not attempted again to establish himself here openly, nor has he given further trouble.

Agror.

24. The result of the enquiry into the conduct of the Khán of Agror, to which allusion was made in last year's Report, may be noted here. The Government decided that the Khán and his agent, Fazl Ali, had been guilty of abetting and instigating raids on British territory, and that the Khán had steadily encouraged and supported Háshim Ali Khán in his opposition to Government. The jágír of Ali Gauhar Khán was accordingly confiscated; and he and his agent and certain of his servants were deported from the district. In September Fazl Ali succeeded in escaping from the lock-up in Haripur, where he was temporarily confined, and he is now living as a refugee with Anzalla Khán of Sháh Murád.

Boner.

25. Boner has given no trouble during the year. Ordinary petty frontier cases have occasionally occurred, and have been settled. The Bonerwáls were much excited at one time during the Black Mountain Expedition, but no disturbance took place.

Swat.

26. During the hot weather a case of raiding from Palli on Kharki lands occurred. Two men were arrested and judicially dealt with. Then, owing to the feeling in the matter, some Palli men attacked Kharki men when cutting grass across the border. A fine of Rs. 300 was inflicted and realized at once. Since then nothing has occurred. In Upper Swat the usual factional fighting has been carried on more or less during the year.

Khudu Khels.

27. The Khudu Khels have behaved well all through the year. The only case that occurred was one of wounding a British subject who was cutting wood in their territory, and the jirga paid him compensation according to Yusafzai custom. A troublesome boundary dispute between Ahad Khán, a banda of Sheikh Jhana, and the Khudu Khels has been settled.

Gadún.

28. The one affair in which the Gadún were concerned was an attack on Mr. Hastings, District Superintendent of Police, at the commencement of the Black Mountain Expedition. It was a little outburst of fanaticism such as might have been expected to occur at that time. The tribe was fined Rs. 1,000, which they paid. It may be noted here that with the exception of this incident the behaviour of the British and trans-border tribes near the Yusafzai frontier throughout the expedition was very satisfactory and shows the declining power of the Mullas.

Utman Khel.

29. There is nothing to record regarding the Utman Khel, who hold the country from Ránizai to the right bank of the Swat river, along the northern border of the Hashtnagar tahsíl. Their conduct has been excellent. They have paid Rs. 750 out of the instalment of Rs. 1,000 due for rent of Tangi lands, payment of Rs. 250 being suspended in consideration of the long drought and of the impoverished condition of the Utman Khel. The Mulla of Mánki has invariably, up to date, exerted his influence in the cause of order.

Pindiáli Mohmands.

30. With the Pindiáli Mohmands, who live on the left bank of the Swat river opposite to the Utman Khel, there was during the hot weather a slight complication. For many years the Burhán Khel, Payao-ud-dín, cousin, and Abdul Ghani, brother, of Pírdost Khán of Pindiáli, had claimed a share in the allowance of Rs. 1,000 per annum enjoyed by Pírdost Khán. This allowance, which bore the appearance of a personal grant, was no doubt in former days virtually a tribal allowance, drawn nominally by the tribal chief alone. Latterly, Pírdost Khán, who is of a miserly and ungenerous character, had ceased to share the grant with his relatives and clansmen, and their discontent, which had manifested itself as early as 1883, led in 1884 and 1885 to a portion of his allowance being given by Pírdost Khán to the claimants under pressure from us. In 1886 and again in 1887 the claims of the Burhán Khel, Payao-ud-dín and Abdul Ghani were refused, and following this precedent, in 1888, the Deputy Commissioner declined to separate their shares, and directed them to recover from Pírdost Khán. The discontent of the claimants shewed itself first in an empty demonstration at the head-works of the Swat Canal and a few weeks later in a raid upon cattle which were grazing on the border near Mian Khel. This raid, in which no blood was shed, was instigated by residents in British territory, who brought down the Burhán Khel to carry off their enemies' cattle. Three weeks later a collision took place between the Border Militia at Matta and the villagers on one side and the Burhán Khel on the other side. After two hours' shooting the parties separated with a loss on our side of one

villager killed and two wounded. The Burhán Khel suffered no injury. It was now abundantly evident that Pírdost Khán could or would not manage his tribe and thus save his allowances. Ample time and opportunity had been given to him to control his people, and the moment had come for Government to step in and to redistribute the allowances which had justly been forfeited by Pírdost Khán owing to his inability to restrain his clansmen. The jirgas of the Burhán Khel and the Isa Khel were accordingly summoned, and, with the jirgas of the Tarakzai and Halimzai Mohmands acting as assessors, a redistribution of the allowances was effected. At the same time the Burhán Khel agreed to restore the stolen property or its value, to pay a fine of Rs. 300, and to pay blood-money. They have carried out their agreement, and the conduct of the Pindiáli Mohmands has, since this settlement of their affairs, been exemplary. A satisfactory feature of the complication was that the neighbouring Mohmand tribes scrupulously abstained from in any way aiding the Burhán Khel.

Halimzai Mohmands.

31. The conduct of the Halimzai Mohmands has been excellent. Last winter they gave in an agreement to surrender members of their tribe charged with offences committed in British territory. This is remarkable as being probably the first agreement of the kind on the Peshâwar border.

Tarakzai Mohmands.

32. The Tarakzai Mohmands have behaved very well. The serious warning regarding outlaws who live under their protection conveyed to them last year has had its effect, and they have thoroughly controlled the outlaws in their limits during the year under report.

Mullagorís.

33. The ill-feeling between the Mullagorís and our villages of Spersang, Káfar Dheri, &c., in the Khalíl Tappa of the Peshâwar tahsíl, referred to in last year's Report, has been removed by a settlement effected by Syad Muhammad Amír, Commandant of the Border Militia, and Malik Afrídi Khán, Second-in-Command, Khaibar Rifles. Since then there has been no friction.

Kuki Khels.

34. There were some cases against the Kuki Khels for the year 1887-88, and these were disposed of without any trouble. In one of them outlaws residing in Jám, Kaddam and other villages were suspected of having attacked European sentries in Peshâwar during the month of February 1888, and this is still under the consideration of Government. The Kuki Khels were guilty of an offence of a graver nature, in firing upon the Political Officer and Lieutenant Macdonald, R.E., when they were proceeding to examine the Tanga water-supply on the 6th December 1888. This was due to the intrigues of Mulla Dostai, Mastal Khel of Kaddam, whose son, Fakír, was the ringleader, aided by Mirak and an outlaw residing amongst them. The case was entrusted to a united jirga of the Afrídi Maliks, who recommended that a fine of Rs. 1,000 should be realized from Mulla Dostai and the house of Mirak burnt down. The fine was accordingly realized and the hujra of Mirak destroyed.

Malikdín Khels, Kambar Khels and Kamar Khels.

35. The behaviour of the Malikdín Khel during the past year has been good. Since the murder of Kamál no offences have been traced to this tribe. But during the month of March last a party of this tribe, being disappointed about certain claims to a share of the Khaibar allowances, headed by Zargir, committed two offences. The Kambar Khel and Kamar Khel gave no trouble during the year.

Zakha Khels.

36. A serious dispute between the Nikki Khel and Ahmad Khel sections of the Zakha Khels commenced on the morning of the 18th July 1888. This quarrel re-commenced, after having remained dormant for nearly four years, owing to Mír Akbar, son of Khwás Khán, having urged Mír Azam and other relations of Tarrakko, Zakha Khel, to build a fort on the hillock close to their village, which would command the ground of their opponents. The Maliks commenced fighting on the 21st July, but were brought down to Jamrúd subsequently.

There has been no trouble with the Pakhais of the Khaibar, and there has been very little to complain of against the conduct of the Painda and Khasrogi sections, who are the most troublesome of the Zakha Khels.

Engineering works.

37. Work on the Landi Kotal Sarai was commenced in August 1888, and has by this time been practically completed. Every assistance was given to the Engineer officers by the Maliks of the Shinwárís of Loargi. In May 1888 a reconnaissance of the road through the Mullagori, Shinwári and Shilmán countries was made. The route was surveyed in December 1888, and the four-foot track has since been completed. The behaviour of the Mullagorís during these works was good.

Khaibar Rifles.

38. The officers and men of the Khaibar Rifles volunteered for service in the Black Mountain Expedition, and their offer having been accepted, 290 selected men started for Abbott-abad under the command of Major Aslam Khán, C.I.E., Commandant, Khaibar Rifles. Their conduct in the field and in camp was excellent and under perfect control, and gave every satisfaction to the officers under whose immediate orders they served. Six native officers, non-commissioned officers and men were rewarded for their good services and conspicuous gallantry in the Black Mountain Expedition with the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit. In other respects too the Khaibar Rifles have done good work during the year, and with the exception of the fight between the factions of Malik Khwás and Walli Muhammad Khán in the Khaibar, in which the men of the 1st and 2nd Companies joined, their behaviour was all that could be desired.

Aka Khel.

39. The conduct of the Aka Khel during last year has been satisfactory. One case of kidnapping occurred. A Bassi Khel, to draw attention to his grievances, detained a British subject who had gone to independent territory; but the man was immediately released by the intervention of the tribal jirga as soon as they were informed of the case, and the clan has agreed to pay a fine of Rs. 100. The case of Sandapal still remains undisposed of. The recent capture in the Pesháwar

District of Ahmad, the leader in the many raids that have issued from, or been organised at, Sandapal will, it is hoped, lead to a satisfactory settlement.

Hassan Khel.

40. There remain 18 cases against this section undisposed of. These are all pettey cases.

Jowakís.

41. Ninety-seven cases were settled in November 1888. At the time there were only 109 cases on the registers; so that there only remained 12 cases at the end of November 1888 unsettled from various causes, such as absence of complainants, &c. The Yár Khán Nmási section, having their head-quarters at Shindand, and Mushki as their principal Malik, has been by far the most troublesome. Out of the 109 cases above referred to 51 were laid to their charge. Subsequently there was a robbery on the high road to Khushálgarh traced to relatives of Malik Mushki, and this case occurred although a fine of Rs. 500 had already been sanctioned by Commissioner against this section of the tribe, in an exactly similar case, a very short time before. The village of Shindand was also concerned in a theft case in the Kohát Cantonment. The total amount of fines against the tribe as a result of the recent settlement was Rs. 2,902-8-0, divided among the various sections as under :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Yár Khán Nmási	2,364	8	0
Haibat Khel	350	0	0
Ismail Khel	188	0	0

Ashu Khel (Kalla Khel).

42. Four old cases were pending against the Ashu Khel at the end of 1887-88, and 5 additional cases (all cattle thefts) were laid to their charge in 1888-89.

Pass Afrídís (Gallai).

43. Twenty-four cases were pending at end of 1887-88, and the following cases were added during the year under report :—

In British territory ...	Kidnapping	3	11
	Robbery	1	
	Burglaries	2	
	Thefts	5	
On the Kohát Pass road	Murder	1	37
	Dacoity with kidnapping ...	1	
	Dacoities	3	
	Robberies	22	
	Thefts	10	

Of these 73 cases against the tribe, 31 were decided in August 1888.

Daulatzai clans.

44. These are Bizotís, Firoz Khels and Utmán Khels.

Bizotís.—There is no previous score against this tribe. In 1888-89 they were charged with 2 cases (*viz.*, 1 murder and 1 dacoity), which are pending.

Fíroz Khels.—There are 2 cases on account of previous years against this tribe. They were guilty of no fresh crime.

Utmán Khel.—There is no previous account outstanding against the Utmán Khels. Two cases (*viz.*, 1 kidnapping and 1 theft) are pending.

Sipáya.

45. A settlement was effected with this tribe in November 1888, when 15 cases appeared on the register. Of these 13 were settled, and since then 15 fresh cases have occurred. Fines at the end of the settlement outstanding against them amounted to Rs. 52, which, together with the balance of Rs. 464 in the dacoity case of previous year, has been paid up in full. Of the 15 fresh cases 4 are serious (*viz.*, 2 dacoities, 1 dacoity with wounding, and 1 kidnapping), the remaining being petty ones.

Sturi Khels.

46. Rupees 1,500 for offences on account of previous years are still unrecovered. Ten cases were outstanding, but an arrangement for their settlement by the Deputy Commissioner, Pesháwar, has been made with the help of the Orakzai chief, Amín-ulla Khán, and his uncle, Khán Bahádur.

Syads of Tirah.

47. The internal feud among the Syads of Tirah, reported last year to have been patched up by Syad Kásim going in Nanáwáti to Syad Mír Asghar, was dormant till April 1889, when the latter attacked and took possession of Aínposh, a village belonging to the disciples of Syad Kásim. The latter is much exasperated in consequence. In September 1888 Mulla Samand Khán, the son of the late notorious Mulla Walli Khán of Tirah, who was elected by the Suni tribes as their spiritual head after the death of his father, led a "lashkar" against Kaláya, the Tirah Syads' village, and fired 30 shots from a cannon which the Tirah people had had manufactured by a smith of Pesháwar who visited Tirah ; but no damage was done excepting that an empty house was demolished. The Suni combination next tried to destroy the crops of the Mani Khels, but the Kaláya people opened fire on them, killing four men, and the "lashkar" retired discomfited. No events worthy of note have since taken place.

Muhammad Khel clans.

48. The Muhammad Khel (Shiah) clans, disciples of the Syads of Tirah, consist of the Máni Khel, Abdul Azíz Khel and Bár Muhammad Khel.

Máni Khels.—Seven cases were shown against this clan pending at end of 1887-88. During the year they were charged with 15 cases. One case was decided in the year under report by a "baramta," leaving 21 pending. The Máni Khels seem to have taken advantage of the disturbed state of the Míranzai border to commit crime more freely than ever.

Abdul Azíz Khels.—There is no previous score outstanding against them, nor have they been accused of any fresh offences during the year.

Bár Muhammad Khels.—Seven cases were shown as pending against this tribe at the end of the last year. They committed 7 more offences during the year. These all remain to be disposed of.

Shekhán.

49. The old fine of Rs. 140 is still outstanding, and 11 cases remain awaiting settlement.

Mammazai Darradar.

50. Rupees 600 on account of the dacoity case outstanding since 1884-85 is still unrecovered. The three cases of former years are pending. A single case of cattle theft, instituted in 1888-89, is also pending settlement.

Malla Khels.

51. In last year's Report it was recorded how the dispute regarding jurisdiction over the village of Darband and some other villages in the Míranzai Valley had led to open hostilities on the part of the Malla Khels and Rabia Khels. Fines, amounting to Rs. 1,400, were assessed on the Malla Khels for a murder at Wrasta, for the burning of dwarf-palm stacks belonging to Khán Bahádur Usmán Khán, for an attack on the Shináwari post and the plunder of the Toráwati hamlet, and for the misbehaviour of Makhmaddín, Rabia Khel, on whose behalf the Malla Khel were standing security. In these and other offences the Malla Khel were encouraged by Báz Gul, the son of Muzaffar Khán, the Khán Tahsíldár of Hangu. Measures have since been taken for the removal of Báz Gul, and the Khán Tahsíldár has been made responsible for the collection of the fines imposed on the tribes under his political charge.

Rabia Khels.

52. Since January 1888 Malik Makhmaddín's partisans have been raiding incessantly and gradually getting more and more out of hand, partly from the excitement attendant on a long series of outrages committed with impunity, and partly from a growing suspicion that the Khán Tahsíldár had used them for his own purposes, coupled with a feeling that, as they had long since incurred a heavier fine than they could ever hope to pay, every fresh raid might be regarded as pure profit. Seventy-eight offences were committed by the Rabia Khel in 1888, and for offences proved up to 10th March 1889 fines and compensation, amounting to Rs. 12,400, have been imposed on the various sections of this clan; and the Khán Tahsíldár has been made responsible for their collection.

Mishtís.

53. Of 222 cases outstanding against this tribe, all but 17 have been settled since the close of the year under report; 77 per cent. of the cases were ordinary thefts, but the remainder were mostly serious offences, and a total of Rs. 10,230 has been demanded from the tribe as fine and compensation. For the collection of this the Khán Tahsíldár has been made responsible.

Akhel.

54. The conduct of the Gár tribes,—the Ali Khel, Mammuzai and Akhel,—has been very unsatisfactory. With the two former our account is smaller, and there is not much difficulty anticipated. The Akhels, however, have continued to commit a series of depredations which culminated in May 1889 by the forcible release of four prisoners under escort on the main road near Togh, a double murder in Togh, and an attempt to shoot Mr. Davis, the District Superintendent of Police. The compensation due from this tribe alone for offences committed since 1882 amounts to Rs. 24,268. Steps are being taken for obtaining satisfaction of our claims by stringent measures.

The Míranzai border generally.

55. In fact the state of the Míranzai border in the Kohát District has become steadily worse and worse. The state of affairs has received the very serious consideration of Government, and it is doubtful whether peace will be restored on this border without resort to severer measures than have yet been undertaken.

Massuzais.

56. The old account of 13 cases is still unsettled. Seven cases were laid to their charge in addition in 1888-89. The tribe seldom or never come down to British territory, and the cases are not likely to be settled unless some special opportunity presents itself.

Alisherzai.

57. Three cases of former years and one of 1887-88 are unsettled. The Alisherzai added a single case of kidnapping to their account, making the total five cases, which remain pending. The Deputy Commissioner expected to settle these cases shortly.

Zaimushts.

58. This tribe had 93 cases on the register, and a settlement was made in April 1888, after which 18 cases remained pending. Since this settlement 27 cases were laid to their charge up to the end of March 1889. Forty-five cases therefore remain pending. The account against the Manattuwál (Zaimushts) is also unsettled on account of their being unable hitherto to come in owing to their feud with the Alisherzai.

Biland Khel.

59. Some correspondence took place between the Deputy Commissioner and the Governor of Khost regarding the uncultivated Biland Khel lands, but the matter has been allowed to lie over. All the cases against Biland Khel were settled in the cold weather, the amount due from them being Rs. 1,306, of which amount we hold security for the payment of Rs. 865.

Wazirís.

60. Of the two cases against the Khujal Khel which were shown awaiting oath at the close of 1887-88, one has been settled. The other remains pending. In 1888-89 one case of robbery was laid to their charge, which is also pending.

Two cases against the Tazi Khel of the year preceding in which oaths were to be taken are still undecided. They were guilty of no fresh cases in 1888-89.

Out of 32 cases against the Kabul Khel shown pending at end of 1887-88, 14 were settled.

Out of the 24 cases against clans other than the foregoing shown pending at end of 1887-88, 2 cases were withdrawn by the complainants in 1888-89. In 1888-89 they committed 7 fresh offences, and these, together with the 22 on account of previous years, remained pending at the end of the year.

Kurram.

61. The disturbances and mutual raiding between the Turís and their neighbours, the Khostwáls and Jájís of Maidán and Aryob, who own allegiance to the Amír, led the Government of India to propose to the Amír a settlement of outstanding claims on either side by the appointment of a joint Commission. Accordingly in August 1888 Mr. Udny, the Deputy Commissioner of Kohát, and Shíríndil Khán, Governor of Khost, met for this purpose at Barki, in the Kurram Valley, but the difficulties put in the way by the Afghán Commissioner rendered a settlement impossible, and it soon became plain that his object was to avoid, rather than come

to, any decision. Under the circumstances, the mission was recalled without fulfilling its object. While in Kurram, however, Mr. Udny settled about 16 cases (of which 13, dacoities, including 2 reported last year, were cases committed by the Turís in British territory), and recovered fines and compensation. There are some 30 cases pending against the tribe, most of them old ones, and all petty.

Bannu border.

62. The returns submitted from this district show a diminution in border crime, the figures being only 35 cases for the year under review compared with 41 cases in the preceding year. It has been shown, however, in the Annual Police Report that crime largely increased in Bannu, and especially in the frontier police station of Bannu itself; and undoubtedly hillmen were the offenders in a large proportion of these cases. There has been a recrudescence of an old quarrel between the Bhittannís living in the hills and those settled at Haramatullah, in the Bannu District. The disaffected Bhittannís kidnapped a Hindu early last April, but the man has since been quietly released and sent back. A quarrel took place between the Darwesh Khel and Mahsúds, which might have become serious.

Bhittannís.

63. The number of offences committed by the Bhittanni tribe on the Dera Ismail Khan border during the year was 9 against 14 in the previous year, and the property stolen amounted to Rs. 460-12-0 as against Rs. 674-8-0 in the year previous. In all cases but one, in which only 12 annas worth date fruits were stolen and no action was considered necessary, the stolen property was either recovered or compensation was realized from the tribe.

Mahsúd Wazirís.

64. In February 1888 a small party consisting of Mr. Ogilvie, then Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan, Captain Wahab, R. E., Captain Mason, R. E., and Lieutenant Hutchison, 5th Punjab Infantry, attempted to survey the Gomal route under tribal escort. On arrival at Tánk instead of the stipulated escort they found some 2,000 or 3,000 Mahsúds who behaved in an unruly and insolent manner. Every effort was made to reduce their numbers, but on arrival at the Gomal post 1,000 Mahsúds were found collected there. On the night of the 19th-20th shots were fired into the camp. Notwithstanding these occurrences the expedition started on the 21st and halted that day about a mile inside the Pass. Some 800 Mahsúds were with them, and there was a pilfering of supplies. Next day at Kílaí-kach a riot took place between the Mahsúds and Zalli Khel accompanying the camp. On the next morning the Mahsúds were told that either they must instantly reduce their numbers or the expedition would withdraw. There was a pretence of obedience, but it soon appeared that the hills were full of robbers, that tribal resistance was in all probability being organized, and that even if the expedition proceeded survey operations would be impossible. That night more shots were fired into the camp, and next morning the party returned by the Shoranna Pass. To punish the Mahsúds for this conduct their hostages were returned, and they were warned that any further disturbance or ill-conduct would entail severe punishment. During the summer they kept quiet, and sent an embassy to Kabul, which returned without obtaining any satisfaction from the Amír. The Mahsúds even went so far as to restore stolen Government arms, to give up

criminals in a murder case on the Tánk road, and to surrender a refugee convict. The whole question of the treatment of this part of the frontier has recently been under the consideration of Government.

The number of offences committed by the Mahsúd Wazirís during the year was 27 against 44 in the previous year. But this comparison is not accurate, as several offences committed during the preparations for the Gomal Survey Expedition could not be recorded in the statistics for 1887-88. The total value of the property stolen by the Mahsúds during the year was Rs. 2,809-3-0, of which Rs. 2,252-10-0 worth was recovered or redressed as compared with Rs. 3,792-6-0 and Rs. 2,108-2-0, respectively, during the previous year. During the year under report a settlement has been effected with the Mahsúd tribe for all offences committed by them to end of January 1889.

Shiránís.

65. Four offences were committed by the Shiránís against 8 in the year previous. The value of the property stolen was Rs. 285 against Rs. 512 in the previous year. One case of theft is pending against the tribe.

Other tribes on the Dera Ismail Khan border.

66. The Ustranas, Kasránís and Bozdárs are each tribe responsible for one offence. In the cases committed by the two former tribes compensation was realized, and in that of the last-named tribe the property was recovered by a pursuit party.

Powindahs.

67. There were four cases against the Powindahs. The total value of property stolen was Rs. 2,914, the whole of which was either recovered or redressed. The large amount of stolen property was owing to two cases,—one the robbery of 30 camels, value Rs. 1,500, from the jungle near Pota; and the other of 25 camels, value Rs. 1,250, from near Chaudhwán. The former was a serious case, in which a party of Sulemán Khel and Dotani Powindahs stole 30 camels from the Násir Powindahs and murdered three boys in charge of them. The offenders carried off the camels through the Gomal Pass, but a party of Mahsúd and other Border Police pursued and overtook them and killed one of the offenders and recovered the whole of the stolen property. The case was tried by jirga, and Rs. 1,080 was realized from the Sulemán Khel and Dotani headmen as blood-money and paid to the relations of the murdered boys. There has been for some time a bitter feud between the Sulemán Khels and Násirs. The second case was one of no importance, in which on account of some petty quarrel the men of a Násir Kirri residing inside the Shiráni hills carried off 25 camels from another Násir Kirri near Chaudhwán. The Násirs went themselves and recovered the camels.

Kasránís.

68. There is little to note regarding this tribe, which has behaved well during the year. Towards the end of the year there was a theft of Rs. 1,300 from some Hindús in the Músa Khel country, which is believed to have been committed by Kasránís. There was a dispute between some Kasránís and Jaáfars regarding some land in the hills, regarding which some ill-feeling exists, but it was settled by jirga during the year.

Sori Lunds.

69. This tribe of the Dera Ghází Khan District is quiet and well-behaved, and has given no trouble during the year.

70. The Khosas have also behaved well, and no cases requiring special mention have occurred. The Jindánís appear now to have given up their opposition to the Tumandár.

Khosas.

71. The Haddiánís, the hill section of the Legháris, did not behave very well during the year. The feud between them and the Bozdárs has not broken out again, but in the commencement of October 1888 a violent feud broke out between the Khetráns and Haddiánís. The aggression came from the side of the Khetráns, who resented the Haddiánís grazing their flocks in the Khetrán valleys, and made an attack on a Haddiáni village, in which a Haddiáni was killed. This case was settled by jirga on the meeting of Deputy Commissioner and Political Agent at Fort Munro during the same month. A fine of Rs. 1,200 altogether was imposed on the Khetráns, of which Rs. 800 was paid to the relatives of the murdered man, and Rs. 100 as compensation for property destroyed. The tribes have since been at peace. There were complaints of robberies along the Pishín road during this year, for which the Haddiánís were responsible. Among others the property of Lieutenant Rouch, R.E., worth Rs. 374, was stolen.

Legháris.

At the close of the year the old enmity between the Haddiánís and Durkani Gurchanís broke out with violence, and several lives were lost. The feud has since been stopped, both sides being fined Rs. 800.

The opening of the Pishín road has led to a good deal of traffic passing through the Haddiáni country. For the efficient protection of this road an establishment of Border Police, at an annual cost of Rs. 5,544, has been sanctioned. The Shaliáni branch of the Haddiánís has for some time past been refugees with the Marrís on account of a blood-feud with other Haddiánís.

72. The outbreak of the feud with the Haddiánís at the close of the year has been alluded to above. The case of the murder of Allah Dád Khán in Baháwalpur territory was settled by jirga, and three men convicted of the murder. Sardár Jallab Khán was acquitted of complicity, but the Legháris continued to believe him guilty, and there is some ground for attributing the present feud to enmity arising out of this affair. The behaviour of the Durkánís, backed up probably (though not openly) by other sections of the Gurchanís has been very bad since this feud broke out. The Mukaddams have refused to come in or bring in the ringleaders, and Sardár Jallab Khán has not as yet succeeded in forcing them to do so. The Gurchanís have also been on bad terms with their neighbours in the Balúchistán Agency—the Khetráns and Bughtís. The behaviour of the hill sections of the Gurchanís has been by no means good. Several murders have been committed.

Gurchanís.

73. This tribe has continued to behave well, and no cases have been reported against it.

Tibbi Lunds.

74. No cases have been reported against this tribe. Sardár Miran Khán has compromised his long-standing suit with Nawáb Sir Imám Bakhsh Khán, Mazári, and a settlement has been filed in court. The tribes are now on good terms with each other.

Drishaks.

Mazárís.

75. This tribe has behaved well during the year, and, as usual, Nawáb Sir Imám Bakhsh Khán has kept them well in hand. There was a case between them and the Marrís, in which a party of Marri thieves with stolen camels were pursued by Mazárís from the Tozhani post into the hills. The Marrís resisted and fired on their pursuers, who then attacked them. One man (a Gurchani outlaw harboured by the Marrís) was killed, and one wounded. The rest escaped, including the wounded man. This case was settled by jirga in October, and the Mazárís were found free from blame.

The Bozdárs.

76. This tribe has remained quiet during the year, and has apparently learnt a lesson from the blockade of 1887. There have been only 39 cases against them as compared with 72 the preceding year, and no cases of importance against any of their neighbours. There have been two or three murders within the tribe. These and other cases are generally decided at the jirgas of tribal chiefs at the desire of the Bozdárs themselves. There were some attempted raids on the Jaáfars living in Drúg, but they were not of much importance.

Jaáfars and Kharsíns.

77. These small tribes are under the management of Syad Zamán Shah of Basti Bozdár, whose authority is also to some extent admitted by the Isot tribe. Cases between these tribes and their neighbours are generally decided by mutual consent at the Tumandárs' jirgas ; and through the excellent character and strong influence of Zamán Shah order is generally maintained.

Cases by Dera Gházi Khan tribes against tribes under the Balúchistán Agency, and *vice versá*.

78. In October 1888 the Deputy Commissioner met Captain MacIvor Political Agent, Thal-Chotiáli, and Lieutenant Archer, Assistant Political Agent, at Fort Munro, and a large number of cases by Dera Gházi Khan tribes against tribes under the Balúchistán Agency, and *vice versá*, which had accumulated were cleared off. Some of the more important cases have been alluded to above in the remarks on the tribes concerned.

DEATHS AMONG NATIVE GENTLEMEN.

79. List of Native gentlemen who died during the year ending 31st March 1889 :—

No.	*District.*	*Name.*
1	Umballa	Sardár Santokh Singh, of Bungáh.
2	Delhi	Rái Bahádur Sáhib Singh, of Delhi.
3	Karnál	Munshi Hidáit Ali, Extra Assistant Commissioner, and Fellow of the Punjab University.
4	Gurgaon	Ráo Judhishtar Singh, of Rámpura.
5	Ferozepore	Sodhi Rájindar Singh, of Buttar, Honorary Magistrate.
6	Amritsar	Sardár Ajít Singh, C.I.E., of Atári.
7	Do.	Sardár Lál Singh, Káliánwála.
8	Mooltan	Ghulám Kádir Khán, Khán Bahádur.
9	Lahore	Pandit Rikhi Kesh, of Lahore.
10	Amritsar	Muhammad Sháh, Khán Bahádur, Honorary Magistrate.
11	Gujránwála	Mirza Fakírulla Khán, Khán Bahádur, Honorary Magistrate of Wazirábád.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

SURVEYS.

80. Surveys.—Two parties of the Imperial Survey Department continued to be employed in the Punjab during the year. A statement of the outturn and cost of operations of each party will be found in Appendix No. 7. The Punjab Plains Party under Colonel D. Macdonald was engaged in a traverse survey in the Jhang, Gujránwála, Siálkot and Gujrát Districts. A topographical test survey of the village maps of the Jhang District has shown that the settlement maps of this district are in many cases not suited to furnish the details required for topographical maps, extensive changes having occurred in the area and distribution of the cultivated tracts since the time of the settlement survey. It is proposed therefore that the topography of part of the Jhang District shall not be taken from the settlement survey maps, but will be obtained by a new survey on the topographical scale of 2 inches to the mile.

81. The Himalayan Survey Party under Colonel Tanner was employed in Kángra and Kulu. The traverse work of the party is very nearly concluded. Plots on various scales have been prepared, or are in course of preparation, for certain jágírs in Kángra and for the level portions of Kulu. The plots as completed are forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of Kángra and Assistant Commissioner of Kulu. Maps of demarcated forests in Kulu and Kángra are also being prepared on a larger scale. The country surveyed topographically varies from 1,700 feet to 12,000 feet above sea level.

SETTLEMENTS.

82. Settlements.—Settlements were in progress during the year in twelve districts, *viz.*, North-Umballa, Karnál-Umballa, Ferozepore, Gurdáspur, Lahore, Amritsar, Siálkot, Hissar, Shahpur, Kángra, Gujrát and Gujránwála. In the three districts first mentioned operations have been brought to a close. The Settlement of the Gujrát and Gujránwála Districts only commenced in the cold weather of 1888-89. The progress made in the case of each district is briefly noted below.

83. *Hissar*.—This Settlement is being conducted by the Deputy Commissioner of the district with the aid of a small additional establishment. Excellent progress has been made, and it is estimated that measurements will be completed throughout the district by the end of the current year, and that all the Assessment Reports will be submitted before the close of the year 1890. The actual cost of Settlement operations up to the end of the year 1888-89 amounted to Rs. 83,000. The total cost of Settlement operations will not, it is estimated, exceed one-and-half lákhs of rupees, and this sum will be more than recovered in a single year by the enhancement of revenue which will be realized.

84. *Kángra.*—This Settlement, like that of Hissar, is being conducted by the Deputy Commissioner, the operations in the Kulu Sub-Division being entrusted to the Assistant Commissioner in charge. In Kángra Proper re-measurements are being carried out only where absolutely necessary, but the consolidation of field numbers is receiving attention. In Kulu, where the whole assessable area is being re-measured, the work has progressed fairly. Since the year closed the Assessment Report of the Pálam Talúka of the Kángra Tahsíl was submitted to Government. The Kángra Settlement is being carried out on a very economical scale, the total expenditure up to the end of the year 1888-89 having amounted to Rs. 22,292 only. The progress of survey operations is necessarily slow owing to the difficulties presented by the nature of the country.

85. *Lahore.*—The Settlement establishment was not sufficiently strong to allow operations to commence in earnest until June 1888. In addition to the usual preliminary work of training Patwárís, attesting mutations, and preparing village pedigree tables and correct rent-rolls, attention was specially given to the reconstruction and revision of the village maps in the riverain villages, where, owing to di-alluvial action, much confusion had been induced by changes being imperfectly recorded or not recorded at all. Measurements were fairly in operation by the end of the year under report, and it is probable that a number of estates which have received canal irrigation since last Settlement will need to be re-measured as well as the riverain villages already mentioned.

86. *Amritsar.*—Settlement operations commenced nominally in February 1888, but it was not until the year was considerably advanced that the sanctioned establishment was complete. Re-measurements commenced in November 1888, but the work was necessarily slow at first. By the end of February 1889, however, 36 villages, representing 2½ per cent. of the total area of the district, had been re-measured. The mutation work of this district was very heavy. The Settlement is in the charge of a very competent officer, and there is every reason to believe that ultimately the work will prove equal to that of any of the recent Settlements of the Province.

87. *Gurdáspur.*—In this district also the mutation work has been extremely heavy. The Settlement commenced in the early part of 1886, and measurements have now been completed in two of the four tahsíls, while the work is well advanced in the other tahsíls. The Assessment Report of the Batála Tahsíl has been submitted to the Financial Commissioner since the close of the year, but has not yet reached Government. The increase of revenue expected from this district is estimated at over a lakh-and-a-half exclusive of jágír revenue. Owing to an unavoidable change of the Settlement Officer originally appointed, caused by the failure of his health, the assessment work of this Settlement has been somewhat retarded.

88. *Siálkot.*—The preliminary work of Settlement, including the attestation of unrecorded mutations and the instruction of Patwárís, occupied the greater part of the year, and re-measurements and revision of maps did not fairly commence all over the district until January 1889. The work connected with the investigation

of revenue-free tenures and the revision of the registers relating thereto is particularly heavy in Siálkot, and has engaged the attention of the Settlement Officer during a considerable portion of the year. The Settlement is being carried out by a special officer under the general control and direction of the Deputy Commissioner.

89. *Gujrát.*—The district was put under Settlement in October 1888, in which month the Settlement Officer joined. The sanctioned establishment, however, was hardly complete until March 1889, and the expenditnre on the Settlement up to that date amounted to Rs. 4,632 only. The Settlement Officer found mutation work much in arrears and in the first instance his attention was directed to bringing it up to date. No measurements were made, but a system of revision of maps was devised which has been found to work well in the villages in which it has been tried.

90. *Gujránwála.*—This district was also put under Settlement in November 1888, and the subsequent months of the year up to April 1889 were occupied in bringing mutations up to date. The arrears of mutations were not found to be heavy in Gujránwála, the records having been kept up with fair regularity by the village record agency.

91. *Shahpur.*—The Assessment Report of the Chenab circle was submitted during the year and orders passed on it since its close. The revenue of this circle has been enhanced by Rs. 40,000. The total increase of revenue expected from this district is estimated at nearly two lakhs of rupees. The Settlement Officer was engaged during the year in bringing the village note-books up to date and collecting statistics for assessment.

92. There are now no districts in the Punjab of which the terms have expired and which have not been placed under Settlement. Revision of Settlement has been started in the Muktsar and Mamdot portions of the Ferozepore District since the year closed, with a view to the introduction of revised assessments in these tracts by the time the current Settlement will expire.

93. *Settlement Reports.*—The Settlement Reports of the Sirsa, Gurgaon and Ludhiána Districts have been submitted to the Government of India during the year 1888-89. Those of Mooltan and Hoshiárpur are pending in the Government Secretariat; and those of Jullundur and Ráwalpindi with the Financial Commissioner.

LAND TENURES.

94. Enhancement of Rent.—The high figures of last year (2,017) in the number of suits for enhancement has been reduced to 1,423. The present year's returns for Ráwalpindi (165) show that last year's figure (1,449) was quite abnormal. No applications were made in ten districts, and the Deraját Division was entirely free from them. The largest numbers decided are found in Hoshiárpur

(202), Ludhiána (345), and Umballa (220). In Hoshiárpur there were also 3,104 cases pending on the 1st October 1888, which had been instituted towards the end of the year under report. An Extra Assistant Commissioner was specially deputed to settle these cases. The local authorities consider that, except upon the rent question, the relation of landlords and tenants in Hoshiárpur are not strained. Enhancement being granted in only 1,105 out of the total number (1,423) of cases, the landlords were not universally successful. Reduction of rent was obtained by the tenants in 2 only out of 27 cases decided. The Deputy Commissioner of Hissar expects a large rise in the rents of tenants-at-will in Hissar, similar to that which has taken place in Sirsa; and the Deputy Commissioner, Gurgaon, points out the effect that mortgages held by the mercantile class have in raising rents.

95. Ejectment of Tenants.—Thirty-two decrees were given for the ejectment of tenants with rights of occupancy; but these were confined to the four districts of Umballa, Ferozepore, Ráwalpindi and Bannu. For the ejectment of yearly tenants 4,066 notices were issued, of which 12 per cent. were contested. About half the contested cases were decided in favour of the tenant; in Lahore, indeed, the tenants won 57 out of 58 suits. Service under the old Act had to be made before April 15th, and under the new Act it has to be made before November 15th; and as the new Act came into force on November 1st, 1887, it follows that the only notices that could properly have been served in the year under report are those served during the first fortnight of November 1887 and those served shortly before October 1888. This accounts for the smallness of the number of notices served as compared with last year. In connection with the figures for the Hissar District it has been remarked that the numerous notices of ejectment do not imply a correspondingly wide expropriation of tenants, as the returns would seem to show that in one case only out of every thirteen was a notice followed by the actual ejectment of the tenant.

96. Government Lands.—The conditions under which the extension of cultivation in Government waste lands can be carried out in the Punjab were explained in paragraph 87 of last year's Report, and it was shown how intimately the question is connected with the policy pursued by Government in regard to the construction of new canals. The progress of the various irrigation schemes is detailed in Chapter IV of this volume. The completion of the Chenab Canal by the construction of a permanent weir at its head is the work which, it is expected, will have the earliest effect in opening out new land to colonization on any extensive scale. It is in the lands commanded by this canal that the colonies connected with the three Mazhabi Sikh Regiments are being located. In the Mooltan District, where so much success has attended the Sidhnai Canal colonization scheme, some minor irrigation projects will shortly be carried out which will render a considerable area of Government land available for cultivation. As regards the vast wastes to which there is no immediate prospect of irrigation being extended, it may be stated that it is in contemplation to associate the Forest Department in the management of those areas which lie within the limits of districts to which Forest Officers are attached.

97. TRANSFERS OF LAND.—Appendix No. 9 exhibits the statistics of transfers of land by sale, mortgage and redemption for the year under report, and in the following table a comparison is made of the figures of the past four years :—

Year.	Mortgages.			Redemptions.			Sales.		
	Area.		Revenue.	Area.		Revenue.	Area.		Revenue.
	Total.	Culti-vated.		Total.	Culti-vated.		Total.	Culti-vated.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
1884-85	323,782	220,216	2,08,976	105,029	69,970	79,307	209,159	128,572	1,05,245
1885-86	496,485	319,942	3,71,505	159,883	102,000	1,17,927	252,281	125,414	1,30,364
1886-87	822,703	537,561	4,79,475	327,617	204,618	1,88,771	410,210	222,493	1,79,610
1887-88	933,326	595,447	5,30,073	338,773	235,363	2,44,797	442,933	228,431	2,00,841

The figures confirm the conclusion already expressed in recent reviews and correspondence that the amount of agricultural debt in the Punjab requires careful consideration, and may prove to be serious in some cases. The figures of the last three years, however, do not faithfully represent the transactions of each year. A vast number of transfers of past years have each year been recorded for the first time in the annual records, and to this extent the figures of each year as representing actual transfers of the year are unduly swollen. But, though no true definite conclusions as to the annual increase in the amount of land transferred can be at present framed, it is hoped that each year an advance is being made towards the correct ascertainment and record of the true total amount of land transferred.

98. The total areas held in mortgage during the last three years are—

Year.	Acres.
1885-86	2,393,227
1886-87	2,668,968
1887-88	3,002,908

99. The area sold is somewhat less than half the area mortgaged. The total area redeemed is to the area mortgaged as 36 to 100, and in cultivated area and revenue the ratio is somewhat higher. So far as it goes, the large area shown as redeemed during the year is a healthy feature in the transfers.

100. In the following statement the average transfer value per acre of cultivation and the number of years' purchase of the revenue represented by the consideration money is indicated :—

Year.	Price per acre cultivated.			Number of years' purchase of revenue represented by consideration money.		
	Mortgages.	Redemptions.	Sales.	Mortgages.	Redemptions.	Sales.
1884-85	25	20	27	26	17	33
1885-86	33	20	36	28	18	34
1886-87	24	17	29	26	18	36
1887-88	25	21	37	28	20	42

As an index to the value of land, the figures of the second half of the statement are probably the more trustworthy. From these it would appear that the mortgage price of land is fairly steady ; while there is a brisk upward tendency in the selling value. This is what might be expected. It is a thoroughly recognized fact that land is everywhere steadily rising in value. In districts where irrigation from perennial canals has been introduced prices have gone up enormously.

101. As stated in last year's Report, the whole question of the indebtedness of agriculturists is being specially considered. During the year the Revenue and Judicial Officers of the Province have been invited to record their opinions on the suggestions which have been made with a view to possible legislation on the subject, and the replies to this invitation which have now been received will, it is hoped, enable the Local Government to arrive at a final conclusion as to any remedial measures to be recommended for the consideration of the Government of India.

LAND REVENUE.

102. Total Revenue.—The following table shows the receipts from Land Revenue and Local Rate in 1887-88 and in the previous year :—

Head of Revenue.	1886-87.	1887-88.	Difference + or—
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue, including Fixed, Fluctuating and Miscellaneous Land Revenue and Tribute.	2,19,00,098	2,21,54,682	+ 2,54,584
Local Rates	25,40,572	26,60,306	+ 1,19,734

The figures for 1886-87 are for the financial year ; those for 1887-88 are for the agricultural year ending on the 30th of September 1888. The latter figures do not therefore correspond with the figures for land revenue given in Chapter V, which are for the financial year ending on the 31st of March 1889.

103. Fixed Land Revenue.—The demand, collections and balances for 1886-87 and 1887-88 are shown in the following table :—

Year.	Demand for the year.	Collections on account of demand for the year.	Collections on account of former years.	Total collections.	Balance of the year.	Balance of former years.	Total balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1886-87	1,97,94,698	1,94,58,723	1,28,071	1,95,86,799	3,35,819	1,96,237	5,32,056
1887-88	1,99,07,771	1,95,85,549	2,52,598	1,98,38,147	3,16,996	1,52,136	4,69,132

The demand was, roughly speaking, one lakh, and the collection two-and-half lakhs more than last year. Large additions have been made by the operation of the new assessments in the Umballa and Ferozepore Districts.

104. Causes of increase and decrease in Fixed Land Revenue Demand.—The total increase was Rs. 2,02,135, and the total decrease Rs. 89,021, leaving a net increase of Rs. 1,13,114. Large increases in Umballa (Rs. 67,735) and Ferozepore (Rs. 69,843) are due to re-assessment. A rise of Rs. 5,766 in Gurdáspur is due to lapses and resumption of máfís. An increase by Rs. 6,439 and decrease by Rs. 5,641 in Rohtak are mainly due to the introduction of the system of paying zaildárs from the revenue of a single village. The Ráwalpindi rent-roll is largely decreased by new inám grants (amounting to Rs. 6,589); and there is a decrease of Rs. 21,650 in Montgomery due to the transfer of 124 villages to the fluctuating system of assessment. A loss of Rs. 8,549 in Dera Ghází Khan is due to diluvion; and, similarly, a decrease of Rs. 5,263 in Hoshiárpur was caused by the action of the "chos" or sandy torrents issuing from the Siwaliks.

105. Remissions, Suspensions and Balances.—Rupees 1,04,931 were remitted as against Rs. 2,57,903 reported last year. Of this Rs. 77,871 represented revenue due from former years, and Rs. 27,060 revenue of this year. The remission of Rs. 23,792 under the former head in Umballa was chiefly on behalf of 19 villages in Pipli irregularly placed under fluctuating assessment some years back, and the remission of Rs. 18,669 in Hoshiárpur was due to reductions, zaildári allowances, máfís, &c., proposed during the late settlement. Under the latter head Rs. 8,538 were remitted in Dera Ismail Khan, and remissions of Rs. 7,270 in Gurgaon and Rs. 2,272 in Pesháwar were due, respectively, to destructive inundation and to alluvion; Rs. 1,683 in Ludhiána and Rs. 4,714 in Mooltan were remitted on various grounds. Rupees 45,286 were under suspension on account of former years, and Rs. 1,87,029 for the current year, as against Rs. 1,07,612 in 1886-87. Suspensions on account of previous years in Karnál amounted to Rs. 24,418, mostly on behalf of villages under fluctuating assessment in Kaithal; similar suspensions were made in Shahpur on account of want of rain in parts of the Thal, and in Bannu on account of drought in Marwat. Rupees 34,206 from current revenue were also suspended in Bannu for the same reason; and bad seasons in Fázilka, in Pindigheb and in the Daman Thal portions of Dera Ismail Khan are mainly responsible for remissions of current demand in the Ferozepore, Ráwalpindi and Dera Ismail Khan Districts, amounting to Rs. 20,218, Rs. 57,832 and Rs. 40,264 respectively.

There was a balance of Rs. 5,32,056 at the beginning of the year, and a balance of Rs. 3,16,933 accrued during the year, making a total of Rs. 8,48,989, of which Rs. 2,52,598 was collected, Rs. 1,04,931 was remitted, and Rs. 22,328 otherwise dealt with, leaving a net balance at the end of the year of Rs. 4,69,132. This balance is thus classified:—

	For past years.	For year under report.
	Rs.	Rs.
In train of liquidation ...	48,876	2,37,273
Doubtful or undetermined...	88,793	32,400
Irrecoverable ...	85	7,469
Nominal ...	14,445	39,791
Total ...	1,52,199	3,16,933

Of the irrecoverable balance for the year under report Rs. 7,204 are in the Gurgaon District. The largest balances were in the following districts :—Karnál (Rs. 30,711), Ferozepore (Rs. 33,741), Montgomery (Rs. 43,827), Lahore (Rs. 25,120), Ráwalpindi (Rs. 1,02,059), Bannu (Rs. 51,439), Dera Ismail Khan (Rs. 62,584).

106. FLUCTUATING LAND REVENUE.—The figures for the last two years are :—

HEAD OF INCOME.	1886-87.	1887-88.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue of lapsed and resumed revenue-free holdings for broken periods.	33,052	31,223	− 1,829
Revision of assessments, progressive jamas, &c., under circumstances preceding.	4,687	71,684	+66,997
Revenue of alluvion lands under circumstances preceding	20,282	32,555	+12,273
Waste lands brought under assessment under circumstances preceding.	21,805	35,351	+13,546
Collections from estates held khám	34,044	52,278	+18,234
Revenue of land released from Government occupation ...	392	4,762	+4,370
Water-advantage revenue	3,93,632	5,10,027	+1,16,395
Collections from fluctuating assessments of river lands ...	5,90,392	6,38,498	+48,106
Other items	44,525	57,274	+12,749
TOTAL	11,42,811	14,33,652	+2,90,841

The low total of last year was due to the absence of new assessments. This year not only is Rs. 63,785 included on account of the revision of the assessment of the Moga Tahsíl, in Ferozepore, but there is an increase in every other item except lapses. The revenue from increased cultivation of waste lands has extended considerably in Montgomery in consequence of the development of the Lower Sohág and Pára Canal ; and in Jhang a similar rise is due to greater vigilance in the control of measurements connected with the cultivation of scattered plots in the Government waste. Collections from estates held under direct management are almost confined to Dera Ismail Khan, where the large increase this year is due to successful irrigation from the Tánk Zám and the Luni stream.

107. FLUCTUATING ASSESSMENT OF RIVERAIN AND OTHER LANDS.—The chief tracts in which fluctuating systems at present prevail are the Nali villages in Sirsa, the Nardak villages in Indri, certain villages in Pipli, villages affected by the Kotla Jhíl in Gurgaon, the Najafgarh Jhíl in Delhi, the Sáhibi Nadi in Jhajjar, and the Kahnuwán and Dahr Chambs in Gurdáspur ; the Daman villages and the Bhitani, Gundapur and Ustrána Circles in Dera Ismail Khan ; and the river lands in Mooltan, Montgomery, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan and Muzaffargarh. The revenue from the greater number of these tracts was remarkably high in the year under report.

108. The following table shows the working of the chief systems since 1881-82 :—

	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	Settlement estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hissar	...	...	...	19,126	27,519	25,819	35,106	30,000
Ferozepore	...	...	...	...	...	10,027	16,556	...
Mooltan	73,266	83.839	80,087	71,743	90,106	82,733	86,441	...
Jhang	3,407	6,757	6,862	6,295	7,325	7,394	8,025	...
Montgomery	14,538	20.204	14,923	10,989	9,565	12,998	28,705	...
Gurdáspur	2,450	2,109	2,703	1,788	1,894	2,837	3,621	...
Bannu	65,528	77,110	87,807	90,133	89,135	77,974	77,238	1,02,348
Dera Ismail Khan { Daman ...	1,91,653	36,156	22,821	18.561	31,413	1,91,167	2,02,574	61,710
Dera Ismail Khan { Riverain ...		1,58,688	1,61,926	1,61,347	1,71,058			2,01,411
Muzaffargarh	1,57,103	1,67,202	1,72,798	1,68,459	1,77,148	1,65,851	1,71,516	...

Note.—The figures for 1886-87 and 1887-88 are for the agricultural year.

109. WATER-ADVANTAGE REVENUE.—The water-advantage revenue has risen enormously in Montgomery, the figures for the last three years being—

					Rs.
1885-86	...	...	...	...	81,192
1886-87	...	...	...	...	1,10,132
1887-88	...	...	...	...	1,76,132

The development is due to the extension of irrigation from the Lower Soház and Pára Canal. There are also large increases in two out of the three districts watered by the Bári Doáb Canal :—

	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.
Lahore	1,55,165	1,77,618
Amritsar	73,640	1,09,977
Gurdáspur	28,469	28,055

The increase is accounted for partly by increase of irrigation from existing water-courses under pressure of unfavourable rainfall, and partly by the extension of rájbahás. In Mooltan and Montgomery there is an increase in fluctuating revenue, which is due mainly to the extension of the fluctuating system to new villages ; in Dera Ismail Khan bad seasons on the tracts removed from the influence of the Indus have increased immigration into the Indus alluvial country, and have consequently extended cultivation in it.

110. MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE.—The following are the collections under the principal items during the last five years :—

HEAD OF INCOME.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Warrant fees (talabána)	13,967	17,695	33,159	26,205	23,739
Grazing dues (tirni)	3,90,955	3,84,011	3,38,867	3,14,361	3,15,572
Sale of wood	83,319	48,742	52,843	51,242	46,753
Leases of gardens and groves	18,544	17,702	17,741	15,366	11,555
Sajji or soda leases	16,735	16,517	18,179	16,978	18,475
Settlement parcha fees	39,300	17,402	46,720	46,994	6,386
Other items	...	55,308	27,627	11,253	13,974

The total under this head has again fallen, the figure for the present and the last agricultural year being Rs. 4,83,442 and Rs. 5,05,690 respectively. The fall, however, is more than accounted for by the exceptional item of Rs. 46,948, which was entered last year on account of settlement parcha fees in the Ráwalpindi District. The tirni total has slightly risen. There is a local falling-off in Lahore (from Rs. 27,109 to Rs. 8,784), due to the proceeds of rakh lands, recently alienated to lessees, having been included in last year's figures; and a decrease (from Rs. 51,410 to Rs. 37,625) in Dera Ismail Khan, due to drought and want of fodder and other causes affecting the influx of Powindah cattle. There are, however, increases in Mooltan (from Rs. 48,726 to Rs. 62,492), and Montgomery (from Rs. 79,393 to Rs. 94,819). The tirni leases in Shahpur have fallen from Rs. 14,453 to Rs. 9,216. Government proprietary dues have risen in Mooltan from Rs. 3,211 to Rs. 7,458.

111. BALANCES OF FLUCTUATING AND MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE.—The balances of miscellaneous and fluctuating revenue have been reduced during the year from Rs. 1,37,055 to Rs. 78,154, of which Rs. 63,266 was outstanding at the commencement of the year, and Rs. 14,888 accrued during the year. In spite of certain sanctioned remissions of last year's balance, there are still large outstandings in Montgomery, but the reduction effected since last year is satisfactory. Large reductions have been effected in Shahpur, and also in Dera Gházi Khan and Jhang. There are no balances in Hissar, Gurgaon, Siálkot, Jhelum and Hazára.

112. LAND REVENUE ASSIGNMENTS.—The following is the amount of revenue under assignments during each of the last three years :—

TERM.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Perpetual	19,82,019	20,21,602	20,38,305
For one life	5,86,397	5,29,228	5,26,049
For more than one life	1,61,817	1,58,894	1,39,350
During maintenance of institutions	2,13,069	2,17,769	2,16,679

There are also this year proposals involving Rs. 67,089 pending report or the orders of Government. The total value assigned is Rs. 29,85,973 as against Rs. 29,28,787 last year. The registers of most districts are reported to be in good order and up to date.

113. AGRICULTURAL ADVANCES.—Advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists Loans Acts during the year amounted to Rs. 3,07,172 and Rs. 35,684 respectively, and recoveries exclusive of interest to Rs. 2,48,141 and Rs. 99,502. The allotment of the Province under the former Act has been reduced from 5 to 4½ lakhs; while the allotment for loans under Act XII of 1884 has been raised from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 50,000. It is the policy of Government that advances under Act XII of 1884 for purchase of bullocks should be made only where there has been unusual loss of cattle by disease or famine; and as regards loans for the purchase of seed, it has been laid down that Government ought not to try to take

village traders' place in ordinary times, and should make such loans only when it is found that in a certain tract, or some area not less than a whole village, the people owing to some calamity have not been able to keep up or have lost their seed grain and cannot get it from the traders, or can only get it at very dear rates, and there is danger of a serious contraction of the area of sowing. Advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act appear to have been made with caution and for suitable purposes during the year under report. The total overdue arrears under the two Acts for the year under report and the previous year are as follows :—

Year.	Act XIX of 1883.	Act XII of 1884.
	Rs.	Rs.
1886-87	22,843	1,058
1887-88	17,225	5,751

The largest balances had accrued in the districts of Mooltan, Dera Gházi Ḳhan, Ráwalpindi and Delhi. These loans have been made the subject of a separate account with the Supreme Government. Under this arrangement interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum will be due to Imperial revenues, and the balance of the interest realized on advances made will be an asset of Provincial Funds, against which any losses connected with the loans are debitable.

ADMINISTRATIVE.

114. Coercive Processes.—The number of warrants issued for the collection of the land revenue was considerably less than last year, there being fewest in Hissar, Kángra and Jhang. Detention was resorted to in Gurgaon, Hoshiárpur, Amritsar and Shahpur. In Shahpur 28 cases were reported, but in only one was the period of detention more than nominal. Distraint of property was very seldom resorted to. Coercive processes were issued on the application of village headmen in every district but Kohát, the number of warrants amounting to nearly 5,000. For the collection of tirni, ferries, excise, income tax, canal rates, chaukídári fees, mutation fees and the like 3,252 warrants were issued, chiefly in the Mooltan and Amritsar Districts.

115. Revenue Business.—During the year under report Revenue Officers decided 22,993 Revenue Court cases and 90,661 Revenue Officers' cases. The figures reported last year were 22,228 and 68,002 respectively. They also decided as Magistrates 57,229 criminal cases, and as Judges of Civil Courts 3,687 regular civil suits and 24,888 other civil cases. Deputy Commissioners decided 1,736 revenue judicial appeals and 557 revenue executive appeals, the largest pending file being at Gujrát. Commissioners decided 1,357 judicial and 1,431 executive appeals, the work being heaviest in Jullundur, and highest, as usual, in the Frontier Divisions. The Financial Commissioners decided 347 executive appeals, 190 judicial appeals and 330 cases of revision. The number of cases pending has been greatly reduced since the end of the year under report.

116. Court of Wards.—The jurisdiction of the Court of Wards has been extended to seven new estates during the year; while three estates have been released from its control, the wards having attained their majority. In Umballa a general manager has been appointed for all the estates of the district under the control of the Deputy Commissioner. The total income of the estates of which statistics are given is Rs. 6,47,621, or more than a lakh greater than in the last year reported on. The education expenses of the wards were Rs. 18,948 as against Rs. 22,718; and Rs. 1,23,061 of debts were paid off as against Rs. 77,963. The estate with the largest liabilities is that of Nau Nihál Singh in Jullundur; but a reduction has been made during the year. Rupees 50,000 were borrowed in the open market to clear off the debts of the Farukhnagar estate in Gurgaon, and advances amounting to Rs. 17,500 were made from the estate of the ward Malik Umar Hyát Khán in Shahpur to meet the debts of the two new wards in that district. The Nawáb of Tánk's estate in Dera Ismail Khan has been freed from debt during the year. The estate of Samandar Khán of Kumbiál in Ráwalpindi was put under the Court, and then withdrawn within the year, on the death of the ward.

117. Land taken up for Public purposes.—The following statement shows the areas taken up for different public purposes:—

Purpose for which required.	Area taken up		Compensation paid for land taken up		Annual reduction in rent-roll.
	Permanently.	Temporarily.	Permanently.	Temporarily.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Roads	749	117	45,761	6,278	110
Canals	4,881	27	1,73,281	231	2,185
Railways	2,420	205	86,464	1,848	413
Buildings and Miscellaneous Works	816	168	1,43,139	5,235	775
Total ...	8,867	516	4,48,645	13,587	3,483

There is a slight increase in area, and a more considerable increase in compensation, compared with last year. The larger undertakings for which compensation was given were the Sutlej Railway Bridge, the Chenab Canal, the Bannu Railway, and the extension of the Ráwalpindi Cantonment. Three hundred and twenty-nine acres were taken up for the Bannu-Dera Ismail Khan Road, and 304 acres for the Pishín Road in Dera Ghází Khan. Five hundred and ten acres in Kohát had recently been taken on behalf of the Kohát-Bannu Road, and a great part of 910 acres, taken up before the beginning of the year for the Sirhind Canal in Ludhiána, were paid for this year at a price of Rs. 56,300. Seven hundred and fifty-six acres were restored by Government, of which 624 acres had originally been taken up for permanent occupation; the revenue assessed is Rs. 264 per annum. A large area was restored by the Railway Department in Ludhiána.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

118. ACTS.—The only Act that has been passed during the year with exclusive reference to the Punjab is the Punjab Courts Amendment Act, XIII of 1888.

The other Acts that have come into force in the Punjab along with other parts of India are given below—

No. of Act.	Act.	Extent.	Date on which the Act received the assent of the Governor-General.
VIII of 1888 ...	To remove doubts as to the legality of the levy of certain tolls.	Wherever Acts VIII of 1851 and XV of 1864 are in force.	5th September 1888.
IX of 1888 ...	To repeal certain enactments relating to contagious diseases.	Wherever Acts XIV and XXVI of 1868 and IV of 1884 were in force.	Ditto.
X of 1888 ...	To amend the Code of Civil Procedure and the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882.	Whole of India ...	20th September 1888.
XI of 1888 ...	To make an addition to the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.	Ditto ...	5th October 1888.
XVI of 1888 ...	To repeal certain enactments relating to the purchase of regimental necessaries from soldiers.	Whole of British India.	Ditto.
I of 1889 ...	For the protection of coinage and other purposes.	Ditto ...	1st February 1889.
II of 1889 ...	To declare the imperial standard yard for the United Kingdom to be the legal standard measure of length in British India.	Ditto ...	15th February 1889.
IV of 1889 ...	To amend the law relating to fraudulent marks on merchandise.	Ditto ...	1st March 1889.
VI of 1889 ...	To amend the Indian Succession Act, 1865, the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, the Court Fees Act, 1870, and the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, and to make provision with respect to certain other matters.	Whole of British India including Upper Burma, except the Shan States.	8th March 1889.
VII of 1889 ...	The Succession Certificate Act, 1889 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
VIII of 1889 ...	To amend the Sea Customs Act, 1878, and the Indian Tariff Act, 1882.	Wherever those Acts are in force.	22nd March 1889.

119. Bills.—The following Bills were introduced during the year. Many of them are included in the list of Acts passed :—

No. of Bill.	Bill.	Extent.	Date on which introduced into the Council of the Governor-General.
5 of 1888 ...	To remove doubts as to the legality of the levy of certain tolls.	Wherever Acts VIII of 1851 and XV of 1864 are in force.	11th July 1888.
6 of 1888 ...	To make an addition to the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.	Whole of Britsih India.	25th July 1888.
7 of 1888 ...	To regulate the payment of duty in respect of salt where there has been an alteration of the rate of duty payable in respect thereof.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
8 of 1888 ...	To repeal certain enactments relating to contagious diseases.	Wherever Acts XIV and XXVI of 1868 and IV of 1884 are in force.	Ditto.
9 of 1888 ...	To amend the Indian Succession Act, 1865, the Probate and Administration Act. 1881, and the Court Fees Act, 1870, and to make provision with respect to certain other matters.	Whole of British India.	22nd August 1888.
10 of 1888 ...	The Succession Certificate Bill ...	Whole of British India including Upper Burma.	Ditto.
11 of 1888 ...	To amend the Code of Civil Procedure and the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882.	Whole of British India.	Ditto.
14 of 1888 ...	To repeal certain enactments relating to the purchase of regimental necessaries from soldiers.	Ditto ...	2nd October 1888.
15 of 1888 ...	To amend the Punjab Courts Act, 1884 ...	Punjab ...	Ditto.
17 of 1888 ...	The Cantonments Bill ...	Whole of British India.	12th October 1888.
19 of 1888 ...	To amend the law relating to fraudulent marks on merchandise.	Ditto ...	18th October 1888.
20 of 1888 ...	The Indian Railways Bill ...	Ditto ...	25th October 1888.
1 of 1889 ...	To amend the Sea Customs Act, 1878, and the Indian Tariff Act, 1882.	Wherever those Acts are in force.	18th January 1889.

120. Rules having the force of law.—Rules for determining the value of land for purposes of jurisdiction under powers conferred by Section 3, Suits Valuation Act of 1887, were framed with the sanction of the Governor-General.

The following rules having the force of law were made by the Local Government :—

Rules under Section 154 (*o*) of the Punjab Municipal Act of 1884 for the appointment, promotion and dismissal of town watchmen.

POLICE.

121. The sanctioned strength of all bodies of Police organized under Act V of 1861 during 1888 was as follows:—

Inspector-General	1
Deputy Inspectors-General	3
District Superintendents, including Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police, and Assistant to Inspector-General in the Special Branch	34
Assistant District Superintendents	24
Inspectors	67
Deputy Inspectors	590
Sergeants and Constables	19,438

122. The nationality of the force on the 1st January 1889 was—

Nationality.	Assistant District Superintendents and Superior Officers.	Subordinate Officers.	Men.
Europeans	58	20	...
Eurasians	1	11	...
Natives	3	623	19,147
Total ...	62	654	19,147

123. Classified according to religion, these were—

Castes.	Officers.	Men.
Christians	87	8
Muhammadans	329	11,170
Sikhs	89	2,587
Hindús	66	2,873
Other religions	145	2,509
Total ...	716	19,147

124. The estimated cost of the force was Rs. 31,20,468, of which Rs. 25,53,040 were payable from Provincial revenues, and the balance from other sources.

125. The proportion of Police of all grades to the population was as follows:—

To the whole population	1	policeman to	934	souls.
To " rural "	1	" "	1,179	"
To " urban "	1	" "	368	"

126. Compared with the area of the whole Province, the strength of Police represents 1 policeman to 5·2 square miles.

127. The number of Police on purely Police duty was 8,640, or 1 policeman to 2,180 souls and 12·3 square miles.

128. During the year 1888, 85,984 cognizable offences were reported. Of this number 64,009 were reported to the Police direct and were investigated by them, 6,652 were not investigated as they were manifestly untrue, 5,528 were investigated by order of Magistrates, and 9,795 were dealt with by order of Magistrates without Police intervention. Compared with the returns for 1887, these figures show an increase of 6,380 cases reported, and of 783 investigated by the Police *suo motu*.

129. Considered according to classes, the following results are obtained :—

Class.	Offences.	1887.	1888.
I	Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.	1,531	1,651
II	Serious offences against the person	5,795	5,676
III	Serious offences against the person and property or against property only.	20,103	20,760
IV	Minor offences against the person	1,300	1,231
V	Minor offences against property	29,299	29,962
	Total of Classes I to V ...	58,028	59,280
VI	Other offences	21,576	26,704
	GRAND TOTAL ...	79,604	85,984

130. The following statement shows the number of murders committed during the last five years :—

YEAR.	Cis-Indus.	Trans-Indus.	Total.
1884	222	179	* 401
1885	236	229	† 465
1886	258	224	‡ 482
1887	297	261	§ 558
1888	303	217	‖ 520

* Including 40 false charges.
† " 32 false charges.
‡ " 29 false charges.
§ Including 34 false charges.
‖ " 28 false charges.

131. The number of burglaries increased by 5·34 per cent. as compared with the figures for 1887.

132. The number of prosecutions for bad livelihood increased from 4,520 in 1887 to 7,859 in 1888.

133. The working of the Police during the last two years has been as follows, excluding Class VI :—

	1887.	1888.
Percentage of cases convicted to reported	24	22
Percentage of persons convicted to arrested	54	53
Percentage of property recovered to stolen	39	39

134. EQUIPMENT AND DISCIPLINE.—The armament of the force was as follows :—

Men armed with	Fire-arms	9,648
	Swords and batons	10,137
	Batons only...	200

135. The subjoined figures show the number of departmental and judicial punishments inflicted on the force during the past three years :—

	1886.	1887.	1888.
Departmental punishments	1,652	1,613	1,722
Judicial	158	240	215
TOTAL	1,810	1,853	1,937

136. The percentage of dismissals and resignations in the same period has been—

YEAR.	DISMISSALS.			RESIGNATIONS.		
	Provincial Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Provincial Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.
1886	1·2	4·3	0·7	2·8	5·1	3·8
1887	2·2	3·4	1·6	2·9	6·2	4·3
1888	1·3	4·0	1·1	3·4	6·1	3·8

137. EDUCATION.—There were 263 more literate men in the force than there were in the previous year.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

138. The tribes which are subject to Act XXVII of 1871 are Mínás, Tágús, Bilúchís, Hárnís, Bauriahs, Sánsís, Pakhiwárs and Mahtams.

139. MINAS.—The number of Mínás on the rolls is 332, being 61 less than at the beginning of 1888. The conduct of the tribe has been fairly good, and there was only one conviction of a member of the tribe under the Indian Penal Code.

140. TAGUS.—The number of Tágús on the register at the close of the year 1888 was 269; 166 registered Tágús are still absent without leave. The conduct of this tribe shows a slight improvement, only 6 members having been convicted of offences against property.

141. BILUCHIS.—The members of this tribe who are subject to the provisions of Act XXVII of 1871 are resident in the Karnál and Umballa Districts; 175 were absent without leave at the end of 1888.

142. HARNIS.—The Criminal Tribes Act is in force with respect to the Harnís of the Ludhiána, Jullundur and Hoshiárpur Districts. The Harnís of the Ludhiána District are still badly reported of, 458 persons being absent without leave from that district. One hundred and eighty-four members of the tribe were convicted in the three districts during 1888.

143. SANSIS.—The following statement shows the districts in which this tribe is registered, and the offences of which members of the tribe have been convicted during the year:—

District.	Number of persons on the register.		Offences committed during 1888.		Numbers of persons absent without leave.
	End of 1887.	End of 1888.	Under Criminal Tribes Act.	Under other Laws.	
Ludhiána	907	929	21	7	9
Jullundur	231	252	23	9	...
Hoshiárpur	71	69	7	1	...
Gurdáspur	1,333	1,096	28	17	55
Lahore	246	239	5	1	16
Siálkot	446	460	34	16	190
Gujránwála	1,017	1,025	43	80*	120

* Includes 64 prosecutions for bad livelihood.

144. Bauriahs.—This tribe is registered in the Ludhiána and Ferozepore Districts only. Of a total of 972 persons on the registers, 30 members of the tribe were convicted of offences under the Indian Penal Code, and 7 were punished under the Criminal Tribes Act.

145. Pakhiwars.—The registration of this tribe in the Siálkot District is being completed. The villagers in the neighbourhood of the Pakhiwár settlements complain of the depredations committed on their crops and other property by the tribe, and the removal of their names from the register in 1882 has not improbably been answerable to some extent for the increase of crime in the district.

146. Mahtams.—This tribe was brought under the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act in August 1888. The Act is enforced only against the male adult members of the tribe in the village of Mahtam, in the Lahore District. The Mahtams are addicted to criminal trespass, burglary and theft, especially of growing crops and grain. Two hundred and twenty-seven male adults have been registered.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

147. General review of offences committed and brought to trial.—The following statement gives, for each of the last five years, the number of offences reported, the number which may be taken to have occurred, and the number of cases and persons brought to trial :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nature of Offences.	Year.	Offences reported.	Complaints summarily dismissed.	Offences struck off the register on the application of the Police.	Offences admitted to have occurred.	Cases brought to trial.	Persons brought to trial.	Remarks.
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.	1884	109,355	32,881	1,758	74,716	57,021	125,174	Columns 7 and 8.—In 1884, 1885, 1886 and 1887 the cases and persons brought to trial for offences under the Indian Penal Code after reference to Councils of Elders were shown under "Local and Special Laws," but in 1888 they are shown under the Indian Penal Code.
	1885	113,800	35,669	1,349	76,782	56,190	125,845	
	1886	120,350	39,129	1,523	79,698	56,412	124,826	
	1887	128,623	40,782	1,719	86,122	59,598	130,035	
	1888	131,523	41,976	1,946	87,601	60,476	131,262	
Offences under Special and Local Laws.	1884	26,264	2,051	39	24,174	23,761	51,163	
	1885	28,232	3,559	98	24,575	23,544	53.276	
	1886	27,647	3,929	52	23,674	23,222	52,349	
	1887	31,262	4,364	50	26,848	26,043	60,082	
	1888	32,936	4,371	90	28,475	25,969	56,331	
Total	1884	135,619	34,932	1,797	98,890	80,782	176,337	
	1885	142,032	39,228	1,447	101,357	79,734	179,121	
	1886	147,997	43,058	1,575	103,372	79,634	177,175	
	1887	159,885	45,146	1,769	112,970	85,641	190,117	
	1888	164,459	46,347	2,036	116,076	86,445	187,593	

There is a marked increase in the number of offences reported as well as in the number which may be taken as having occurred, while the number of cases brought to trial is only slightly in excess of that for the previous year, and the number of persons tried is less than that for the year 1887.

Although the rate of increase in cases and persons brought to trial is not very excessive, reported offences have largely increased each year. Indeed, since the year 1877 the number of reported offences has increased steadily; the years in which the largest rises took place being 1881, 1883, 1884 and 1887, the average increase being 5,000 reports a year. This increase has taken place both in regard to offences under the Indian Penal Code and under Local and Special Laws.

The large rise in some years, and particularly since 1884, is mainly due no doubt to changes in the law and in the methods of compiling statistics and of recording crime by the police, but, allowing for the effect of these special circumstances, it is still remarkable that in ten years reported crime has risen by 64 per cent., or, in round numbers, from 100,000 to 164,000. In 1873 the proportion borne by cases tried to offences reported was about seven-ninths; in the year under report it was only something over one-half, while even if false cases are excluded, the proportion is still less than three-fourths.

The number of complaints summarily dismissed has steadily risen from 29,285 in 1882 to 46,347 in the year under report, or in nearly the same proportion as offences reported. Some difficulty arises in comparing the figures respectively prior and subsequent to the year 1882, owing to the different method of framing the reports adopted since that year.

148. Taking true cases only, it will be found that offences against the human body (Chapter XVI) stood as follows in each of the past five years:—

	True Cases.	*Persons.*
1884	31,791 ...	67,849
1885	31,620 ...	69,456
1886	30,781 ...	67,488
1887	30,973 ...	67,743
1888	31,952 ...	67,411

The total number of cases is not much above the average, while the number of persons involved is below the average.

Murder cases show a satisfactory decrease by 57 cases; the proportion of convictions to persons for disposal has risen slightly and stands higher than in any of the three preceding years. The figures for five years are given below—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Cases		Persons disposed of.					
Year.	Returned as true.	Brought to trial.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted, discharged, died, &c.	Total disposed of.	Remaining under trial.	Proportion of convictions to total number disposed of.
1884	347	312	613	212	317	529	84	40
1885	433	348	743	215	363	578	165	37
1886	452	339	783	208	381	589	194	35
1887	517	426	992	332	518	850	142	39
1888	490	377	773	255	369	624	149	40

References to Councils of Elders are omitted from the figures for 1888.

149. The following table shows the number of offences against property (Chapter XVII) and of cases brought to trial for the last five years. The figures for the year under report do not materially differ from those for the year 1887, but the progressive increase in previous years is noteworthy :—

Year.	Number of cases: Admitted to have occurred.	Number of cases: Brought to trial.	Percentage brought to trial.
1884	32,364	*18,556	57
1885	34,901	*18,562	53
1886	39,322	*19,779	50
1887	45,264	*22,570	50
1888	45,400	†22,781	50

* Does not include cases brought to trial after reference to Councils of Elders.
† Does include do. do. do.

150. A examination of the statistics of crime under the Indian Penal Code and Local and Special Laws leads to the conclusion that the large increase in the figures since the year 1884 is, as regards non-cognizable crime, chiefly due to the abuse of the machinery of the courts by the people, who find a complaint to a Magistrate an easy method of gratifying personal animosities, or of forcing the hand of the other side in disputes of a civil nature, or of placing on record, as it were, a complaint against an opponent which may be usefully appealed to afterwards if affairs cannot be adjusted privately. In regard to cognizable crime, the method of police reporting has undergone a great change of late years, and while crime is more generally reported, less discrimination is shown in excluding false and groundless cases. At the same time crime has no doubt substantially increased owing to the insufficiency of the police force and various causes affecting the efficiency of the Magistracy.

151. The following is an abstract of the cases falling under Local and Special Laws during the past three years :—

	Cases returned as true.			*Persons convicted.*		
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Arms Act ...	227	254	286	178	203	246
Canals and Drainage Act ...	989	1,200	1,164	1,695	1,836	1,541
Cantonments Act ...	3,129	2,960	3,163	5,110	4,721	5,771
Cattle Trespass Act ...	1,454	1,376	1,349	751	839	908
City Chaukídárs Act ...	116	187	184	157	205	246
Contract (Workmen) Act ...	55	149	140	3	8	11
Criminal Tribes and Eunuchs Act	342	353	393	254	379	374
Excise Act ...	349	361	350	378	350	388
Forest Act ...	1,199	1,549	1,164	3,619	7,595	2,289
Gambling Act ...	178	197	183	555	743	797
Hackney and Stage Carriages Act	330	316	364	325	343	421
Land Revenue Act ...	...	18	32	...	22	90
Municipal Act ...	1,670	1,707	1,505	1,729	1,994	1,636
Opium Act ...	326	312	414	386	326	472
Police Act ...	5,460	6,431	6,516	8,082	8,616	9,464
Prostitutes (under the Cantonments Act) ...	191	146	124	234	169	168
Punjab Laws Act ...	401	537	502	494	678	601
Railways Act ...	354	369	281	338	358	269
Salt and Saltpetre Act ...	87	73	87	123	101	114
Stamp Act ...	78	94	117	81	104	118

Compared with the year 1884, there has been an increase of about 25 per cent. Compared with the year 1887, the increase is inconsiderable. The sanitary and similar regulations of the Cantonment, Municipal and Police Acts together account for more than one-third of these cases. Prosecutions under the Forest Act have fallen-off largely, particularly in regard to the number of persons proceeded against.

152. Proceedings under Chapter VIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure show a marked increase. Disputes as to immoveable property and maintenance cases have also increased to some extent. The other heads call for no comment.

153. Proceedings for the purpose of taking security to keep the peace are exceedingly rare in most districts.

The proceedings relating to the taking of security for good behaviour from habitual criminals and others continue to show that very different methods of procedure are followed in different districts, and that the provisions of Chapter VIII are often disregarded in dealing with these cases. The number of cases has risen by more than 40 per cent.

154. Original Trials in Magistrates' Courts.—The following figures give the number of accused persons whose cases were disposed of during the year, and the manner of disposal :—

	Number.	Percentage.			
		1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Died or escaped	136	...	...	...	...
Transferred	44	...	...	...	...
Discharged or acquitted for want of prosecution	48,509	30	29	26	26
Discharged or acquitted on other grounds	56,960	30	31	31	31
Convicted, committed or referred	79,893	40	40	43	43
TOTAL ...	185,542				

155. The following table gives the results of trials before the various classes of Courts :—

Class of Officers.	Number of persons disposed of.		Percentage of persons convicted, committed or referred.	
	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.
District Magistrates	7,762	8,517	63	62
Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners	66,332	60,459	47	47
Tahsíldárs	54,034	52,278	38	37
Náib-Tahsíldárs	16,882	22,808	27	27
Cantonment Magistrates	7,120	8,119	76	80
Canal Officers and other Special Magistrates	2,826	2,634	67	61
Boards of Honorary Magistrates	16,777	15,482	59	39
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	16,481	15,245	35	38
TOTAL ...	188,214	185,542	43	43

District Magistrates have done an increased amount of work each year since 1885, and the number of persons disposed of by them during the year 1888 exceeds that for 1884. The percentage of convictions is highest in cases tried by European officers (namely, District Magistrates, Cantonment Magistrates and Canal Officers), and lowest in the Courts of Honorary Magistrates and Náib-Tahsíldárs.

156. The numbers of cases for disposal, disposed of, and pending at the close of the year, respectively, for each of the three past years were as follows :—

Year.	Number of cases			Number of persons awaiting trial at the close of the year.
	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.	
1886	80,088	78,762	1,326	3,068
1887	86,264	85,023	1,241	2,752
1888	86,779	85,666	1,113	2,645

157. The average duration of trials in Magistrates' Courts was seven days for the whole Province. The average duration in each class of Court was as follows :—

		Days. 1887.	Days. 1888.
Special Magistrates		6	3
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	2nd and 3rd Classes ...	6	6
	1st Class	9	7
Benches of Magistrates		5	4
Stipendiary Magistrates other than Chief Magistrates of districts ...	2nd and 3rd Classes ...	6	6
	1st Class	9	8
District Magistrates	Under their ordinary powers	11	9
	Under their enhanced powers (Section 30, Criminal Procedure Code)	19	20

158. The following table shows, for the last three years, the amount of original business disposed of by each class of officer acting as a Criminal Court (except the Chief Court and Courts of Session) with percentages, and the average number of cases decided. Tahsíldárs and Extra Assistant Commissioners have done somewhat less, and Naib-Tahsíldárs slightly more work than in 1887 :—

Description of Court or Officer exercising powers.	Cases disposed of.			Percentage.			Average number of cases decided by officers of each grade.		
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Special Magistrates	989	1,248	1,238	1·3	1·5	1·4	31	37	31
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	6,152	7,654	7,097	7·8	9·0	8·2	88	108	99
Boards of Honorary Magistrates ...	9,193	8,247	7,557	11·7	9·7	8·8	368	326	359
Naib-Tahsíldárs with Judicial powers ...	1,354	6,766	9,108	1·7	7·9	10·6	150	86	93
Tahsíldárs	21,041	23,353	23,006	30·6	27·4	26·8	195	190	184
Judges of Small Cause Courts ...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	19	...
Cantonment Magistrates	4,154	4,044	4,088	5·3	4·8	4·7	415	449	408
Extra Assistant Commissioners ...	22,798	23.118	22,612	28·9	27·2	26·3	250	249	226
Assistant Commissioners	5,036	4,673	5,332	6·4	5·7	6·2	252	187	232
District Judges and Subordinate Judges with appellate powers.	1,885	2,292	1,829	2·4	2·5	2·1	105	121	107
District Magistrates	3,160	3,609	3,799	3·9	4·3	4·4	102	113	118

159. The abstract given below shows the number of cases disposed of by District Magistrates in the exercise of their enhanced and ordinary powers during the past two years :—

Year.	In exercise of		With the assistance of a Council of Elders.	In exercise of appellate powers.
	Enhanced powers.	Ordinary powers.		
1887	834	1,749	797	* 5,682
1888	725	1,546	1,595	† 5,805
+	...	...	798	123
—	109	203	...	...
Average for each district, 1888	23	50	266	187

* Of these 63 were disposed of by District and Sub-Judges in exercise of Criminal appellate powers.
† Ditto 99 ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto.

The increase is entirely in cases tried by Councils of Elders.

160. Special jurisdiction of Magistrates.—District Magistrates disposed of 725 cases under their enhanced powers, conferred under Section 30, Criminal Procedure Code as against 834 in 1887. Of these 257 were cases triable by the Court of Session. Reference for confirmation by the Court of Session was made in the case of 223 persons. Of the sentences referred, 175 were confirmed, 36 modified, 3 annulled and 9 pending decision at the close of the year. The average duration of cases tried by District Magistrates under their enhanced powers was 20 days as compared with 19 days in 1887.

161. One hundred and twenty-two European British subjects were brought to trial before Magistrates during the year as against 127 in 1887. Of those brought to trial 67 were convicted 45 acquitted or discharged, 1 committed to the Sessions, and 3 to the Chief Court.

162. The number of cases disposed of under the Frontier Regulations in each of the past two years is given in the following table :—

District.	Proceedings against villages for suppression of evidence or harbouring criminals. Regulation I of 1872, Section 3.		Fines for offences committed under the rules. Regulation I of 1872, Section 10.		References to Councils of Elders. Regulation IV of 1873, Section 2.		References to Councils of Elders. Regulation IV of 1887, Section 13.		Fines on communities accessory to crime. Regulation IV of 1887, Sections 24-25.		Preparation to commit certain offences. Regulation IV of 1887, Section 31.		Adultery. Regulation IV of 1887, Section 32.		Cases in which persons were deported on account of quarrels likely to lead to bloodshed. Regulation IV of 1887, Section 35.		Breach of the provisions of Section 33, 34 or 35. Regulation IV of 1887, Sections 35-36.		Security for prevention of murder. Regulation IV of 1887, Sections 39—42.		Security from families when a blood-feud exists or is probable. Regulation IV of 1887, Section 40.	
	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888
Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	10	...	15	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Dera Ghází Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...
Bannu	5	...	...	...	...	...	69	140	3	4	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peshâwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	229	190	...	9	5	9	1	14	...	...	1	53	...	63	...	144
Hazára	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	117	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	20	...	1
Kohát	...	...	...	...	...	...	286	646	21	...	...	...	2	1	12	...	...	25	8	21	...	5
Total ...	5	...	10	...	15	...	782	1,242	40	13	5	10	3	19	12	...	1	79	10	124	2	150

163. The results of the references to Councils of Elders during the past two years are shown below :—

District.	Number of persons tried.		Number of persons convicted.		Percentage of convictions.	
	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.
Dera Ismail Khan	43	28	20	19	46	68
Dera Ghází Khan	221	405	165	283	75	70
Bannu	241	510	121	267	50	52
Peshâwar	545	1,044	334	786	61	75
Hazára	200	450	82	263	41	58
Kohát	718	1,513	184	422	26	28

164. Original Jurisdiction of the Courts of Session.—The abstract below gives for the last two years the number of cases disposed of and of persons tried by Courts of Sessions. The amount of business is less than in the preceding year :—

	Cases.		Persons.	
	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.
Sessions trials	482	423	1,139	741
Cases referred by District Magistrates under Section 34, Criminal Procedure Code.	212	138	272	200
Other references	96	90	165	108
Total ...	790	651	1,576	1,049

165. The following statement shows the result of Sessions trials in each of the past four years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	For disposal.				Disposed of.						Pending at the end of the year.					
	Persons.		*Total.*		*Persons.*				*Total.*							
Year.	Remaining from previous years.	Committed to the Sessions during the year.	Cases.	Persons.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Convicted and referred to the Chief Court under Section 374, Criminal Procedure Code.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Percentage of persons convicted.	Cases pending over three months.	Average duration.	Date of oldest case pending.
1888 ...	95	773	486	868	5	266	327	143	423	741	63	127	63	17	55	12th Novr. 1883.*
1887 ...	149	1,085	540	1,234	25	498	459	157	482	1,139	58	95	54	5	55	Ditto.
1886 ...	121	809	461	930	5	334	297	142	392	778	69	152	56	11	55	Ditto.
1885 ...	72	758	451	830	3	306	264	135	389	708	62	122	56	3	55	Ditto.

* This is a case which cannot be disposed of, as the accused is confined in a lunatic asylum.

166. WITNESSES.—The following figures show the number of witnesses examined by all the Criminal Courts in the Punjab during the years 1887 and 1888 respectively:—

	1887.	1888.
District Courts	280,857	298,673
Sessions Courts	6,635	5,723
Chief Court	42	63

The periods of detention were as follows:—

	Percentage. 1887.	Percentage. 1888.
Discharged on the first day	90·1	91·7
" " second day	7·4	6·5
" " third day	1·9	1·4
Detained more than three days	0·6	0·4

167. The annexed statement shows the results of the dieting of witnesses for the years 1887 and 1888:—

Year.	Number of witnesses who attended the Courts.	Total number of witnesses examined.	Number of witnesses dieted: By Police.	Number of witnesses dieted: By Magistrate.	Amount of diet money paid: By Police.	Amount of diet money paid: By Magistrate.	Average cost of each witness dieted: By Police.			Average cost of each witness dieted: By Magistrate.		
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1887	297,242	280,857	47,833	61,557	12,524	29,377	0	4	2	0	7	7
1888	311,755	298,673	51,048	65,048	12,687	30,763	0	4	0	0	7	6

The average cost has not increased. The number of witnesses dealt with shows a considerable increase.

The amount paid away has risen from Rs. 41,901 in 1887 to Rs. 43,450 in the year under report. As compared with the years 1885 and 1886, the amount in each of the two last years is high.

168. PUNISHMENTS.—The following statement shows the punishments inflicted by the Criminal Courts of the Province during the past two years:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Class of Tribunal.	Year.	Total number of persons punished.	Persons sentenced to — Death.	Transportation — For life.	Transportation — For a term.	Penal servitude.	Imprisonment — Rigorous — With solitary confinement.	Imprisonment — Rigorous — Without solitary confinement.	Imprisonment — Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Whipping — In addition to other punishment.	Whipping — In lieu of other punishment.	Fine — With imprisonment.	Fine — Without imprisonment.	Persons ordered to find or give — Security to keep the peace.	Recognizance to keep the peace.	Sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of furnishing security for good behaviour — Rigorous.	Simple.
Magistrates' Courts	1887	79,210	...	...	...	...	12,091	6,541	823	...	246	1,373	12,465	48,592	3,911	1,524	4,524	946	...
	1888	78,430	...	...	...	...	10,982	6,538	840	...	269	1,093	12,165	45,028	5,185	894	8,054	904	53
Sessions Courts ...	1887	833	...	189	22	...	372	123	...	15	10	...	186	3	2	...	124	70	7
	1888	702	...	132	42	...	205	49	...	...	8	...	136	1	84	4	90	51	...
Chief Court ...	1887	142	97	38	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1888	115	80	28	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	1887	80,185	97	227	24	...	12,463	6,668	823	15	256	1,373	12,352	48,595	3,913	1,524	4,648	1,016	35
	1888	79,247	80	160	44	...	11,187	6,592	840	...	277	1,093	12,302	45,029	5,269	898	8,144	955	54

The figures show a decrease under most heads, the only important increase being in regard to persons called upon to find security. Death sentences are only two below the number in 1886, but show a large decrease compared with the year 1887.

169. The figures below show the number of sentences of transportation for life or for a term in each of the last three years:—

	1886.	1887.	1888.
For life	146	227	160
For a term	34	24	44

170. The number of sentences of whipping has decreased. The figures for the last three years are as follows:—

Year.	In addition to — Other punishment.	In lieu of — Other punishment.
1886	181	1,207
1887	256	1,373
1888	277	1,093

171. The following abstract shows the amount of fines imposed and of compensation awarded to complainants by all the Courts in the Province, with the amount realized and percentage of amount realized to amount imposed or awarded. This abstract includes fines imposed under the Frontier Regulations :—

	Fines.			Compensation.		
	Imposed.	*Realized.*	*Percentage.*	*Awarded.*	*Paid.*	*Percentage.*
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
1887	6,25,771	4,40,857	70	1,20,519	62,555	52
1888	6,13,418	4,48,314	73	1,09,469	60,513	55

The proportion realized has improved on the whole, but in the following districts it is still exceedingly low :—

Jhang, Shahpur, Hazára, Kohát — about ⅓rd.

Jhelum, Gujrát, Dera Ghâzi Khan, Bannu — about ½.

The districts showing the best results are—

Gurgaon, Rohtak, Kángra, Delhi, Hoshiárpur, Mooltan, Simla — about 75 per cent.

172. The abstract given below shows the total amount of fines imposed and realized for the past four years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Amount of Fines.				
Year.	Imposed.	*Realized.* On account of year.	On account of past year.	Total.	Percentage of column 5 on column 2.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1885	4,84,597	3,00,985	64,160	3,65,145	75
1886	5,45,139	3,13,202	73,283	3,85,585	70
1887	6,05,016	3,50,079	84,700	4,34,779	72
1888	6,02,128	3,41,235	1,00,871	4,42,106	73

173. The following figures give details of fines imposed by Courts of Session for the last three years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6
Year.	Total number of persons fined.	Total amount of fines imposed.	Average amount of fines per head.	Percentage of fines imposed that were realized in the year.	Percentage of fines imposed ordered to be paid in compensation.
		Rs.	Rs.		
1886	183	17,202	94	15	9
1887	189	20,745	110	9	15
1888	137	11,090	81	10	9

174. Appellate Jurisdiction of Courts subordinate to the Chief Court.—The number of sentences appealable to District Courts was 48,125. The number of appellants was 9,687, the percentage to those who could appeal being 20 as compared with 21 in 1887, 20 in 1886, and 18 in 1885. The agency by which these appeals were disposed of, and the manner of disposal in each district, are shown in the annexed statement :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Year.	Appeals disposed of						Percentage of persons whose				Average duration of Appeals.
	By District Magistrates.		By District and Sub-Judges.		By Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners.		Appeals were rejected.	Sentences were confirmed.	Sentences were reduced or altered.	Sentences were reversed, proceeding quashed or new trial ordered.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.					
1887	5,619	9,103	9	13	54	91	29	37	9	25	12
1888	5,706	9,587	57	73	42	68	30	35	9	24	13

As compared with the previous year, there are no very marked differences. The increase is not more than in proportion to the increase in original business.

175. The annexed statement gives the amount of appellate business disposed of, and the mode of disposal for the Courts of Session, for the past three years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Year.	For disposal.						Disposed of												Pending at the end of the year.		Average duration of appeals.	Number of appeals pending more than three months.	Date of oldest appeal pending.
							Persons.								Total.								
	Pending from last year.		Instituted during the year.		Total.		Died, escaped or transferred to another Court.	Appeal rejected otherwise than on the merits.	Appeals rejected under Section 421, Cr. P. C.		Sentence or orders confirmed after hearing.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence or order reversed.	New trial or commitment ordered.	After directing further enquiry under Sec., 428, C. P. C.		Without directing further enquiry.						
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.			Without calling for files.	After perusal of files.					Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.			
1888	122	158	5,326	6,524	5,448	6,682	25	72	48	2,775	1,895	467	1,162	66	134	179	5,173	6,331	141	172	13	...	15-10-88
1887	170	224	5,473	6,805	5,643	7,029	2	107	24	2,900	2,013	459	1,259	90	136	177	5,384	6,693	123	159	14	...	12-11-87
1886	137	172	4,811	5,990	4,948	6,162	4	35	75	2,126	1,815	443	1,357	74	72	76	4,705	5,861	171	225	13	...	2-11-86

The figures for the year 1888 are generally below those for 1887, though higher than those for 1886.

176. The following statements show the criminal revision work in District and Sessions Courts, and the manner in which the work was disposed of:—

A.—Revision work in District Courts.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Year.	Number of accused persons in respect of whom application was made for revision.			Applications rejected, including those which the Courts have refused to submit to the Chief Court.	Applications dealt with under Section 436 or 437, Criminal Procedure Code.	Cases referred to the Chief Court under Section 438, Criminal Procedure Code.	Applications pending.	Average duration.
	On behalf of accused.	On behalf of complainant.	Total.					
1887 ...	975	1,761	2,736	1,935	618	78	105	11
1888 ...	947	2,354	3,301	2,426	591	107	177	11

B.—Revision work in Sessions Courts.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Year.	Number of accused persons in respect of whom application was made for revision.			Applications rejected, including those which the Courts have refused to submit to the Chief Court.	Committal or further enquiry ordered.	Cases referred to the Chief Court under Section 438, Criminal Procedure Code.	Applications pending.	Average duration.
	On behalf of accused.	On behalf of complainant.	Total.					
1887 ...	471	644	1,115	907	84	89	35	10
1888 ...	510	656	1,166	819	208	79	60	8

177. Criminal business of the Chief Court.—The Chief Court disposed of three cases in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, being the same as in the previous year. In each case the accused was convicted, the offence found and sentence passed being shown below :—

Offence found.	*Sentence.*
(1). Section 325, Indian Penal Code ...	5 years' rigorous imprisonment.
(2). " 467, " " " ...	10 " " "
(3). Sections 467, 471 and 474, Indian Penal Code ...	7 " " "

178. The following is a comparative statement showing the number of cases dealt with by the Chief Court as a Court of Reference under Section 374, Criminal Procedure Code, for the past three years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Year.	For disposal.		Disposed of							Pending.		Average number of days each case lasted.
			Persons.					Total.				
	Cases.	Persons.	Conviction and sentence confirmed.	Conviction affirmed, but sentence modified.	Convicted and sentenced for a minor offence.	Acquitted.	Fresh trial ordered.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
1886	140	182	82	34	8	22	...	112	146	28	36	41
1887	161	194	97	34	10	27	...	139	168	22	26	50
1888	153	173	80	28	2	10	3	112	123	41	50	45

The work was less than in the previous year, and very nearly the same as in the year 1886. The number of acquittals has fallen largely.

179. The following figures give the number of criminal appeals instituted in the Chief Court during the year under report and the three preceding years :—

1	2	3	4
Year.	Against the orders of Sessions Judges.	Against the orders of District Magistrates.	Total.
1885	284	270	554
1886	291	248	539
1887	370	270	640
1888	344	247	591

The appellate work was thus somewhat less than in the year 1887, but was greater than in the two previous years.

180. The results of the appeals decided were as follows :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	For disposal.						Number of persons disposed of.												
Year.	Pending from last year.		Instituted during the year.		Total.		Died, escaped or transferred.	Appeals rejected.	Sentences or orders confirmed.	Sentences reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Total.		Pending.		Average duration.	Oldest date.
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.								Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		
1887 ...	66	89	640	828	706	917	1	239	281	134	97	...	9	621	761	85	156	45	1-4-87
1888 ...	85	156	591	704	676	860	2	274	224	138	74	8	16	577	736	99	124	45	10-7-88

181. The annexed statement shows the number of revision cases disposed of by the Chief Court during the last three years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	For disposal.										Persons disposed of.													
Year.	Pending from last year.		Reported for orders under Section 438, Criminal Procedure Code.		Instituted by petition under Section 439, Criminal Procedure Code.		Taken up by the Court on its own motion under Section 439, Criminal Procedure Code.		Total.		Died, escaped or transferred.	Rejected.	Sentences or orders confirmed.	Sentences enhanced.	Sentences reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial ordered.	Total.		Pending.		Average duration of revision cases.	Date of oldest pending revision case.
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.									Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		
1886 ...	55	150	171	297	1,228	2,557	50	68	1,504	3,072	...	1,907	254	38	141	250	...	201	1,379	2,771	125	301	22	11-11-85
1887 ...	125	301	151	277	1,508	2,940	43	49	1,827	3,567	...	2,209	437	26	210	188	1	209	1,674	3,280	153	287	28	5-3-86
1888 ...	153	287	146	279	1,703	3,052	44	57	2,046	3,675	...	2,372	385	65	142	338	12	121	1,905	3,435	141	240	31	21-3-88

182. Fifty miscellaneous cases were disposed of as against 45 in the previous year. The files of 93 cases were called for on the periodical returns and inspected by the Judges.

183. The number of Judges employed during the year has varied. Taken roughly, six Judges worked for about eight months, and five for four months of the year.

184. General Remarks.—The absence of efficient Public Prosecutors is no doubt one of the factors which unfavourably influence the criminal administration. Police officers are rarely possessed of the special qualifications needed in a Prosecutor, nor have they the time at their disposal to discharge these duties efficiently; and as the officer who investigates the case may not act as Prosecutor, the difficulties are increased. The want of proper measures in this respect is felt throughout the Province, particularly in regard to proceedings in important cases inquired into in Magistrates' Courts. The subject is, however, receiving the attention of the Local Government.

PRISONS.

185. Number of Jails.—The small jail at Gurgaon was converted into a lock-up during the year, but the number of the jails remained the same (34) as at the close of the previous year, as it was found necessary to re-occupy the temporary buildings of the Mooltan Central Jail, which had stood vacant since the end of 1884.

186. Jail Population.—The number of convicts admitted during the year, excluding transfers, was 21,451, as against 22,470 in 1887,—a decrease of 1,019. On the other hand, the average number rose from 10,436 in 1887 to 12,024 in 1888,—an increase of 15·2 per cent.; while the average daily jail population rose from 11,626 (convicts 10,436, under trial 1,066, and civil 124) to 13,054 (convicts 12,024, under trial 946, and civil 84),—an increase of 12 per cent.

The average jail population, which fell gradually from 1878 to 1885, since 1885 has been steadily increasing.

These fluctuations are to a great extent coincident with the variations in the prices of food-grains, the dearness of which during the past few years has doubtless been one of the main causes of the greater prevalence of certain forms of crime and consequent increase of the jail population.

The great increase in the average number of convicts as compared with 1887 is partly due no doubt to the number of prisoners who were discharged or whose sentences were remitted during the former year on account of the Jubilee, and partly to the fact noticed in the Criminal Reports of 1887 and 1888 that sentences of imprisonment have been more severe.

This growth in the jail population has rendered urgent the question of providing additional accommodation. Out of the 34 jails in the Province in 13 the average number of prisoners was in excess of the number that could be accommodated at the minimum space allowed for prisoners in barracks. This must have led to frequent over-crowding. The jails in which the over-crowding seems to have been

most serious and frequent are those of all the frontier districts (except Dera Gházi Khan), Shahpur, Jhelum and Ráwalpindi. The accommodation is described as dangerously inadequate in Kohát, Bannu and Hazára; arrangements have lately been made to provide a new jail for Hazára, and the Bannu Jail is now being relieved by sending prisoners from the Miánwáli sub-division direct to Dera Ismail Khan. Measures of this kind can, however, give only temporary relief, and it has been decided to convert into Central Jails the District Jails of Ráwalpindi and Montgomery. The question of establishing a large Central Jail on the Salt Range in connection with the Mayo Mines, which was recommended by Drs. Lethbridge and Walker, has also been fully considered, but for many reasons the adoption of the suggestion appears to be impracticable. Meanwhile, the Mooltan Central Jail has been temporarily re-occupied.

At the close of the year there remained in jail 13,492, of whom 13,152 were males and 340 females; the corresponding figures for the previous year were 12,591,—12,287 males and 304 females.

187. Buildings.—The expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department on jail buildings during the year was Rs. 1,29,691.

The following list shows the principal works executed and the cost of each:—

	Amount. Rs.
Umballa—	
Special repairs	3,500
New hospital	15,146
Quarters for jail establishment	5,327
Rohtak—	
Quarters for jail establishment	1,938
Hoshiárpur—	
Well and bathing platform	2,492
Superintendent's office	1,123
Quarters for establishment	1,780
Lahore Central Jail—	
Re-roofing barracks	2,225
Cells for juveniles	18,411
Hazára—	
Extension of lock-up	1,492
Shahpur—	
Constructing solitary cells	3,750
Renewing doors	2,366
Siálkot—	
Enlargement of Contingent Guard barracks	1,274
Jhelum—	
Strengthening gratings of barracks	1,898
Delhi—	
Constructing work-shed	1,063
Ditto wards	2,520
Ditto solitary cells	1,362

During the next few years a large expenditure will have to be incurred in providing Central Jails which it has been decided to establish.

188. Classification of Prisoners.—Of the prisoners admitted into jail in 1888, 20,546 were males and 651 females. The number of Christians admitted

was 22, *viz.*, 5 Europeans, 5 Eurasians and 12 Natives ; in 1887 there were 41, *viz.*, 11 Europeans, 19 Eurasians and 11 Natives. The number of Muhammadans and Hindús admitted during the year was 14,818 and 6,309, respectively. The proportion of both to total admissions, 69·9 and 29·8 per cent., being nearly the same as in the previous year. Of the 651 females admitted during the year, 489 were married, 35 unmarried, 97 widows and 30 prostitutes.

189. The number of convicts under 16 years of age, which was 185 in 1886 and 277 in 1887 rose to 301 in 1888. The attention of the Judges of the Chief Court has been invited to the need of issuing such instructions to the Criminal Courts as will lead them to impose, as far as possible, sentences of whipping rather than imprisonment in the case of offenders under 16.

Financial considerations have hitherto prevented Government from carrying out a scheme to provide a reformatory for juvenile offenders, but something has been done in this way, by the construction of 50 cells and a workshop, for the isolation of juvenile offenders near the Lahore Central Jail, and 50 more cells will be provided this year if funds are available.

190. The following table shows the occupation followed by prisoners previous to their admission into jail :—

Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities	476
Professional persons	54
Persons in service or performing personal offices	2,218
Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals	11,777
Persons engaged in commerce and trade	524
Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations, &c.	901
Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise	4,596

191. Description of Sentences.—Of the total number of prisoners admitted into jail in 1888, 1,523 were sentenced to simple imprisonment, 8,591 to rigorous imprisonment, 10,671 to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement, and 412 to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.

The following statement shows the classification of convicts admitted into jail in 1887 and 1888 according to length of sentence :—

	Number of admissions.		Ratio per cent. of total admissions.		In all the Jails of British India in 1887.
	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	
Not exceeding 1 month	5,139	4,859	23·07	22·92	36·58
Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months	3,698	3.946	16·60	18·62	20·58
" 3 " " 6 "	4,519	4,234	20·28	19·98	17·19
" 6 " " 12 "	4,021	3.544	18·05	16·72	11·74
" 1 " " 5 years	4,179	3,993	18·76	18·83	11·20
" 5 " " 10 "	333	295	1·49	1·39	1·10
Exceeding 10 years	20	9	0·09	0·04	0·05
Sentenced to transportation (a) For life	203	148	0·91	0·70	0·69
Sentenced to transportation (b) For term	43	45	0·19	0·21	0·60
" to death	124	124	0·56	0·59	0·27

The increase in the severity of sentences has been maintained during the year 1888. It would seem desirable, where practicable, to substitute some other form of punishment for sentences of short imprisonment, which in many cases can have but little punitive effect, while they tend to swell the jails unnecessarily.

180 convicts were deported to the Andamans during the year against 177 in 1887. The number remaining at the close of the year, 362, shows an improvement on the previous year, when it was 463.

The statistics regarding the crimes for which convicts were imprisoned show a large increase as compared with 1887 under the head of convicts in confinement for murder or attempts at murder. These have increased from 384 to 447. Many of these men were no doubt convicted under the new Frontier Crimes Regulation, and would have escaped if tried under the ordinary law. In the Deraját Division punishments under the Regulation are at present restricted to fine and imprisonment in default of payment of fine.

The ratio per cent. of convicts who had been previously convicted to total admissions was 15; in 1887 it was 14. The ratio of female convicts who had been previously convicted was 6. The number of prisoners admitted who had been previously convicted was,—once, 2,103; twice, 558; more than twice, 567: total 3,228. Of these, 2,243 had their previous convictions noted on their warrants; 765 were identified after arrival in jail as having been previously convicted; and 220 confessed that they had been previously in jail.

The number of prisoners identified as previously convicted has steadily increased since the attention of the Courts was drawn to the instructions for their identification and classification laid down in Government of India Resolution No. 27—1804, dated 14th December 1886. In 1886, 2,370 prisoners, or 13 per cent. of the whole, were so identified, of whom, however, only 57 per cent. were identified before sentence. In 1887, 3,099 prisoners, or 14 per cent. of the total admissions, were identified, 67 per cent. being identified before conviction. In 1888 the number identified has increased to 3,228, or 15 per cent. of the total admissions, of whom 70 per cent. were identified before conviction. Of 3,228 previously convicted prisoners, 1,974, or 61 per cent., were classed as habituals by the Superintendent or Magistrate.

It is to be regretted that no advance in the special treatment of "habitual" offenders has been made during the year. The annual increase of the jail population during the past few years and the limited accommodation have rendered it impossible for the present to carry out the two principles which have been accepted as the basis on which this class of offenders should be treated, *viz.*—

(i). Isolation from other prisoners during the day by providing them with separate workshops.

(ii). Isolation from one another at night by locating them in separate cells.

Both these principles have, however, been kept in view in the scheme now under consideration for establishing Central Jails.

192. ESCAPES AND RE-CAPTURES.—Eighteen prisoners effected their escape during the year,—6 fewer than in 1887. Of these 11 escaped from gangs outside the jail, 7 from inside the jail: 7 were in fetters, and 11 without fetters. Of

the escaped prisoners 10 were re-captured before the end of the year and 8 remained at large. Six of those who escaped in previous years were re-captured and 35 remained at large. There were 3 escapes from lock-up against 12 in the previous year.

These figures compare satisfactorily with those of the previous year, but escapes are still more numerous than they should be. When it is possible to increase the pay of the jail establishment, escapes will no doubt diminish.

193. OFFENCES AND PUNISHMENTS.—During the year the total number of offences recorded was 16,511 (by males 15,840, by females 671) as compared with 15,209 in 1887. Of these 65 were criminal offences (64 by males and 1 by female), and the remainder, 16,446, were breaches of jail discipline.

The following were the offences committed by convicts during the years 1887 and 1888 :—

	1887.	1888.
Criminal offences	63	65
Smoking or possession of forbidden articles	1,558	1,346
Offences relating to work	11,766	12,534
Other offences	1,822	2,566
	15,209	16,511

The most numerous class of criminal offences consisted of escapes or attempts to escape, 40 ; next in frequency come assaults on prisoners, or jail officials, of which there were 17.

The punishments inflicted in the two years were—

	1887.	1888.
By Criminal Courts	78	90
Solitary confinement	1,491	2,872
Reduced diet	1,344	1,202
Solitary confinement with reduced diet	1,087	898
Floggings	438	306
Formal warnings	9,552	9,080
Other punishments	1,213	2,059
	15,203	16,507

From the above it appears that the number of prison offences and of prison punishments has increased somewhat as compared with 1887, but not in as great a ratio as the average jail population.

The noteworthy features of this year's statistics are—

(1). The increase in the number of punishments by solitary confinement from 1,491 to 2,872.

(2). The decrease of punishments of solitary confinement with reduced diet from 1,087 to 898, and of sentences of reduced diet from 1,344 to 1,202.

(3). The decrease of floggings from 438 to 306.

The causes for (1) and (2) appear to lie in the recent orders of the Government of India, which, by discouraging the use of flogging, except for the most serious offences, and also the resort to reduced diet combined with solitary confinement, have compelled Superintendents to have recourse more to solitary confinement alone as a punishment.

194. Imposition of Irons.—Fetters are imposed in the Punjab solely for safe custody, and not as a punishment for breaches of jail discipline. During the year fetters were imposed on 14,861 male convicts for the following periods:—Under one month, 2,346; one to three months, 2,874; three to six months, 2,967; six to twelve months, 2,844; over twelve months, 3,830.

195. Education.—Of the total number of prisoners admitted into jail, 21,197 (20,546 males, 651 females), 136 males could read and write a little, and 140 males could read and write well. The remainder were wholly illiterate. The daily average number under instruction during the year was 1,137 males and 13 females. The total number released during the year who had been under instruction was 1,263 males. Of these 1,049 were unable to read and write when they entered jail, 129 were able to read and write a little, and 85 were able to read and write well. On release 227 were unable to read and write, 724 were able to read and write a little, and 312 were able to read and write well.

The Inspector-General of Prisons proposed to discontinue the comparatively futile attempts to carry on education in ordinary jails, and devote our attention to the instruction of the youths who are to be concentrated in the juvenile ward at Lahore. The results of the instruction given in jails were no doubt somewhat poor, and the statistics show that the numbers under instruction and the results attained in different jails vary somewhat unaccountably. But the Lieutenant-Governor did not think that any case was made out for a change of system, and he was not disposed to favour any plan of giving juvenile prisoners education other than of the simplest kind.

196. Mark System.—The total number of convicts released during 1888 who came under the mark system was 1,304, and all gained remissions. The longest remission (400 days) was earned by a convict in the Chenáwán Central Jail; and the largest gratuity (Rs. 62) was awarded to a convict released from the Delhi Jail. The average gratuity earned was Rs. 3-6.

197. Ticket-of-leave System.—Only 32 prisoners were conditionally released during the year under the ticket-of-leave system, and none of them failed to comply with the conditions under which they were released. Twenty were brought on the first stage, and 32 passed on to the second. The conduct of those prisoners was satisfactory, for in no instance was a prisoner remanded to jail, or sent back from the second to the first stage after promotion. Since the close of the year it has been decided to discontinue the system of granting tickets-of-leave, as the Government of India lay much stress on uniformity of jail management throughout India, and the system is in force in no other province.

198. Convict Officers.—The total number of convicts employed as convict officers was 1,139 males and 11 females, as against 1,071 males and 8 females in 1887. The daily average number was 532 males and 8 females. Of those employed as convict officers, only 177 males were reduced or otherwise punished for misconduct.

The convict official system of the Province is capable of great improvement. Hitherto there has been the great disadvantage of having only one training school for convict officials, *viz.*, the Lahore Central Jail. But this defect will be remedied when the new central prisons which it has been decided to provide have been established.

Only in one jail, the Public Works Jail at Chenáwán, have *paid* convict officials been employed in place of free warders. In it about two-fifths of the day guard and one-half of the night watchmen during the year have been convicts. Their conduct bears a favourable comparison with that of the lowest class of free warders. That under the paid convict official system there is an efficient watch and ward of the jail is proved by the fact that during the year under report only one prisoner escaped from the Chenáwán Jail, in spite of the fact that the prisoners are employed on extramural labour.

199. Employment of Prisoners.—In 1888 there was an average of 11,822 convicts under sentence of labour on working days. Three hundred and forty-one of this number were sick and 322 convalescent or infirm, leaving about 11,159 fit for labour. Of these 254 were prison officers, 1,199 were employed as prison servants, 589 on gardening, 1,877 in preparing articles for use or consumption in jail, and 6,165 on manufactures. The average number employed on jail buildings was 137 under Superintendents and 172 under the Public Works Department. The average number employed on the canal in the Public Works Jail at Chenáwán was 475, as compared with 851 in the previous year. The number so employed might have been larger had it not been necessary to remove the prisoners from the work owing to the occurrence of cholera.

200. Manufactures.—Earnings of Prisoners.—The net cash earnings of prisoners employed on manufactures, which in 1886 amounted to Rs. 1,78,989, or Rs. 16-10-0 per prisoner, and in 1887 to Rs. 1,30,549, or Rs. 11-9-0 per head, fell in 1888 to Rs. 1,09,748, or Rs. 8-10-0 per head. The causes for the decrease are—

(1) a smaller number of prisoners employed on canal work at Chenáwán ;
(2) a smaller demand for lithographic printing ; and
(3) a reduction in the prices of jail-made paper.

The main cause for the falling-off in earnings seems to be the difficulty experienced in providing a sufficiency of suitable and remunerative employment for the prisoners either inside or outside the jail.

The drainage and excavation works near the Chenáwán Public Works Jail have been almost completed. It was arranged to locate a number of the prisoners in a temporary jail at the head of the proposed Jhelum Canal, but work on this project is not likely to be started for some time. The construction of a weir for the Chenab Canal is, however, likely to be commenced shortly, and it may be possible to establish a new temporary jail in connection with this work.

The *indirect* profit resulting to Government from the employment of convict labour for purposes of jail maintenance was Rs. 1,61,282.

201. Total Expenditure.—The following table shows the expenditure on the jails of the Province during the past five years, with the average jail population :--

			Average cost per head.			*Average cost of rations per head.*		
		Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1884	11,658	6,99,315	61	5	0	18	2	0
1885	10,716	6,22,117	59	11	0	18	9	0
1886	11,078	6,33,335	59	5	0	20	12	0
1887	11,626	7,01,836	62	8	10	25	5	8
1888	13,054	7,59,689	59	15	11	24	5	0

Expenditure has therefore increased in a less ratio than the jail population, and the average cost per head, which in 1887 was Rs. 62-8-10, was only Rs. 59-15-11 in the year under review. Taking the figures of the last five years, it appears that while owing to the dearness of provisions the average cost of rations per head has increased by over Rs. 6, the average cost per head of average strength for other items of expenditure has been reduced from Rs. 43-3-0 in 1884 to Rs. 35-11-0 in 1889. These figures show that economy has been carried out as far as practicable in the jail administration.

In the Government of India Resolution reviewing the Punjab Jail Report for 1887, the variations in the cost of rations in different jails were referred to as indicating that proper attention is not always paid to the timely purchase of stocks, and as showing that there is considerable room for economy under this head of expenditure. The former system of purchasing through a middleman at tahsíl rates instead of in the open market has now been discontinued, and Superintendents of Jails have been directed to purchase in the market at the most favourable rates, while District Officers have been instructed to lend them all legitimate assistance. This change, it is hoped, will result in some saving to Government, but the system is not without its disadvantages.

Expenditure under the head of contingencies increased from Rs. 41,994 in 1887 to Rs. 47,173 in 1888, but the average cost per head was slightly less than in the previous year, and is smaller than in any year since 1884. This is satisfactory.

The net cost per head of maintaining the prisoners in jail after deducting their earnings was Rs. 51-6-0 as against Rs. 51 in 1887.

202. Health.—The following table shows the comparative sickness and mortality in the jails of the Punjab during the years 1887 and 1888 :—

Year.	Daily average strength.	Total admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of sick.	Total number of deaths.	Ratio per mille of average strength.		
					Of admissions into hospital.	Of daily average sick.	Of deaths from all causes.
1887	11,274	13,062	297	502	1,159	26	44·53
1888	12,702	16,606	352	390	1,307	28	30·70

It will be observed that while the admissions into hospital rose from 13,062 in 1887 to 16,606 in 1888, and the admission ratio per *mille* of average strength from 1,159 to 1,307, the deaths fell from 502 to 390, and the death ratio per *mille* of average strength from 44·53 to 30·70. The daily average sick treated per *mille* of average population rose from 26 to 28.

It is satisfactory to note that the mortality of prisoners, though still high, shows a very decided improvement as compared with 1887. The figures for the last five years are as follows :—

Year.	*Average mortality per mille.*
1884	27·86
1885	27·14
1886	28·56
1887	44·53
1888	30·70

The mortality is now almost the same as in the case of the free population, among whom the death-rate for the year was 30 per 1,000. The average number of sick prisoners was larger than in 1887, but this is due to greater care taken in bringing under early medical treatment prisoners suffering from serious diseases.

The diseases to which the largest number of admissions into hospital and deaths were due in 1887 and 1888 are shown in the table below :—

DISEASES.	1887.		1888.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Intermittent fever	6,733	11	9,411	9
Dysentery and diarrhœa	1,707	145	1,742	67
Respiratory diseases	659	137	828	130
Ulcers and boils	466	4	625	...
Anæmia and general debility	362	21	264	9
Cholera	76	66	163	63
Remittent and continued fever	141	24	162	15
Jaundice	41	...	49	2
Scrofula and phthisis pulmonalis	32	15	44	15
Other fevers	276	5	34	20
Small-pox	5	1	7	...

There was a decrease in the mortality from the more ordinary diseases—

Fevers, remittent and intermittent.

Bowel diseases.

Respiratory diseases.

General debility.

This is satisfactory as showing an improvement in the general health of the prisoners.

The two most serious features were—

(1) The appearance of typhus fever in the Peshávar Jail, where there were 11 cases, 2 of which proved fatal. The disease re-appeared in a more virulent form during the present year. In both instances it seems to have been introduced by recently admitted prisoners, which indicates that the quarantine arrangements are not so effective as might be, due to limited accomodation,—a defect which steps will be taken to remedy.

(2) Cases of cholera occurred in four jails—

Gujránwála	A single case (an under-trial prisoner).
Lahore Central... ...	61 cases : 30 deaths.
Ráwalpindi	66 cases : 19 deaths.
Chenáwán	36 cases : 14 deaths.

Total 164 cases and 63 deaths, as against 76 cases and 66 deaths in 1887, when the epidemic took a much more virulent form.

The continued unhealthiness of the Lahore Central and Chenáwán Jails has received the anxious consideration of the Local Government. The latter will probably soon be abandoned owing to the completion of the public works on which the prisoners were engaged. The mortality, though still high, 41·08, shows a considerable improvement on 1887, when it stood at 60·41. The improvement in the Lahore Central Jail was even more decided. In 1887 the mortality was 126·05 per 1,000; in 1888, 57·68. The death-rate is still very high, and unfortunately until up to the end of the year, when the Mooltan Central Jail was re-opened, it was found impossible to reduce the over-crowding in this jail. This has now been done. The jail furnishes accommodation for 1,791 prisoners. The number at the beginning of the year was 1,845: the number remaining at its close 1,459. A considerable part of the excessive unhealthiness of the Lahore Central Jail during the years 1881 to 1887, which were elsewhere generally healthy years, may be safely attributed to the system by which invalid and old and infirm transportation and long-term prisoners were collected in it. Apart from this, the main reasons for the unhealthiness as determined by the Special Committee which enquired into the subject last year were—

(1) a bad water-supply;

(2) malaria local to the site; and

(3) in a minor degree over-crowding.

Action has been taken to provide a remedy for each of these defects by improving and enlarging the water-supply, by the stoppage of canal irrigation inside the jail enclosure, and by drafting superfluous prisoners to the Mooltan Central Jail.

In 1887 the mortality was very high in 12 jails. In 1888 it continued to be high in 7 of these jails, *viz.*, Lahore Central, 57·68; Umballa, 55·56; Bannu, 52·02; Chenáwán 41·08; Lahore District, 38·58; Amritsar, 36·85; Dharmsála, 36·04: but each of these jails showed a considerable reduction as compared with 1887. The three jails which did not appear as having a high mortality in 1887, but are included in the list for 1888, are—Mooltan Central, opened at the close of the year, 45·45; Ráwalpindi, 53·04; and Jhelum, where, owing to the heavy autumnal rains, malarial fever was very prevalent, 36·21.

The mortality in the jails of the Province, although much lower than in 1887, is still higher than it ought to be. The most permanent and operative causes which tend to this result are (1) over-crowding; (2) excessive ventilation in the cold weather; (3) the low state of health of prisoners admitted into jail owing to scarcity and high prices of food-grains.

All of these conditions have obtained in jails of the Punjab during the years 1887 and 1888, and no doubt account to a great extent for the high mortality. Efforts are now being made to remove them (1) by the construction of Central Jails and the closing of small unhealthy jails, *e.g.*, Amritsar ; (2) by closing a portion of the gratings in barracks by means of sun-dried bricks when the cold weather begins, removing them as it gets warmer ; (3) by the special treatment of weak and sickly prisoners.

In the following jails the mortality was low :—Gurdáspur, Siálkot, Lahore Female, Karnál, Shahpur, Jullundur, Gujrát, Mooltan District, Gujránwála, Ferozepore and Dera Gházi Khan. None of these jails had a high mortality in 1887, with the exception of the Lahore Female Jail, the death-rate of which was 56.

There were no deaths in the jails at Simla, Gurgaon, Hoshiárpur and Muzaffargarh, all of them small jails.

During the year the mortality per *mille* according to age was as follows :—

	Males.	Females.
Under 16 years	17·86	...
From 16 to 40 years	27·40	9·05
From 40 to 60 years	35·19	...
Over 60 years	81·33	71·43

The mortality per *mille* of average strength according to length of time passed in jail was as follows during each of the years 1887 and 1888 :—

Time passed in Jail.	Mortality per mille of average strength.	
	1887.	1888.
Under 6 months	27·27	23·54
From 6 to 12 months	46·51	37·47
" 1 to 2 years	60·73	33·28
" 2 to 3 "	63·78	28·08
" 3 to 7 "	116·92	50·08
Above 7 years	74·71	60·91

The vital statistics for the year show that the health of prisoners is being more closely observed, and care is being taken to grapple with any indications of disease in its incipient stages by bringing the patient under early medical treatment.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

203. INSTITUTION, CLASSIFICATION AND VALUE OF ORIGINAL CIVIL SUITS.—The following statement gives the number of suits instituted in the Civil Courts of the Province in each of the last six years :—

GRADE OF COURT.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Chief Court	1	3	4	3	3	4
Divisional Courts	...	3	5	9	7	3
District Courts of General Jurisdiction	239,814	241,197	225,392	218,427	223,917	235,287
District Small Cause Courts	13,537	13,825	13,883	15,680	15,041	15,162
Cantonment Small Cause Courts	7,616	7,832	77,63	8,204	9,209	7,519
TOTAL	260,968	262,860	247,047	242,323	248,177	257,975

The number of suits instituted is higher than in any of the preceding three years, and not much below the figures reached in 1883 and 1884. The large increase of 9,798 over the year 1887 is remarkable, and shows that the change made in the Revenue law of the Province towards the close of 1887, by which certain classes of suits were transferred from the Civil to the Revenue Courts, has had no effect in reducing the civil litigation of the Province.

204. The following table gives the number of suits under the chief heads of classification for the last four years :—

DESCRIPTION OF SUITS.		1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
I.—Suits for money or moveable property.	On registered bonds	3,441	2,951	2,682	2,525
	On unregistered bonds	85,856	83,497	85,692	90,012
	Otherwise than on bonds	104,244	101,250	102,580	105,876
	For rent other than of land	3,015	2,923	3,275	3,586
	For moveable property or value thereof...	14,794	14,602	16,454	16,167
	For damages	1,501	1,882	2,246	2,081
	Other suits	1,427	1,769	1,673	1,976
	Total	214,278 87 p. c.	208,874 86 p. c.	214,602 86 p. c.	222,223 86 p. c.
II.—Rent suits and suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act.		41	11	...	5
III.—Other suits	For immoveable property	23,592	24,336	24,516	27,439
	For a declaration of right	2,520	2,432	2,483	2,536
	For specific performance	186	271	213	199
	Relating to betrothals, marriage, divorce and dower.	5,286	5,446	5,339	4,687
	For or relating to partition	257	141	225	184
	Not included in the above	887	812	799	702
	Total ...	32,728 13 p. c.	33,438 14 p. c.	33,575 14 p. c.	35,747 14 p. c.
GRAND TOTAL ...		247,047	242,323	248,177	257,975

Suits on registered bonds continue to show a falling-off and represent about 1 per cent. of the litigation under the first head. Suits for moveable property or the value thereof and for damages stand somewhat below the numbers for the previous year, but the number is higher than that for either of the two preceding years. Suits for specific performance, suits relating to marriage, betrothal, divorce and dower and suits not specified in any class taken together are somewhat below the figures for previous years, but under all other heads there is an increase. This increase is most marked in the case of suits on unregistered bonds, in suits otherwise than on bonds, and in suits for immoveable property.

205. The total value of suits and the average value per suit under the following four heads were—

Class of Suit.	Number of suits.	Value.	Average value.		
		Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
(1). For money or moveable property	222,223	1,28,82,327	57	15	6
(2). For land assessed or subject to assessment	20,940	56,58,827	270	3	10
(3). For other immoveable property	7,845	15,87,627	202	5	11
(4). Other suits	4,589	33,73,048	735	0	5

The total value of suits under the first head is below that for the previous year; the average value has fallen from Rs. 61-3-3 to Rs. 57-15-6. Under the head of suits for land subject to assessment, the total value has risen from thirty to fifty-six lakhs, though the number of cases is only 4,000 more, and the average value is Rs. 270-3-10 against Rs. 179-4-4 only. Other suits for immoveable property, though less by 554, are shown as worth Rs. 4,69,173 more, the average value being Rs. 202-5-11 against Rs. 133-2-8 only in the previous year. The value of other suits has more than doubled. These remarkable differences are probably due to the operation of the Suits Valuation Act, and of directions issued thereunder, and to instructions issued by the Chief Court regarding the compilation of special returns, showing the value of the different classes of suits. The value of suits for land and immoveable property given for the year 1888 is the true value, while in the previous year land suits were valued according to the value fixed for courts fee purposes.

The full effect of the changes made in the system of valuing suits will be seen when the returns for the current year are received. The year under report must be regarded as an altogether exceptional one in this respect, and no useful comparison with previous years can be made.

206. Disposal of Original Suits by Courts subordinate to the Chief Court.—The following abstract shows the number of suits for disposal, disposed of, and pending at the close of the year for each of the past three years :—

Year.	Number of Original Suits. For disposal (pending, instituted and re-admitted).	Disposed of.	Pending.
1886	269,147	250,012	19,135
1887	278,228	260,912	17,316
1888	285,973	268,174	17,799
Difference	+ 7,745	+ 7,262	+ 483

It is satisfactory to find that the Courts were able to dispose of the large number of 268,174 suits out of 285,973 before them for disposal.

207. The abstract given below shows the manner in which the original civil suits were disposed of during the past three years :—

	Percentage decided. 1886.	1887.	1888.
Without trial	19·4	19·4	19·4
Without contest	50·4	50·2	50·5
On reference to arbitration	0·8	0·8	0·8
After contest for plaintiff	21·1	21·3	21·7
After contest for defendant	8·3	8·3	7·6

The percentage of contested suits to the total number disposed of was the same as in the year 1887, namely 30. Of contested suits, 73 per cent. were disposed of in favour of the plaintiff against 72 per cent. in the previous year. These results are about the same as usual.

208. There were 2,051 suits decided by arbitration during the year as compared with 2,054 in 1887.

209. The number of commissions issued for local investigation and for examination of accounts is given in the annexed abstract :—

Year.	For local investigation. To a revenue official.	To any other person.	Total.	Average cost. Rs.	A.	P.	For examination of accounts. To a revenue official.	To any other person.	Total.	Average cost. Rs.	A.	P.
1887	309	2,526	2,835	4	12	10	36	1,487	1,523	4	9	4
1888	262	2,335	2,597	5	12	0	49	475	524	3	13	0

There has thus been a considerable decrease in the number of commissions issued, which may be regarded as satisfactory.

210. Property was attached before judgment in 520 cases as compared with 481 in 1887 and 561 in 1886. Compensation for improper attachment was awarded in only one case. The action of the Courts in this respect seems to have been sufficiently careful.

211. The following figures give the number of cases in which interest was allowed on the amount decreed for the last five years :—

	Number of cases in which interest was allowed on amount decreed.				
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
By consent ...	1,636	1,924	952	449	440
Without consent ...	347	304	168	88	72
Total ...	1,983	2,228	1,120	537	512

The average rate of interest allowed was Rs. 6-8-0 per cent., and in cases of consent Rs. 7 per cent. The results show that the Courts are careful not to allow interest after decree, except under very special circumstances otherwise than by consent. The rates allowed are moderate.

212. The pending file increased from 17,316 at the close of 1887 to 17,799. Out of these 1,221 were pending under Section 99 A, Civil Procedure Code.

213. The average duration of suits for the whole Province was 33 days for contested and 21 days for uncontested cases, as against 34 days for contested and 22 days for uncontested cases in 1887.

214. The averages in the various classes of Courts were as follows :—

	Contested.		*Uncontested.*	
	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.
District Judges' Courts ...	66	67	48	41
Courts of Subordinate Judges with appellate powers ...	58	60	35	39
Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners ...	48	48	31	35
District Small Cause Courts ...	20	16	19	15
Cantonment Small Cause Courts	21	22	13	13
Munsiffs' Courts ...	32	31	21	20
Tahsíldárs' Courts ...	30	32	20	19
Náib-Tahsíldárs' Courts ...	21	23	15	16
Honorary Civil Judges' Courts ...	29	30	21	18

District Small Cause Courts show a marked improvement. The figures for other Courts are much the same in both years.

215. AGENCY EMPLOYED IN DISTRICTS FOR THE DISPOSAL OF CIVIL SUITS.—The following statement shows the manner in which original suits were distributed between the various grades of Courts :—

Number of officers employed on Civil Work			Grade of Officers.	Original suits decided.						Average number of cases decided by officers of each grade.		
				Number.			Percentage.					
1886.	1887.	1888.		1886.	1887.	1888.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1886.	1887.	1888.
...	...	...	District Judges and Subordinate Judges with appellate powers.	5,124	6,238	6,289	2·0	2·4	2·3	...	...	...
...	...	...	Assistant Commissioners ...	2,920	2,610	3,149	1·2	1·0	1·2	...	...	...
...	...	...	Extra Assistant Commissioners.	20,546	19,908	15,725	8·2	7·6	6·9	...	...	...
118	116	116	Tahsíldárs ...	14,965	16,190	16,285	6·0	6·2	6·0	127	139	140
6	9	5	Náib-Tahsíldárs ...	1,734	1,945	1,618	0·7	0·8	0·8	289	216	323
83	84	83	Munsiffs ...	170,299	178,543	188,109	68·1	68·4	70·1	2,052	2,151	2,266
55	56	58	Honorary Civil Judges ...	10,271	10,679	12,697	4·1	4·1	4·7	187	191	218
4	4	4	Judges of District Small Cause Courts.	15,947	15,446	15,709	6·4	5·9	5·2	3,681	3,654	3,927
9	9	9	Judges of Cantonment Small Cause Courts.	8,206	9,353	7,593	3·3	3·6	2·8	912	1,039	844
			TOTAL ...	250,012	260,912	268,174	...	...	...	...	...	...

The Small Cause Courts and Extra Assistant Commissioners (exercising Munsiffs' powers) have taken less work, while Munsiffs have received a larger amount each year.

216. MISCELLANEOUS CASES.—The statement given below shows the number of miscellaneous cases under the Code of Civil Procedure (excluding applications for execution of decrees) instituted in District Courts for the past two years :—

Nature of Case.	1887.	1888.
Plaints or memoranda of appeal rejected or returned without registration ...	5,943	5,493
Applications for restoration to the file of a suit or appeal dismissed in default, or decreed *ex parte* (Sections 99, 103, 108, 558 and 560, Civil Procedure Code).	14,058	13,643
Objections with regard to attached property (Sections 278 and 487) ...	12,610	14,052
Applications for permission to sue as a pauper (Section 401)	1,205	1,278
Applications for review of judgment (Section 623)	1,749	1,538
Other cases	1,057	1,309
TOTAL	36,622	37,313

217. Other miscellaneous cases not connected with the Code of Civil Procedure rose from 3,113 in the year 1887 to 3,343 in the year under report. One thousand eight hundred and twenty-four of these were cases relating to the redemption or foreclosure of mortgages under the Regulations in force in regard thereto. There were 557 applications under the law relating to the guardianship and administration of the property of minors, and 560 applications for succession certificates.

218. The following statement shows the number of miscellaneous cases disposed of in Divisional Courts during the past two years:—

NATURE OF CASE.	1887.	1888.
Memoranda of appeal rejected or returned	419	473
Applications under Sections 558 and 560 for restoration to the file of an appeal dismissed in default or decided *ex-parte*.	120	124
Applications for permission to appeal as a pauper	86	66
Applications for review of judgment	108	162
Applications for certificates to appeal under Section 40 (*c*), Punjab Courts Act.	1,273	1,384
Cases under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870	25	23
TOTAL	2,031	2,232

219. EXECUTION OF DECREES.—The following statement gives the details of execution of decree work in District Courts during the past three years:—

YEAR.	Total number of applications for execution before the Courts.	Transferred.	Completely executed.	Partially executed.	Wholly infructuous.	Total number disposed of.	Percentage of cases completely executed to the number disposed of.	Average duration.	Value of money decrees in execution.	AMOUNT REALIZED. Voluntarily.	AMOUNT REALIZED. After issue but without execution of process.	AMOUNT REALIZED. After execution of coercive process.	Percentage realized.
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1886 ...	200,826	1,304	51,281	41,192	83,514	177,291	29	39	1,33,50,855	4,47,918	7,17,226	26,40,117	28
1887 ...	207,488	1,759	53,096	42,940	87,368	185,163	29	37	1,26,00,387	4,37,969	7,74,983	26,82,200	31
1888 ...	215,071	2,010	54,595	43,189	92,117	191,911	28	40	1,34,78,747	5,08,116	7,93,619	30,91,966	32

The increase in the number of applications for disposal corresponds to the increase in the number of suits for disposal. The percentage of money realized to the value of money decrees in execution shows improvement.

220. The following abstract shows the results of execution proceedings in percentages of decrees disposed of :—

	Percentage of decrees. 1886.	1887.	1888.
Completely executed	28·9	28·7	28·5
Partially executed	23·2	23·2	22·7
Wholly infructuous	47·1	47·2	47·9
Transferred	0·8	0·9	0·9

221. The whole question of improving the working of the Courts in the matter of executing decrees has been under the consideration of the Government and the Judges during the past two years. The attention of subordinate Courts has been repeatedly drawn to the subject, and proposals for strengthening and improving the process-serving establishment have been submitted to the Government of India.

222. The following table shows the modes of realization :—

		Amount realized. 1887.	1888.	Percentage. 1887.	1888.
		Rs.	Rs.		
Paid in voluntarily		4,37,969	5,08,116	11	11
Realized	After issue but without execution of process ...	7,74,983	7,93,619	20	19
	By attachment only ...	18,34,580	22,62,712	47	51
	By sale	5,02,559	5,96,238	13	14
	By arrest only	2,78,813	1,94,682	7	4
	After imprisonment ...	66,248	38,334	2	1

223. The annexed statement gives details of the number of judgment-debtors arrested and imprisoned, and of the terms of imprisonment :—

Year.	Number of judgment-debtors arrested. Released without imprisonment.	Imprisoned.	Number of persons detained. Up to one month.	Between one and three months.	Between three and six months.	Average duration of detention in days.
1887	7,958	1,092	647	316	204	41
1888	4,044	630	323	192	108	42

224. The annexed statement gives the number of applications for declaration of insolvency under the Civil Procedure Code filed, disposed of and pending at the close of the year, and for the years 1886 and 1887 :—

Year.	Pending from previous year.	Filed. By judgment-debtors. Under arrest or imprisonment.	Filed. By judgment-debtors. Against whose property an order of attachment had been made.	Filed. By decree-holders.	Filed. Total for disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1886	102	101	396	2	601	473	128
1887	128	59	434	1	622	504	118
1888	118	31	328	4	481	402	79

Two hundred and sixty-five of the applications for disposal in the year 1888 were filed in District Courts and 215 in Courts specially empowered.

225. The results of applications for declaration of insolvency disposed of in each of the last two years are given below :—

		1887.	1888.
Transferred		1	...
Withdrawn or otherwise not prosecuted		196	163
Granted	A receiver not being appointed ...	49	36
	Ditto being appointed	81	61
Rejected	Penal proceedings not being taken ...	176	142
	Ditto being taken ...	1	...

The number of applications has decreased. The manner of disposal calls for no special remarks.

226. The scheduled debts stood at Rs. 8,13,452 against Rs. 9,93,260, and of this sum 33 per cent. was satisfied or disallowed during the year, as against 26 per cent. in the preceding year. Receivers held Rs. 1,50,082, of which Rs. 93,291, or 62 per cent., were disbursed within the year.

227. Witnesses.—The annexed statement gives particulars as to witnesses who attended the Courts in original civil suits during the the past two years :—

	Number. 1887.	Number. 1888.	Difference.	Percentage. 1887.	Percentage. 1888.
Witnesses who appeared voluntarily	140,483	139,397	−1,086	35	34
Witnesses for whose appearance a summons was issued.	258,797	273,046	+14,249	65	66
Total ...	399,280	412,443	+13,163	...	...

The increase in the total number is explained by the increased number of suits and proceedings for disposal. No explanation can be given as to the increase in the number of witnesses who had to be summoned.

228. 296,124 of the witnesses summoned, or 75 per cent., received allowances against 79 per cent. in the previous year.

The allowance averaged 12 annas for each witness as against 10 annas 3 pies in 1887. The highest district average was Re. 1-6-7 in Montgomery and the lowest in Hazára, namely, 7 annas 2 pies. In the previous year also Montgomery headed the list.

The average cost of each process for the attendance of witnesses was 4 annas 11 pies, or about the same as in previous years.

229. SMALL CAUSE COURTS.—The following statement shows the original Civil work for disposal by the District and Cantonment Small Cause Courts, and the manner of disposal, for the last two years :—

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		NUMBER OF CIVIL SUITS ON THE FILE.												AVERAGE DURATION	
COURT.		Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Re-admitted under Sections 99 and 103, Act XIV of 1882, or Section 21, Act XI of 1865.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Disposed of without trial.	Without contest.	With contest.	Total disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year.	Pending for more than three months at the close of the year.	Percentage of contested cases.	Contested.	Uncontested.
District Small Cause Courts.	1887...	1,119	15,041	411	...	16,571	2,211	8,494	4,741	15,446	1,125	147	31	20	19
	1888...	1,125	15,162	205	1	16,493	1,923	8,985	4,801	15,709	784	106	30	16	15
Cantonment Small Cause Courts.	1887...	367	9,209	75	...	9,651	1,308	5,492	2,553	9,353	298	26	27	21	13
	1888...	298	7,519	85	...	7,902	1,223	4,229	2,141	7,593	309	11	28	22	13

The figures for District Small Cause Courts approximate closely to those for the previous year. Cantonment Small Cause Courts had less work before them.

230. APPELLATE COURTS SUBORDINATE TO THE CHIEF COURT.—The following statement shows the number of appeals against decrees instituted in District and Divisional Courts during each of the last four years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	NUMBER OF APPEALS INSTITUTED.					
YEAR.	In District Courts.	In Divisional Courts.	Total.	Total number of contested cases decided.	Total number of first appeals.	Percentage of first appeals to appealable orders.
1885	8,486	9,386	17,872	71,928	17,872	25
1886	8,162	9,015	17,177	66,797	17,177	26
1887	8,413	9,365	17,778	70,065	17,778	25
1888	8,598	8,846	17,444	73,767	17,444	24

The increase in the number of appeals to District Courts is accounted for by the increased amount of Civil litigation disposed of in the lower Courts. There

has been a considerable decrease in the number of appeals to Divisional Courts. The amendment of the law of appeal, which came into operation in November of the year under report, may have had a disturbing influence on this branch of business. The percentage of first appeals to appealable orders has fallen.

231. APPELLATE WORK OF DISTRICT COURTS.—The figures given below show the number of appeals for disposal, disposed of, and pending at the close of the year, with the average duration in days :—

Year.	Number of Appeals			Average duration of appeals.
	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.	
1886	9,026	8,392	634	30
1887	9,209	8,598	611	27
1888	9,240	8,313	927	26

The average duration shows improvement; but the pending file at the close of the year was higher than in either of the preceding years; but only 21 appeals were pending for more than three months at the close of the year.

232. The following table gives the manner in which the appeals in District Courts were disposed of in percentages for the past two years :—

	Percentage.	
	1887.	1888.
Transferred	0·3	0·5
Summarily rejected under Section 551, Civil Procedure Code	20·8	19·9
Struck off for default or under Section 557, Civil Procedure Code, or otherwise not prosecuted.	4·1	4·3
Order of Lower Court confirmed *ex parte*	1·3	1·3
" " " after contest	35·1	34·1
" " modified	11·3	11·6
" " reversed	16·9	18·4
Remanded under Section 562, Civil Procedure Code	10·2	9·9

233. The annexed statement gives details as to value and cost of appeals in District Courts, with percentages of cost to value :—

Scale of Valuation.	Number of Appeals		Aggregate Value of Appeals		Aggregate Cost of Appeals		Average Value of Appeals						Average Cost of Appeals						Percentage of Cost to Value	
	In suits for money or moveable property.	In other suits.	In suits for money or moveable property.	In other suits.	In suits for money or moveable property.	In other suits.	In suits for money or moveable property.			In other suits.			In suits for money or moveable property.			In other suits.			In suits for money or moveable property.	In other suits.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		
Not exceeding Rs. 10 ...	1,154	26	7,461	166	2,692	73	6	0	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	36	43
" " 50 ...	3,863	23	1,10,479	648	16,529	118	28	0	0	28	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	14	18
" " 100 ...	1,634	6	1,21,719	419	15,849	64	74	0	0	69	0	0	9	0	0	10	0	0	13	15
" " 500 ...	1,426	4	2,85,258	617	31,084	78	200	0	0	154	0	0	22	0	0	19	0	0	10	13
Appeals of which the value cannot be fixed.	13	2	...	...	32	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	0	11	0	0	...	...
Total ... 1888 ...	8,090	61	5,24,917	1,850	66,186	356	64	0	0	30	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	0	12	19
Total ... 1887 ...	8,276	120	5,15,473	4,283	65,080	842	62	0	0	51	0	0	8	0	0	7	12	0	12	15

The average value of appeals in "other suits" has fallen considerably; the percentage of cost is consequently higher in their case.

234. In addition to appeals from decrees there were 690 miscellaneous appeals that came for disposal before District Courts during the year as compared with 640 in the year 1887. The details for the last two years are—

	1887.	1888.
Appeals from orders under Section 588, Civil Procedure Code.	495	447
Other miscellaneous appeals ...	145	243
Total ...	640	690

235. Appellate work of Divisional Courts.—The number of appeals from decrees instituted in the Divisional Courts fell by 519, and was lower than in any of the three preceding years. The figures for each of the past four years were—

1885	9,386
1886	9,015
1887	9,365
1888	8,846

236. The number of appeals from decrees pending from the previous year, the number instituted and disposed of during the year, and the number pending at the close of the year, are given below for each of the past two years :—

Year.	Pending from previous year.	Instituted, re-admitted, &c., &c., during the year.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending at the close of the year.
1887	3,391	9,808	13,199	8,884	4,315
1888	4,315	9,247	13,562	10,102	3,460

The total number of appeals for disposal and the number actually disposed of were thus considerably in excess of the figures for the previous year. The pending file was reduced by 855 cases, and the disposals were 1,218 in excess of the year 1887. This probably represents the work done by the extra Divisional Judge who worked for several months of the year.

237. The average duration of appeals in Divisional Courts for the whole Province has fallen from 173 days in 1886 and 161 days in 1887 to 144 days in 1888. This is a marked improvement over the two preceding years.

238. The following statement gives the value and cost of appeals disposed of by Divisional Courts, with percentages of cost to value :—

Scale of Valuation	Number of appeals		Aggregate value of appeals		Aggregate cost of appeals		Average value of appeals						Average cost of appeals						Percentage of cost to value	
	In suits for money or moveable property	In other suits	In suits for money or moveable property	In other suits	In suits for money or moveable property	In other suits	In suits for money or moveable property			In other suits			In suits for money or moveable property			In other suits			In suits for money or moveable property	In other suits
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		
Not exceeding Rs. 10	68	1,479	505	8,680	250	6,733	7	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	49	77
" " 50	193	2,826	6,730	84,217	1,221	22,962	35	0	0	29	0	0	6	0	0	8	0	9	18	29
" " 100	208	1,360	17,065	98,832	2,710	20,721	82	0	0	72	0	0	13	0	0	15	0	0	15	21
" " 500	386	1,436	1,02,754	3,43,450	11,764	47,150	266	0	0	239	0	0	30	0	0	32	0	0	12	13
" " 1,000	180	130	1,22,194	95,866	14,369	11,977	678	0	0	737	0	0	79	0	0	92	0	0	11	12
" " 5,000	92	59	2,01,319	1,19,733	20,082	12,927	2,188	0	0	2,029	0	0	218	0	0	219	0	0	10	10
" " 10,000	1	...	6,747	...	690	...	6,747	0	0	...	...	...	690	0	0	...	...	...	10	...
Appeals of which the value cannot be fixed.	47	1,322	...	...	946	30,014	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	0	23	0	0	...	...
Total ... 1888	1,175	8,618	4,57,314	7,50,718	52,041	1,52,484	389	0	0	87	0	0	44	0	0	17	0	0	11	20
Total ... 1887	913	7,757	4,45,547	6,23,198	51,069	1,41,024	488	0	0	103	14	6	56	2	0	17	0	10	12	17

239. The number of miscellaneous appeals of a Civil nature for disposal by Divisional Courts rose from 717 in 1887 to 806 in 1888; 755 of these were from orders under Section 588 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The number for 1887 was 661; 659 appeals were disposed of against 528 in the previous year. The pending file was 147, only 48 of which had been pending for more than three months. The average duration went up from 83 days in the previous year to 113 in the year under report.

240. Civil business of the Chief Court.—The following figures give the institutions of Civil business of all kinds in the Chief Court for each of the last four years:—

Year.	Original Civil suits.	Appeals from decrees.	Appeals from orders.	Applications for revision.	Miscellaneous cases.
1885	4	906	137	1,139	495
1886	3	2,671	303	1,391	586
1887	5	1,858	277	1,087	618
1888	4	2,104	271	1,189	826
Difference in last two years ...	—1	+ 246	—6	+ 102	+ 208

The increase in the number of appeals from decrees as compared with the year 1887 was anticipated in paragraph 49 of the report by the Chief Court for that year. Applications for revision and miscellaneous cases also show a substantial increase in the year under report as compared with the year 1887.

Of the 2,104 appeals from decrees instituted during the year, the following are the details compared with details of 1887:—

	1887.	1888.
First appeals (where value of suit exceeds Rs. 5,000) ...	96	91
Further appeals as of right	1,711	1,966
On certificate	51	47

As compared with the year 1886, the figures for the year 1888 show a decrease.

241. The following is a general statement of Civil appellate work in the Chief Court, showing the institutions and disposals, with manner of disposal of appeals from decrees and orders :—

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Description of appeal.		Year.	Number of appeals instituted.	Number of appeals for disposal.	Number disposed of.	Percentage of appeals. Transferred.	Dismissed for default.	Rejected.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Average duration.
First and further appeals.	From decrees	1887	1,858	3,518	1,354	1	2	61	16	5	10	5	431
	" orders	1887	277	414	304	1	4	42	14	1	15	23	162
	Total ...	1887	2,135	3,932	1,658	1	2	58	16	5	10	8	234
	From decrees	1888	2,104	4,268	2,214	1	3	41	24	6	17	8	428
	" orders	1888	271	381	282	1	8	42	15	1	14	19	243
	Total ...	1888	2,375	4,649	2,496	1	4	41	23	5	17	9	269
Second appeals.	From decrees	1887	...	7	7	...	14	...	29	43	14	...	966
	" orders	1887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1887	...	7	7	...	14	...	29	43	14	...	966
	From decrees	1888	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" orders	1888	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1888	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...		1887	2,135	3,939	1,665	1	2	57	16	5	11	8	224
		1888	2,375	4,649	2,496	1	4	41	22	5	17	9	269

Note.—No second appeal was pending at the end of 1887.

The number of disposals exceeded institutions, but very little impression has been made on the accumulated arrears. The passing of Act XIII of 1888 towards the close of the year affected the figures for the year but slightly.

242. The Court consisted of six Judges for about eight months and five for four months of the year.

243. The details of disposals of Civil appeals for the last three years are given in the following abstract :—

Year.	Number of Appeals. Rejected by a single Judge in Chambers.	Decided in Court: By a single Judge.	Decided in Court: By a Bench.	Total.
1886	1,375	...	677	2,052
1887	965	109	591	1,665
1888	1,087	104	1,305	2,496

The increase in the number of cases decided by a Bench represents the work done by the two Additional Judges.

Further details as to disposal of Civil appeals are given in the following figures :—

Year.	Chamber Work. — *Number of Appeals.* Rejected by a single Judge.	Decided by a single Judge.	Admitted by a single Judge.	Total.	Number of appeals decided by Benches.
1886	1,375	...	1,305	2,680	677
1887	965	109	1,310	2,384	591
1888	1,087	104	1,287	2,478	1,305

244. The average duration of appeals was 269 days. The following statement shows the number of appeals pending :—

Year.	Number of Appeals pending — In Chambers.	Before Court.	Over three months.	More than a year.
1886	344	1,460	1,433	232
1887	204	2,070	1,911	1,079
1888	219	1,934	1,778	880

245. The following statement gives the details of disposal of applications for revision under Section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code for the last two years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	For disposal.			Sent to a Bench		Rejected in Chambers		Dismissed by a Bench		Order of Lower Court				
Year.	Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Without calling for files.	After calling for files.	Without calling for files	After calling for files.	In default.	On the merits.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded for fresh decision.	Total disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year.
1887 ...	163	1,087	1,250	101	66	769	152	3	60	4	14	48	1,050	200
1888 ...	200	1,189	1,389	90	92	818	154	12	66	7	33	68	1,158	231

These figures call for no comment beyond the remark that revisional work shows a tendency to increase.

246. The details of the other Civil business disposed of by the Chief Court during the last two years are given below:—

Description of Suits.	1887.	1888.
Original matrimonial cases	1	2
References under Section 17, Act IV of 1869	3	1
Uncontested applications for Probate and Letters of Administration	11	12
References under Section 617, Civil Procedure Code	12	5
Applications for review, for permission to appeal as a pauper, to stay execution of decrees and other miscellaneous applications	617	745
Total	644	765

The large increase in miscellaneous applications is noteworthy. In 1886 the number of such applications was 570; in 1887 the number rose to 617; during the past year it reached 745.

The alterations which have been made in the law of appeal will doubtless reduce the number of appeals from decrees, but, on the other hand, revisional and miscellaneous applications are steadily increasing.

GENERAL.

247. The annexed statement shows for District Courts the process-serving establishment, the number of processes issued, with the receipts and expenditure for 1887 and 1888:—

Year.	Establishment.				Number of processes issued.			Value of stamps for the service of processes filed during the year.	Total expenditure.
	Názirs.	Náib Názirs.	European process-servers.	Peons.	Civil.	Criminal.	Revenue.	Rs.	Rs.
1887	31	195	13	2,113	1,333,598	127,749	104,348	3,58,669	19,094
1888	31	194	13	2,112	1,356,126	142,889	131,811	4,32,895	1,91,611

248. In Divisional Courts Rs. 9,763 were realized from process fees as against Rs. 9,275 in the previous year, while Rs. 3,354 were expended on establishments and postage as against Rs. 3,526 in the previous year.

In Commissioners' Courts Rs. 1,049 were realized on account of process fees, while Rs. 1,409 were expended on establishments and postage.

In the Chief Court Rs. 4,451-8-0 were realized as against Rs. 3,897 in the previous year, of which Rs. 125-13-0 were expended on postage. The net profit to Government from the service of processes was Rs. 2,51,663-11-0 as against Rs. 1,77,265 in the previous year.

249. The income for the last two years in Divisional and District Courts from fees for the inspection of records and expenditure under the same head were as follows :—

		Income derived from inspection fees.	Expenditure on establishment, &c., &c.	Balance credited to the Record Office Fund.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Divisional Courts ...	1887	5,686	4,502	1,634
	1888	6,333	4,098	2,235
	Difference ...	+647	+46	+601
District Courts ...	1887	13,031	6,156	6,875
	1888	14,146	6,424	7,722
	Difference ...	+1,115	+268	+847

REGISTRATION.

250. Registration.—The following is a summary of the business of the Department during the year 1888-89 :—The total number of documents registered was 81,206, of which 60,769 were of the compulsory and 20,437 of the optional class; 70,930 related to immoveable property, 509 were wills, and 9,767 were miscellaneous non-testamentary documents not relating to immoveable property. In addition to the above, 1,138 copies of certificates of advances for agricultural improvements were filed by Revenue Officers, and 1,666 sale certificates by the Civil Courts, under the provisions of Section 89 of the Indian Registration Act, making a grand total of 84,010 documents. The value of the immoveable property affected was Rs. 3,53,64,000. The total income of the year was Rs. 2,27,984 as against Rs. 2,19,736 in the preceding year, and the expenditure Rs. 1,14,834 as compared with Rs. 1,12,625, leaving a surplus of Rs. 1,13,150, or 49·6 *per cent.*, as against Rs. 1,07,111 in 1887-88.

251. The following comparative table shows the manner in which the operations have developed under each head :—

			Average of five years ending 1876-77, under Act VIII of 1871.	Average of five years ending 1881-82, under Act III of 1877.	Average of five years ending 1886-87, under Act III of 1887.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
Number of documents registered. Documents relating to immoveable property.	Ordinary registrations	Compulsory ...	32,123	42,080	44,890	49,690	57,978	60,768
		Optional ...	18,897	18,393	10,978	9,612	10,958	10,162
		Total ...	51,020	60,473	55,868	59,302	68,930	70,930
	Special registrations under Section 89.	*Takkávi* certificates ...	...	274	1,180	1,132	1,168	1,138
		Sales certificates	...	397	1,366	1,289	1,570	1,666
		Total ...	...	671	2,546	2,421	2,738	2,804
Wills		Optional ...	116	230	388	427	434	509
Authorities to adopt ...		Compulsory ...	2	1	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous documents		Optional ...	21,289	13,575	10,320	9,962	9,970	9,766
Aggregate registrations.	Ordinary...	Compulsory ...	32,125	42,081	44,890	49,690	57,978	60,769
		Optional ...	40,302	32,198	21,685	20,001	21,356	20,437
		Total ...	72,427	74,279	66,575	69,691	79,334	81,206
	Special under Section 89 ...		...	671	2,546	2,421	2,738	2,804
		Grand Total ...	72,427	74,950	69,121	72,112	82,072	84,010
Value of immoveable property transferred by documents registered in the ordinary mode ...			Rs. 1,50,00,000	Rs. 2,09,79,000	Rs. 2,39,13,000	Rs. 2,70,48,000	Rs. 3,24,82,000	Rs. 3,53,64,000
Total receipts from all sources ...			1,57,828	1,77,882	1,76.427	1,91,656	2,19.736	2,27,984
Total expenditure...			1,02,035	1,03,746	96,056	1,04,610	1,12,625	1,14,834
Surplus of income over expenditure ...			55,793	74,136	80,371	87,046	1,07,111	1,13,150

252. The year opened with 231 Registration Offices, of which 31 were offices of Registrars and 200 of Sub-Registrars and Joint Sub-Registrars. At the close of the year there were the same number of offices, of which 48 were presided over by non-official Registering Officers.

253. The following table shows the detail of registrations other than documents filed specially under Section 89 during the past two years :—

	1887-88.			1888-89.		
	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.
Gifts	1,216	...	1,216	1,267	...	1,267
Sales, agricultural	11,005	1,503	12,508	11,167	1,298	12,465
Do., non-agricultural	6,705	1,709	8,414	6,796	1,707	8,503
Mortgages, agricultural	28,950	5,395	34,345	31,434	4,860	36,294
Do., non-agricultural ...	7,430	1,973	9,403	7,429	1,775	9,204
Leases	1,371	95	1,466	1,172	201	1,373
Others	1,301	277	1,578	1,503	321	1,824
TOTAL ...	57,978	10,952	68,930	60,768	10,162	70,930

Under the head of compulsory documents the increase was most marked in the class of mortgages of agricultural land and in other miscellaneous documents.

254. The total value of property affected by the documents registered during the year is Rs. 3,80,51,000, of which Rs. 3,53,64,000 represent the transactions in immoveable property, being an increase of about 29 lakhs of rupees on the figures of the previous year. The leading statistics are the following:—

	Number of docouments registered.	Aggregate value of property transferred.	Average of each transaction.
I.—Sales of immoveable property—		Rs.	Rs.
Of Rs. 100 and upwards in value. Agricultural ...	11,167	65,54,781	587
Of Rs. 100 and upwards in value. Non-agricultural ...	6,796	44,74,776	658
Of less than Rs. 100 in value. Agricultural ...	1,298	97,523	75
Of less than Rs. 100 in value. Non-agricultural ...	1,707	1,44,195	84
II.—Mortgages of immoveable property—			
Of Rs. 100 and upwards in value. Agricultural ...	31,434	1,49,53,725	476
Of Rs. 100 and upwards in value. Non-agricultural ...	7,429	49,25,206	663
Of less than Rs. 100 in value. Agricultural ...	4,860	3,68,570	76
Of less than Rs. 100 in value. Non-agricultural ...	1,775	1,41,902	79
III.—Bonds and other obligations for the payment of money.	2,633	13,36,129	507

255. The most noticeable feature in the returns is the increase of registered mortgages by agriculturalists. The figures for the last three years are as follows:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
Mortgages ...	27,868	34,345	36,294

The anticipation that the new system of recording mutations would result in a decrease of registration transactions as regards immoveable property has not therefore been realized. But it seems probable that a certain proportion of the deeds now being registered represent transactions of former years which the new system of record of mutations has brought to light, and which the parties proceed to validate by registered documents when made aware that without them their title is questionable.

256. The value of the property affected has increased in even a greater ratio. Taking round numbers, in 1886-87 immoveable property to the value of 160 lakhs was sold or mortgaged by agriculturalists, in 1887-88 the value was 201 lakhs, while in the year under review it reached almost 220 lakhs, or over 63 per cent. of the value of all the property affected by registration. The question of the transfer of land by zemindárs is engaging the attention of Government in connection with the general question of agricultural indebtedness

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

257. MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.—The number of Municipalities remaining at the end of the year was 158, or 3 less than the number at the end of 1887-88 ; the decrease is due to the abolition of the petty Municipalities of Jowála Mukhi, Haripur and Sujánpur, in the Kángra District, in pursuance of the policy of reducing the octroi taxation. The Municipal law in force was Act XIII of 1884 and, except in the case of the Kasumpti Municipality the affairs of which were managed by the Deputy Commissioner of Simla, the Municipal administration was conducted by Committees appointed under the Act. The following table shows the constitution of the Committees :—

Number of Committees of which all the members were elected.	Number of Committees composed partly of elected and partly of either nominated or *ex-officio* members, or both.	Number of Committees composed entirely of either nominated or *ex-officio* members, or both.	Total.
1	114	42	157

The Committee of which all the members were elected was that of the Simla Municipality, consisting of 12 members, of whom 11 were Europeans and 1 was a Native and 7 and 5 were officials and non-officials respectively. Of the 42 Committees without any elected members at all 20 are in the Frontier Districts of Pesháwar, Kohát, Hazára, Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Gházi Khan and Bannu, where the system of election has not yet been tried ; 1 is the Committee of the Dalhousie Municipality in which the attempt to hold elections has proved unsuccessful ; and the remaining 21 belong to petty towns in the Hissar, Rohtak, Umballa, Hoshiárpur, Ferozepore, Gujránwála, Ráwalpindi and Muzaffargarh Districts.

258. The total number of members in the 114 Committees formed partly by election and partly by nomination and *ex-officio* appointments was 1,236, of which about two-thirds, or 832, were elected, and about one-third, or 404, were nominated or *ex-officio* members. The proportion of officials to non-officials on these Committees was as 1 to 6, and for every 1 European member on them there were 20 Natives. The total number of officials and non-officials and European and Native members comprising them was as follows :—

Officials.	*Non-officials.*	*Europeans.*	*Natives.*
176	1,060	61	1,175

In the great majority of Municipalities therefore a full non-official and native representation has been maintained.

259. The average strength of each Committee was 10, the average number of meetings held by each 15, and the average attendance at each meeting 7. These results are fairly satisfactory, and, considering the size of the majority of the Punjab Municipalities and the insignificant incomes administered by them, denote a not inconsiderable amount of attention to their municipal duties on the part of the Committees.

260. The income and expenditure of the several Municipal Funds amounted to Rs. 35,85,942 and Rs. 33,76,890 as shown in Appendix No. 40 of this Report. Compared with the accounts of the same Municipalities for 1887-88, these results show an increase of Rs. 2,90,223 in the receipts, and a decrease of Rs. 14,427 in the charges. Of the additional income realized in 1888-89, about Rs. 99,000 was obtained from the octroi tax and is due to increase of local imports generally throughout the Province, and partly also to revision of duties at Lahore and Ráwalpindi.

261. The total net octroi collections amounted to Rs. 23,07,317, and the incidence of the tax per head of the Municipal population was therefore Re. 1-2-4, which is far from being excessive. The other taxes imposed during the year were taxes on houses and lands, taxes on vehicles and animals, conservancy taxes and taxes on servants and other petty imports. These, which were levied principally in the hill Municipalities of Simla, Kasumpti, Murree, Dalhousie and Dharmsála, amounted to Rs. 1,60,418, and the average incidence of taxation including them was Re. 1-3-10.

262. The following are the details of the income of the several Municipal Funds not due to taxation :—

	Rs.
Realizations under special Acts	3,861
Proceeds of land	43,026
Income from markets	93,166
Conservancy receipts	1,12,880
Municipal Fines	11,035
Payments to Municipalities for services rendered to individuals	5,082
Grants-in-aid from Provincial or Local Funds	3,45,608
Sundries	3,87,577
TOTAL	10,02,235

The conservancy receipts show a marked improvement as compared with the amount realized last year, and this result is due to the greater attention which has been paid by Municipalities to the development of this source of income in the last two or three years under instructions from the Punjab Government. The grants-in-aid from Provincial and Local Funds include a payment of Rs. 1,00,000 by the Military Department to the Ráwalpindi Municipality for the right to share in the benefit of the Municipal water-works, and grants aggregating about Rs. 1,52,000 made from the Provincial to Municipal Funds in compensation for the additional expenditure thrown upon the latter by the transfer of district schools to the Committees.

263. The following statement of the expenditure incurred by Municipal Committees shows the objects on which the Municipal Funds were expended during the year :—

EXPENDITURE.

	Rs.
General Establishment—	
Office establishments, Inspection, Honorary Magistrates' establishment, &c.	1,63,316
Collection of Municipal taxes, including Octroi establishment and Refunds	2,90,995
Total	4,54,311
Public Safety—	
Fire (establishments, engines, buckets, &c.)	2,549
Lighting	57,163
Police	5,02,927
Total	5,62,639
Public Health—	
Registration of births and deaths	5,742
Buildings and other works (erection of slaughter-houses, latrines, &c.)	89,849
Repairs (to markets, dispensaries, &c.)...	30,746
Maintenance of Medical institutions (dispensary establishment, purchase of medicines, &c.)	2,64,262
Vaccination establishment	21,241
Water-works	48,094
Road-watering	54,458
Road-cleaning	67,743
Conservancy	3,44,818
Drainage	1,19,577
Markets and slaughter-houses (establishment and contingencies)	6,339
Public gardens	99,794
Total	11,52,663
Public Instruction—	
Contributions to schools...	4,49,498
Public Convenience—	
Public Works Establishment	26,712
Construction and maintenance of roads	1,83,764
Other new works	1,59,224
Other repairs	49,722
Survey of land	2,019
Other charges (printing, rewards, &c.)...	15,890
Total	4,37,331
Contributions to other Funds...	27,630
Miscellaneous	92,335
Debt—	
Loans repaid	58,975
Interest on loans	1,40,353
Deposits and advances	1,154
GRAND TOTAL	33,76,889

The balance at credit of the several Municipal Funds at the end of the year was Rs. 13,06,515.

MILITARY.

264. The only subjects of a Military character requiring mention are the Volunteers and the enlistment of recruits for the army.

265. The strength of the Volunteer Corps on the 31st of March 1889 is reported to have been as follows :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Corps.	Company.	Stations.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Buglers.	Privates.	Total enrolled strength.	Number efficient.	Sergeant Instructors.
1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.		Field Officers and Staff	5	1	...	6	...	6
	A	Lahore	3	13	76	92	74	...
	B		3	15	131	149	123	...
	C		1	2	33	36	35	...
	D	Ráwalpindi and Murree	5	7	74	86	76	...
	E	Amritsar	2	4	23	29	24	...
	F	Delhi	2	4	19	25	22	...
	G	Murree	1	4	46	51	32	...
	H	Pálampur	1	2	13	16	10	...
	I	Siálkot	1	5	25	31	22	...
		Attached Officers	3	...	...	...	...	...
		Add for Officers	...	...	...	...	27	...
		Total ...	27	57	440	521	445	6
2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps.		Field Officers and Staff	5	2	...	7	7	2
	A	Simla	3	9	55	67	65	...
	B		2	8	33	43	42	...
	C		2	9	37	48	47	...
	D		3	8	74	85	69	...
	E		3	7	54	64	60	...
		Total ...	18	43	253	314	290	2
3rd Punjab (North-Western Railway) Volunteer Rifle Corps.		Field Officers and Staff	6	3	...	9	...	11
	A	Karáchi	3	12	104	119	115	...
	B	Sind Ságar, Mooltan to Montgomery ...	2	10	92	104	101	...
	C	Lahore	7	9	88	104	91	...
	D	Lála Músa to Amritsar and to Pathánkot	3	5	72	80	75	...
	E	Jullundur to Phillour to Umballa ...	1	4	54	59	58	...
	F	Saharanpur to Ghaziabad	2	14	68	84	75	...
	G	Kotri to Rádhan	...	8	47	55	54	...
	H	Lahore	6	9	66	81	71	...
	I	Sukkur to Sibi to Bolan	4	10	101	115	111	...
	K	Ráwalpindi	2	12	84	98	90	...
	L	Khánpur to Sukkur to Shikárpur ...	6	10	77	93	85	...
		Add for Officers	...	...	...	...	42	...
		Total ...	42	106	853	1,001	968	11
		GRAND TOTAL ...	87	206	1,546	1,836	1,703	19

266. The 1st and 3rd Corps were inspected in March 1889, and the result of the inspection was considered very satisfactory by the General Officer, by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and the Government of India.

267. The inspection of the 2nd (Simla) Corps took place in October 1888. The result was considered satisfactory in this case also.

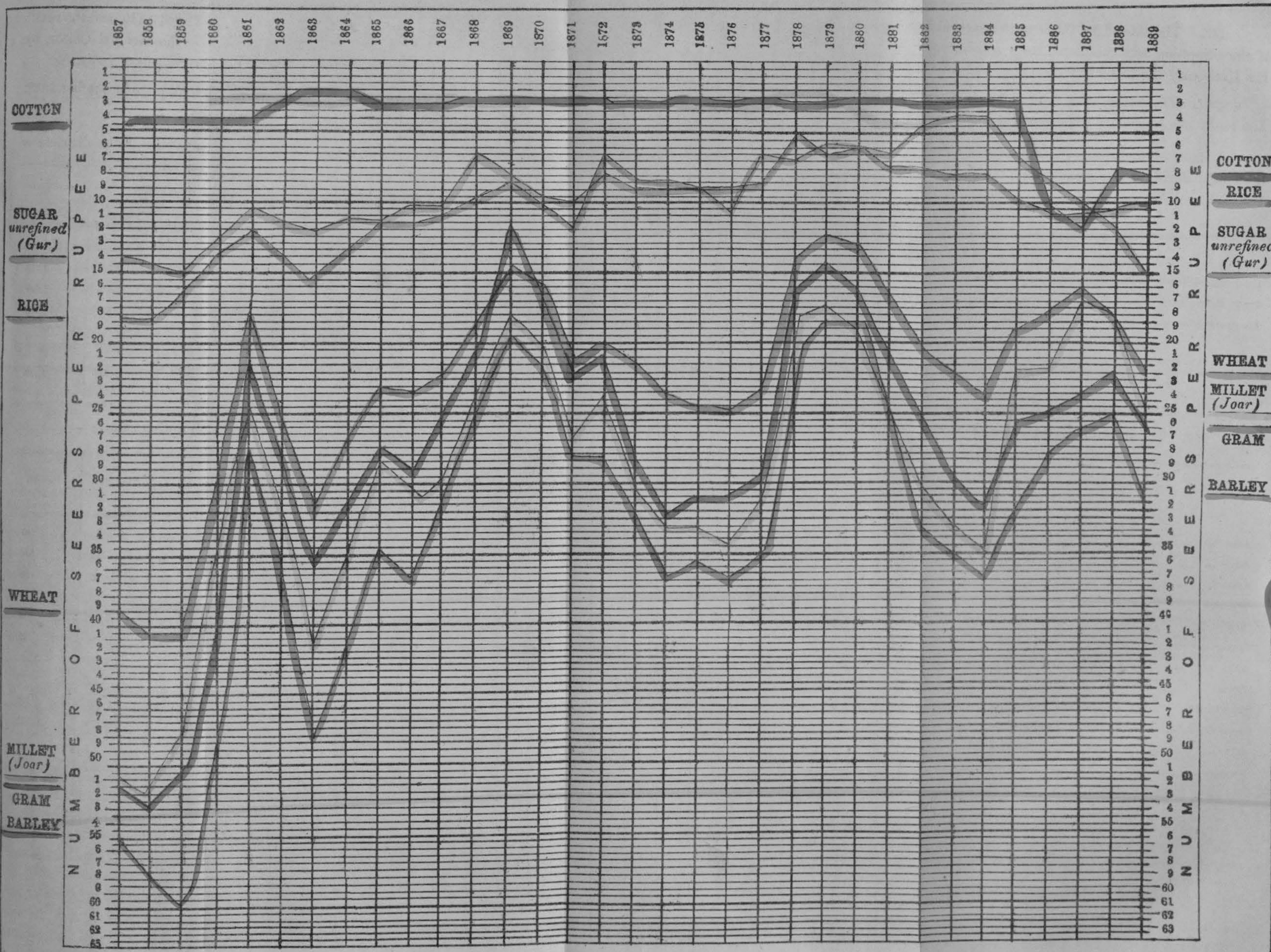
268. RECRUITING.—The number of recruits enlisted in the districts of the Punjab during the year under report is shown in the following statement :—

	1887-88.	1888-89.
For the Punjab Frontier Force	2,741	1,715
For the Bengal Army	2,636	1,604
For other Presidencies	318	116
TOTAL	5,695	3,435

269. The recruitments were made from the following castes :—

	1887-88.	1888-89.
Ahírs	85	65
Játs	589	334
Gujars	78	25
Brahmins	59	15
Rájpúts	757	354
Dogras	48	142
Sikhs	2,458	1,362
Patháns	84	60
Other Hindús	197	201
Other Mussalmáns	1,233	851
Gurkhas	...	...
Sweepers	107	26
TOTAL	5,695	3,435

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RISE AND FALL IN PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN THE PUNJAB, FROM 1857 TO 1889.



Prices of Cotton (cleaned) given up to 1885 and of Cotton (uncleaned) from 1886 onwards as price of former is not available.

From the year 1886 onwards the prices are those of Amritsar, the principal grain mart of the province.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE, WEATHER AND CROPS.

270. WEATHER.—The summer rains of 1888 began in good time, but the first falls were followed by a period during which none fell; and, although later on good rain fell again, it was too late to make the kharíf crop of the Province other than a fair one except in a few specially favoured districts. It was, however, in general not below average, except in the western districts. In September the rainfall was favourable except in a few districts in the west of the Province, and this was followed by timely rain in October, except again in few of the western districts. Consequently favourable conditions for sowing of the spring crops were present throughout the greater part of the Province, and a large area was put under this crop. In November there was also a good deal of rain, and in the north-western districts, such as Ráwalpindi, much late wheat was sown. December and the first three weeks of January were very dry periods, and towards the end of the latter month considerable anxiety was felt in regard to the rabi crops throughout the Province. However, at the end of January and throughout the month of February unusually heavy rain fell over the whole Punjab, with the most beneficial results. But in one or two of the south-eastern districts it came too late to raise the yield to as high a point as was reached in more northerly districts where the crops were less advanced. In March there was not much rain, and what there was was not unfavourable, and the crops ripened in fine weather. Only in a very few instances was it injured by local hailstorms, and the rust or blight which in one or two submontane districts threatened to attack the crops after the heavy rains and cloudy weather of February almost all disappeared under the subsequent sunshine.

271. METEOROLOGY.—The meteorological record of the Punjab during the year April 1888 to March 1889 shows that fairly favourable conditions prevailed throughout the year, and very favourable conditions during the cold weather months. The summer monsoon of 1888 was somewhat weak. It commenced unusually early, rain being reported from Delhi on the 1st of June, and from all stations except Pesháwar and Mooltan on the 2nd; but this incursion of monsoon winds did not last long, and from the 9th to the 27th very hot weather prevailed over the Province. After June 27th another strong incursion of monsoon winds occurred, but this intermittent character of the current was maintained throughout the whole of the monsoon season, and the general rainfall was short of the normal, though on the whole not largely so. The cold weather rains were, on the contrary, exceptionally heavy, and, occurring as they did mainly in the months of January and February, their effect on the crops was most beneficial. March was a fine and dry month with a moderately excessive temperature, so that the meteorological conditions of the cold season were throughout most favourable.

272. Crops.—Appendix No. 41 gives the area under crops of the autumn and spring harvests respectively. The figures compare with those of the previous year as follows :—

Season.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif	10,089,887	9,905,389
Rabi	12,700,714	13,564,605
Total	22,790,601	23,469,994

It will thus be seen that the total area under crop in the two harvests now under consideration exceeds the area under crop in the previous year by 679,393 acres, or 3·0 per cent. The figures for the autumn crops show a decrease of 184,498 acres or 1·8 per cent. This is not a serious decrease ; the harvest was fairly good on the whole, and the area under crop is considerably in excess of that of the autumn of 1886. The falling-off from the previous year was due to the fact that though the summer rains began in good time, the first falls were followed by a period during which no rain fell. The decrease in area under crop occurred chiefly in respect of the following crops :—"Bájra" decreased by 246,160 acres, or 11·3 per cent. ; "rice" by 38,944 acres, or 5·3 per cent. ; "pulses" by 275,878 acres. On the other hand, there was an increase in the area under "jowár" of 89,833 acres, and of that under "maize" of 26,339 acres. The area under "cotton," however, shows the largest increase—118,944 acres, or 18·5 per cent., but this is still much below the area sown in 1886. The estimated outturn per acre showed little improvement, the total estimated increase over that of the previous year amounting to 323,973 cwts. of uncleaned cotton. The increase in area under the crop was mainly due to the fact that a considerable area was sown in July after the monsoon rain had begun. The season was, however, hardly more favourable for this crop than that of the previous year.

273. The area under crop in the spring harvest of 1889 exceeded that of the previous year by 863,891 acres, or 6·8 per cent. A considerable increase has occurred in most of the principal staples, as will be seen from the following figures :—

Crop.	1888.	1889.	Increase.	Increase.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Per cent.
Wheat	6,635,335	7,371,977	736,642	11·1
Barley	1,410,648	1,678,779	268,131	19·0
Oil-seeds	821,170	891,564	70,394	8·6

274. The season was a favourable one for wheat, although somewhat peculiar. Except in a few districts in the west of the Province, the rainfall in September was good, and was followed by timely showers in October. December and the first three weeks of January were very dry periods, and much anxiety was felt, but in the end of January and throughout February unusually heavy rain fell over the whole Province. The area under wheat increased in all the principal wheat-growing districts, and while 16 districts reported the crop above average and two districts reported it much above average, no district reported it as below average. The largest increase occurred in Shahpur, Ráwalpindi, Jhelum, Pesháwar and Hoshiárpur. The outturn from the threshing floors was, however, hardly as good as was anticipated when the crops were cut, but the harvest for the whole Province must be classed as good and above average. The total outturn of wheat is estimated at 41,081,484 cwts. as against 33,370,139 cwts. returned in the previous year ; the increase thus amounts to 7,711,345 cwts., or 23·1 per cent. Gram was the only important crop the area under which shows a substantial decrease. The season which was favourable for wheat and barley was not favourable for gram. The season was more favourable for oil-seeds even than for wheat, and the increase in area and outturn correspondingly greater. The final estimate was much in excess of the forecasts. The total area under the crop this year was 579,100 as against 474,000 last year, showing an increase of 22 per cent. The increase was almost entirely in lands dependent on rainfall. The total outturn was estimated at 1,654,064 cwts. as against 127,946, the increase in outturn therefore being 29·3 per cent. Area and yield may therefore both be classed as good and above average.

275. Rates of Rent.—The statement (Appendix No. 44) showing the rents commonly paid by tenants holding from year to year does not exhibit much variation when compared with the corresponding statement in last year's Report. Considered as average rents, the entries in some cases appear to be of doubtful accuracy, but the following remarks of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture may be quoted in explanation of the difficulty which has been experienced in obtaining true district averages :—

"The entries relating to cash rents are probably far from giving an accurate idea of the actual rates of cash rents on any class of soil. The kind rent entries are probably much more correct. In the case of individual villages the rent entries are usually correct, but when the office kánúngo has to make corresponding entries in the assessment circle and tahsíl statements, he seems incapable of putting down figures that fairly represent the rents paid in the circle and tahsíl. The rates entered should not be maximum and minimum rents paid, but the ordinary low and the ordinary high rents paid for inferior and superior land of each class. Then, again, when the circle and tahsíl statements come to the district kánúngo, the same difficulty arises as to what entries should be made for the district. The entries of several districts also indicate a very imperfect appreciation of the relation that the rents on different soils should bear to one another."

276. Prices.—Statement No. 45 shows the prices of produce at the head-quarters of each district on the 31st May 1889. The average prices of each

article ruling on the 31st May 1889 are compared below with those reported for 1888. The average is the mean of the prices reported by each district :—

Articles.	Average prices per maund ruling on 31st May—						Difference + or −		
	1888.			1889.					
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Rice ...	3	12	9	3	13	7	+ 0	0	10
Wheat ...	2	6	10	1	15	11	− 0	6	11
Barley ...	1	11	4	1	5	7	− 0	5	9
Maize ...	2	6	5	1	12	4	− 0	10	1
Jowár ...	2	6	2	1	12	8	− 0	9	6
Bájra ...	2	10	5	2	3	11	− 0	6	6
Gram ...	1	15	9	1	10	11	− 0	4	10
Moth ...	2	11	7	2	5	8	− 0	5	11
Múng ...	2	12	6	3	2	7	+ 0	6	1
Másh ...	2	14	3	2	9	0	− 0	5	3
Linseed ...	4	5	10	4	5	3	+ 0	0	7
Rape ...	3	6	3	3	12	0	+ 0	5	9
Til ...	4	11	3	5	5	11	+ 0	10	8
Uncleaned cotton ...	5	1	9	5	1	4	− 0	0	5
Gur (Unrefined sugar) ...	3	13	8	3	6	4	− 0	7	4
Tobacco leaf ...	5	11	6	5	15	1	+ 0	3	7
Salt ...	2	15	11	3	0	2	+ 0	0	3
Ghi ...	29	8	1	30	8	1	+ 1	0	0
Firewood ...	0	5	11	0	5	10	− 0	0	1
Plough bullock, each ...	34	4	4	35	8	9	+ 1	4	5
Sheep, each ...	3	4	0	3	5	10	+ 0	1	10
Fish, per seer ...	0	2	1	0	2	2	+ 0	0	1
Iron ...	6	4	10	6	3	11	− 0	0	11

It will be seen from the table that the prices of all the most important staples and food-grains have fallen considerably. This is the case with wheat, barley, maize, jowár, bájra, moth and gram. The cause of this was the good outturn of the rabi harvest of 1889, which brought down the price of all food-grains even in those cases in which the area under crop in the harvests under consideration had been considerably less than in the previous year. The price of gur has declined considerably at the same time as the area under sugarcane has increased by 24,362 acres, and improved means of expressing the juice have been more generally adopted. The price of oil-seeds has undergone a decided rise, rape seed from Rs. 3-6-3 to Rs. 3-12-0, and til from Rs. 4-11-3 to Rs. 5-5-11. The area under til certainly decreased by 8 per cent., which no doubt affected the price, but the outturn of rape seed and the area under this crop was much larger in 1889 than in 1888. The increase in price is due in this case entirely to the very large export trade done in oil-seeds in the summer of 1889. The price of uncleaned cotton has remained almost stationary. There have been no very violent fluctuations of price, but on the whole there has been a decided fall in the price of food-grains, and a marked rise in the price of oil-seeds.

277. The price of wheat, which is the main food staple of the Province, may be taken as a fair index to the prices of other food-grains, and as a fair criterion of the condition of the population as regards food-supply. At the important market of Ferozepore wheat was selling on the 15th September at 16 seers per rupee. A month later it had risen to 15 seers ; on 30th November it fell again to 16 seers, and then continued a downward course until on the 15th February, when the abundant rains had given rise to expectations of a more than usually good spring harvest, it stood at 21 seers, and six weeks later it touched 22 seers. It then rose to 20 seers, at which it was selling

on 15th April; on 15th July it was at 19 seers, whence it fell again, and on 31st October 1889 was again at 21 seers. The only sudden fluctuation was therefore the fall from 17 seers on 31st January to 21 seers on 15th February, and this is fully accounted for by the advent of timely rain after a period of drought. The total variation during the year was only 7 seers; the lowest price was 22 seers, the highest 15 seers. In Amritsar there was even less fluctuation. Wheat was at 17 seers on 31st August, and it remained at that figure until 15th January, when it fell in price through each gradation—18, 19, 20, 21 to 22 seers, on the 31st March; it then remained stationary till 15th June when it stood at 21 seers, at which figure it remained up to 30th September when it fell to 22 seers, the price at which it remained up to 31st October. The variation at Amritsar, therefore, throughout the year was only 5 seers, and the price remained stationary for a long period. This proves, as would naturally be expected, that good communication, especially by rail, prevents excessive fluctuation in prices. The more sudden changes and more frequent rises and falls in price at Ferozepore doubtless result from the fact that that market is not only a great centre for export, but also for speculative dealings in wheat, which dealings cause more sudden and temporary fluctuations in price than result from steady export trade. Although a considerable amount of wheat has been exported during the last six months, the low price of wheat compared to that obtaining at the same period last year,—15 seers in Ferozepore and 17 seers in Amritsar on 15th October 1888 as against 20 seers in Ferozepore and 22 seers in Amritsar on 15th October 1889,—shows that stocks have been fully replenished throughout the Province.

278. Wages.—The quinquennial table of wages is given in statement No. 46. The last statement on this subject was prepared for the year 1883-84.

The wages of labour do not appear to have undergone any very marked change from those obtaining when the statement was last prepared. The general tendency is towards a slight rise in the price of manual labour, skilled and unskilled, but this is neither unusual nor strongly marked except in a few individual cases, and in some instances even a fall has occurred. On the other hand, the cost of hire of carts and animals of draught and burden has either remained stationary or has undergone a decrease, slight in most cases, but general. Taken together, these results must be considered satisfactory. The rise in the price of manual labour would seem to indicate increased prosperity and better living among the classes from which these labourers are drawn; while the fall in the cost of hiring animals indicates that their numbers have increased, which is also a sign of prosperity.

279. Agricultural Experiments.—There is nothing of importance to record under the head of agricultural experiments. Experiments with sacsoul, the salt bush, the rain tree, Jari cotton, Smyrna tobacco, date palms, guinea-grass were instituted and carried on during the year with varying success. Brittany cattle are, it appears, likely to be more successful than was thought when the Report for last year was written. At the close of the year the cattle at Simla and in Kulu and Kángra were inspected and found to be doing very well. Enquiry is being made as to what has become of the French olive trees that were imported in 1866 and distributed to several districts, and attention is being directed to

the extension of the cultivation of English apples and pears and of the Spanish chesnut in the Himalayan districts. Measures are being taken towards the introduction of improved agricultural implements and machines by the exhibition of these at the principal fairs of the Province. A steam threshing machine in operation was thus exhibited at the Amritsar cattle fair. One of these machines was introduced into the Shahpur District, but owing to the heat it went out of order and proved a disappointment. The use of the Behea and other iron sugar mills is extending, and the cheapening of the cost of production effected by these mills is producing a marked effect in extending cane cultivation in the tracts where they are used. A fall in the average price of unrefined sugar throughout the Province is also ascribed to the same cause.

280. Government Agri-Horticultural Gardens.—The expenditure on the gardens during the year was Rs. 24,955-15-11, which sum was provided by a Government grant-in-aid of Rs. 9,000, by contributions from various local funds and from the Lahore Municipality, and by the sale proceeds of garden produce. A sum of Rs. 2,969 was expended on special works for the improvement of the grounds, the chief of which was the construction of 2,107 feet of masonry water-channels. Increased attention has been given to fruit culture, for which the year was favourable. A brisk demand for young fruit trees for distribution by District Boards may be expected in consequence of the attention recently directed to the subject by the Supreme and Local Governments. Date trees alone do not seem to thrive in the gardens, the soil not being suited to them. No very marked success has attended any of the cultural experiments under observation during the year, with the exception perhaps of several kinds of American corn. The ensilage experiments seem to have met with doubtful success. The conditions requisite to the successful construction of silo pits seem exceedingly difficult to secure, and it remains doubtful whether ensilage can be recommended to the native agriculturists as an economical method of storing fodder.

LAHORE VETERINARY SCHOOL.

281. The results of the work done in the School during the past twelve months are very satisfactory, and the success attained by the pupils at the final examination for certificates shows a marked improvement on the results of last year. Out of 33 students who presented themselves 25 succeeded in passing, and of these 7 were placed in the first class. A wise discretion is exercised by the Principal in selecting for admission to the School only those candidates who exhibit an acquaintance with the habits of domestic animals. A new dissecting and *post-mortem* room and quarters for students were completed during the year, and the new forge is approaching completion. A sum of Rs. 15,000 was provided in the budget of the past year for expenditure on new buildings.

282. The reorganization of the School establishment proposed in 1887 has recently been sanctioned by the Government of India as a temporary measure up to the end of the current year, when the continuance of the appointments will be subject to any modification that the establishment of a Civil Veterinary Department may hereafter necessitate. The cost of maintenance of the School has

increased from Rs. 31,560 in 1887-88 to Rs. 32,472 in the year under report. The increase has fallen altogether on Provincial and Local Funds, a saving of Rs. 1,239 having resulted to Imperial revenues. The receipts of the School from hospital and forge practice have increased slightly. The returns of patients treated at the School show that the institution must be of great benefit to the residents of Lahore and the vicinity, and it is specially satisfactory to see that the cattle hospital is largely resorted to.

283. The reputation which the School has attained is already more than Provincial, and frequent inquiries are made of the Principal regarding the terms of admission from the North-Western and Central Provinces and from Native States.

284. HORSE-BREEDING.—The following table gives the number of horse and donkey stallions of each breed present in the districts of the Punjab at the end of the year under report and the previous year respectively :—

HORSE STALLIONS.	On 1st April 1888.	On 1st April 1889.	DONKEY STALLIONS.	On 1st April 1888.	On 1st April 1889.
Arab ...	58	52	Spanish ... / Catalonian ...	9	6
Persian ...	1	1	Italian ...	82	89
Turkoman ...	2	1	French ...	11	8
English thorough-bred ...	36	25	Bokhara ...	6	4
Do. half-bred ... / Do. Trotters ...	75	74	Persian ...	21	16
Stud-bred ...	6	...	Arab ...	53	44
Australian ...	4	3	Cyprus ...	12	19
			Punjabi and Herati ...	23	19
TOTAL ...	182	156	TOTAL ...	217	205

There has been a decrease of 26 in the number of horse stallions, and of 12 in the number of donkey stallions, employed in the Province during the year. The decrease is due to deaths and to the destruction of worn-out stallions. The following table gives interesting information as to the results of horse and mule breeding operations during the past year :—

	FOR HORSE-BREEDING.		FOR MULE-BREEDING.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
Number of stallions ...	182	156	217	205
Number employed at Stud work ...	175	155	204	119
Number of branded mares ...	11,254	11,416	...	...
Number of mares covered ...	5,865	5,764	13,113	12,283
Produce reported ...	2,134	1,703	2,948	2,513
Average produce per stallion ...	11·66	9·86	14·31	11·67
Average per 100 mares covered ...	31·57	30·22	21·21	20·69
Average number of mares covered per stallion ...	33·51	35·06	64·27	60·29

The number of branded mares in the Province shows a slight increase only. This would no doubt have been larger but that the rule that only mares of a certain standard of excellence shall be branded has been much

more generally and strictly carried out. The produce reported, however, shows a distinct falling-off, which is to be regretted. The number of mares, which are not branded, served by donkey stallions and the number of produce reported also shows a falling-off. No doubt breeders frequently neglect to report their produce, which is often sold very young to dealers and agents of Native States, but the figures of 1886-87, 1887-88 and 1888-89 show a distinct falling-off in numbers, and it is doubtful whether horse-breeding is now as popular with zamíndárs as it was a few years ago. It is also partly attributable to the fact that the seasons were unfavourable in several of the principal horse-breeding districts, and to the diminution in the number of stallions at work. The Montgomery District has during the past year been abandoned as a horse-breeding centre owing to repeated failures to produce stock of average merit ; but, on the other hand, considerable progress has been made in the frontier districts which were specially taken in hand by the Department during the past year, notably Bannu and Dera Ghází Khan. Every effort has been made to induce breeders to provide runs for young stock, and to pay more attention to the treatment of their animals when young, with a moderate degree of success. The appointment of a single Remount Agent to purchase for all the mounted branches at first gave great dissatisfaction to the breeders in many districts, and was regarded by them with great suspicion, but the decision to purchase very young stock from their owners to be reared in Government Depôts will probably give a great stimulus to the industry, as it will relieve the zamíndárs of their great difficulty and expense in the proper management of young stock after their separation from their dams.

285. Horse and Cattle Fairs.—The following table gives the number of horses exhibited for prizes at the more important fairs during the present and past years :—

Fairs.	1888.				1889.			
	* Horses.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Pony mares.	* Horses.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Pony mares.
Jalálabad (Ferozepore District) ...	186	7	31	...	196	2	35	4
Mooltan	364	8	37	14	339	4	55	28
Muzaffargarh	199	21	57	49	109	58	35	11
Dera Ghází Khan...	349	19	21	24	429	31	20	5
Jhang	123	25	47	7	135	15	30	6
Gujrát	346	38	50	24	308	36	51	13
Shahpur	415	18	54	25	566	10	50	30
Lahore	205	12	20	6	209	14	29	16
Ráwalpindi	737	285	742	...	984	94	699	...
Amritsar	2,929	573	560	...	3,008	1,261	793	10
Karnál	75	...	2	...	135	...	9	...
Siálkot	...	...	...	...	229	12	24	...
Total	5,928	806	1,621	149	6,647	1,537	1,830	123

* Horses include ponies and mares.

There was a considerable increase in the number of animals exhibited at the more important fairs in the Province,—at Dera Gházi Khan, Shahpur and Ráwalpindi in particular. The recently established horse fair at Karnál also shows a very marked increase, and there is every prospect of its proving a success. Very favourable accounts are given of the stock exhibited at these fairs during the past year. The number of animals exhibited at the minor district horse fairs shows little change from the figures of the previous year. Only in the case of Muzaffargarh was the decrease considerable, and it has been decided to abandon the fair at that place, and to amalgamate it with the Dera Gházi Khan horse fair, which has been a successful one. A return is now given from each fair of the number of animals exhibited over and under 14 hands, which gives useful information for comparison with the returns of future years. The number of pony mares exhibited was 123 as compared with 149 last year.

286. A large proportion of the stock exhibited at these fairs was by Government stallions, and at most of them a good supply of horses for remounts was obtained. A list of prizes given at the different horse fairs is attached :—

DETAIL.	Ráwalpindi.	Amritsar.	Karnál.	Mooltan.	Muzaffargarh.	Dera Gházi Khan.	Jhang.	Gujrát.	Shahpur.	Lahore.	Siálkot.	Jalálabad (Ferozepore).
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Class I—Branded mares ...	510	115	80	475	150	440	275	335	350	250	160	385
" II—Branded fillies... } " III—Fillies ... }	200	20	60	355	20	400	163	315	300	225	115	300
		65	40	120	35	115	77	100	150	75	98	115
" IV—Remounts ...	180	98	80	150	35	150	25	195	175	150	139	95
" V—Yearlings	100	110	30	145	90	140	65	100	150	75	50	240
" VI—Geldings	190	20	35	410	25	405	97	95	200	130	30	149
" VII—Mules	200	45	25	130	85	105	33	115	130	50	40	46
" VIII—Donkeys	65	...	...	*15	76	45	15	65	45	45	14	15
Miscellaneous	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ..	1,470	473	350	1,800	16	1,800	750	1,320	1,500	1,000	646	1,345

* From District Fund.

287. The following table shows the result of the chief cattle fairs that were held in the Punjab in 1888-89 :—

Fairs.		Animals present.	Animals sold.	Fees collected.			Amount given in prizes.	Average price of animal sold.
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.
Jullundur	Autumn ...	5,450	2,996	871	0	0	690	19
	Spring	80,111	60,464	7,375	13	0	1,868	19
Amritsar	Autumn ...	48,921	38,945	4,863	14	0	1,887	17
Jaházgarh (Rohtak District) ...	Spring	47,376	26,278	10,236	3	0	290	25
	Autumn ...	46,892	17,685	7,960	15	0	...	29
Dínanagar (Gurdáspur District)	Autumn ...	1,546	895	203	3	3	237	5½
Hissar*	Spring ...	15,917	15,386	6,215	14	3	183	25½
Sirsa*		5,089	2,454	625	0	3	292	16¼
Siálkot	Autumn ...	8,277	5,898	1,490	9	9	291	16

* The autumn fair was stopped owing to the prevalence of cholera in the Hissar and Sirsa Tahsíls.

288. Live Stock and Cattle Disease.—The health of cattle seems to have been fairly good in most districts during the year. The most prevalent diseases were foot-and-mouth disease, which is always present in some part or other of the Province, and rinderpest. There was very little anthrax. The districts which suffered from one or other of these diseases during the year are given in the following table :—

Foot-and-mouth Disease.	Rinderpest.	Anthrax.
Every district in the Punjab has been invaded to some considerable extent.	Kángra. Simla. Hazára. Delhi. Slight in— Umballa. Gurgaon. Hissar. Ráwalpindi. Siálkot. Muzaffargarh. Bannu. Jhang. Gujránwála. Hoshiárpur. Montgomery. Jhelum. Gurdáspur. Lahore. Gujrát.	Umballa. Siálkot. Hissar. Rohtak. Ráwalpindi. Hoshiárpur.

Rinderpest was the most destructive disease during the past year; it has become enzotic in certain districts, and the hill tracts of Simla and Kángra suffer much from it. These districts have both been visited by the Veterinary Surgeon to the Punjab during the height of the epidemic which occurred during the summer months of this year, and special measures are being taken to suppress the disease, but the habits of the people and their prejudices in regard to cattle

offer great obstacles to any effort effectually to stamp it out. The plains of the Punjab have not suffered severely from rinderpest during the year. Its virulence has been chiefly confined to hill tracts. The climate of the hills seems to encourage the growth and spread of this disease far more than that of the plains. Pneumonia is a disease which is at times very fatal to cattle in the Punjab, but which this year seems to have been confined to Government cattle. Anthrax, the most fatal of all the scourges which attack domesticated animals, has fortunately not been widely prevalent anywhere during the past year. Horses and cattle seem to have been equally free from it. Special enquiries into the nature of this disease and as to the existence of true anthrax have been made under the orders of the Government of India during the past year, with a view to the introduction into this country of Pasteur's system of prevention by inoculation. Foot-and-mouth disease has been wide-spread, but not at all of a severe type. Some cases of glanders and farcy among horses have been reported, but this does not appear to be nearly as virulent and as dangerous a disease in this country as in Europe. Cow-pox occurred in a few districts, its outbreak in Lahore being coincident with an outbreak of small-pox amongst the inhabitants.

SERICULTURE.

289. Sericulture.—The annual exhibition of silk cocoons held at Pathánkot in May 1889 did not prove very successful, and the local officers have proposed the discontinuance of the exhibition. The matter has been allowed to stand over for decision until the result of the exhibition to be held in the year 1890 has been reported. The decadence of sericulture as an industry in the Gurdáspur and Kángra Districts is due, it is believed, to a diminished use of silk clothing by the male population, and corresponds to a decline in the silk-weaving industry. In the Internal and External Trade Reports for the year 1888-89 a falling-off in the imports of raw and manufactured silk by rail and from across the frontier is specially noticed.

ARBORICULTURE.

290. Arboriculture.—The returns submitted show that the following progress was made during the year :—

District avenues were added to the extent of 540 miles as compared with 468 miles last year. At the close of the year the total length fully stocked stood at 7,100 miles. Canal avenues have also been extended by 181 miles ; at the close of the year their total length was 4,086 miles. Provincial avenues were extended by 157 miles, making their total length at the close of the year 1,715 miles.

291. The following statement shows the area in acres planted with groves :—

	Planted during the year.	Failures during the year.	Stocked at the end of the year.
Districts	599	277	4,829
Canals	609	386	8,874
Provincial roads	10	...	1,498

292. The area in acres stocked with nurseries at the end of the year were—

Districts	1,644
Canals	90
Provincial roads	7

293. The subjoined table shows the financial results of the year's working—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus.	Deficit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Districts...	1,21,855	2,14,031	...	92,176
Canals	82,518	73,880	8,638	...
Provincial roads	21,764	24,541	...	2,777
TOTAL ...	2,26,137	3,12,452	...	86,315

FORESTS.

294. FORESTS.—The reserved forests were increased in area during the year under review by the addition of 9,383 acres to the Sarai Sidhu Reserve in the Mooltan District. The classification and demarcation into reserved and unclassed forests of the leased areas on the Pabar, Giri and Rupin rivers in the Bashahr State, which was commenced last year, added 4,530 acres to the former category. Other changes are chiefly due to re-estimation. The area of the protected forests was reduced by 493 acres, which were transferred to the Canal Department.

295. Two hundred and fifty-seven miles of boundary were newly demarcated, and 427 miles were cleared; 81 miles of trenches were dug, 5,192 pillars newly erected, and 7,231 repaired. The survey of the Shahpur Kandi and Kulu Forests by the Survey Department was continued, as that of the Bashahr Forests, by the Superintendent, Forest Survey.

296. Special inquiry has been made into the conditions of the demand for the outturn of fuel of the Chánga Mánga Plantation in consequence of the inability of the Railway to take the produce of the plantation during 1887-88, as it was apprehended that it would perhaps not be possible to carry out the provisions of the existing working plan should this refusal be continued. It has now been ascertained that the suspension of the Railway demand for fuel in 1887-88 was temporary only, and it is reported that apart from the Railway demand the produce of the plantation would be saleable in other markets two or three times over. No revision of the working plan of the Chánga Mánga Plantation is therefore necessitated by the conditions of the fuel market; but for other reasons a revised working plan has been submitted for approval, and it is proposed to spend a sum of Rs. 85,000 on improvements in the irrigation arrangements of the plantation in the expectation of a large return from this outlay. The final plans and estimates under preparation in the Irrigation Department are awaited.

297. The number of forest offences decreased during the year from 1,487 to 1,348, the number of cases of injury to forests by fire having amounted to 65 only as against 173 in 1887-88 and 68 in 1886-87. The percentage of convictions was 68 as against 67 last year. The number of cases compounded under the Forest Act rose to 998, for which a sum of Rs. 2,849 was received. The number of forest fires increased from 132 to 140, and the area burnt from 10,324 acres to 17,617 acres. The latter area, however, is small compared with that of 1886-87, when 134,828 acres were more or less burnt over.

298. The areas closed against total and partial grazing were as follows, *viz.* :—

Area closed to	Throughout the year.	Part of the year.
All animals	818 square miles.	40
Camels, sheep and goats	682 " "	21
Other animals	12 " "	220

299. The outturn of the year in timber and firewood compares as follows with the previous year :—

	1887-88.	1888-89.
	C. ft.	C. ft.
Removed by Government agency	2,861,842	2,444,340
Ditto purchasers	5,650,573	6,683,486
Ditto free-grants and right-holders ...	2,919,385	33,911,036
TOTAL ...	37,705,500	43,038,862

300. The value of the minor produce removed in the two years compares as below—

	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.
Removed by Government agency	14,277	13,518
Ditto purchasers	2,02,567	2,18,817
Ditto free-grants and right-holders ...	2,18,435	4,61,718
TOTAL ...	4,35,279	6,94,053

The forest produce given in free grants was 751,056 cubic feet of timber and firewood, and Rs. 3,631 value of minor produce : and to right-holders 33,159,980 cubic feet of timber and firewood, and Rs. 4,58,087 value of minor produce. Timber and firewood removed by Government agency amounted this year to 417,502 cubic feet less than last year, while purchasers took out 1,032,913 cubic feet in excess of their last year's removals.

301. The financial results of the year's working have been very satisfactory. Receipts amounted to Rs. 10,45,768, expenditure to Rs. 5,92,922, and net revenue to Rs. 4,52,846, or Rs. 42,000 more than that of the year 1886-87, which was the

highest on record. The receipts, however, are due to a considerable extent to the operations of 1887-88, when the income of the Department fell considerably below the estimate of the year for reasons which were explained at the time. The net surplus of the two years taken together is Rs. 5,61,870, which gives an average of Rs. 2,81,000 round as compared with an average of Rs. 2,48,000 during the five years previous. The largest net surplus, being nearly one-third of the whole, was yielded by the Chamba Division.

MINES AND QUARRIES.

302. Mines and Quarries.—Reference was made in paragraph 289 of last year's Report to the grant by Government to a Syndicate of a concession of rights to search for and extract earth-oil in certain tracts of the Punjab west of the Chenab River and including the Ráwalpindi District. The Syndicate has recently set to work in making experimental borings. The first well was sunk to a depth of over 700 feet without meeting oil. A second boring has been commenced, but no results have yet been reported. The existence of coal in the Hazára District has been reported to Government on several recent occasions. As noted further on in this Chapter, the matter is engaging the attention of the Public Works Department. An officer of the Geological Survey Department will probably visit the Hazára District and further examine the question during the coming year. Regarding the other mineral products of the Province, salt, saltpetre, alum, slate and stone, there is nothing special to record during the year under report.

MANUFACTURES.

303. Manufactures.—The wood manufactures of the Province were selected for special report in the year 1888-89, and a monograph on the subject has been published. The architectural and ornamental wood carving of the Punjab has acquired a more than local reputation, and the artificers of some of the better known centres—Bhera in the Shahpur District, Chiniot in the Jhang District, Hoshiárpur, and other places—can produce carved designs of considerable artistic merit. Manufactures in wood, however, are not of much commercial importance, at least as regards export to places outside the Province. Apart from the use of wood in buildings, the demand for articles manufactured from wood was in the times preceding British rule very limited indeed, being confined, with few exceptions, to the carved doors and windows of the houses of the better-to-do classes, the rough agricultural implements in common use, and the scanty furniture found in a Native house. That with the introduction of European rule the Native workers in wood have been able to meet the very considerable demand of both European and Native customers for furniture, carriages and carts and other articles of the kind is a matter of no small importance, and though exports may for many years to come be confined to a few articles of artware, not elsewhere produced, yet the manufacturing industry can with justice be said to be progressive so long as it can comply with the requirements of a population growing in wealth and civilization.

TRADE.

304. External Trade.—The development of the external land trade of the Punjab, which up to last year appeared to be on the increase, has seemingly now received a check, the figures for the year 1888-89 having fallen below those of the two previous years, as will be seen from the following table :—

Year.	Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1886-87 ...	1,490,071	97,79,294	935,681	1,26,84,857	2,425,752	2,24,64,151
1887-88 ...	1,585,356	1,06,46,975	868,832	1,27,51,070	2,454,188	2,33,98,045
1888-89 ...	1,524,734	1,14,02,550	848,972	1,18,41,701	2,373,706	2,32,44,251

It will be noticed that there is a steady decline in the weight and the value of the exports from the Punjab. The value of the imports of the year 1888-89 is shown as larger than in previous years, but the figures have been swelled by the inclusion under the head of bullion of Rs. 30,00,000 in coin sent down by the Kashmir State to Siálkot on account of the Jummoo water-works and the Jummoo-Siálkot Railway. This item does not properly represent trade, and its exclusion reduces the figures both for total trade and for imports considerably below those of the previous two years.

305. The falling-off in trade is chiefly noticeable in the case of the countries on the north-western frontier—Kabul, Bajaur, Tirah and Sewestán. There can be no doubt that the diminution of the foreign trade on the north-western frontier is due mainly to the rigid exclusion of English goods enforced by the Russian Government in the countries beyond Afghánistán and partly to the taxation to which they are subjected in Afghánistán. The direct evidence under the first head of an English traveller who has recently visited these parts confirms this view. No doubt even under a system of fair competition the Russian goods, which have the advantage of carriage by rail and are not subject to the heavy transit dues enforced by the Amír of Afghánistán, would gradually oust most other goods from the market. It may therefore be accepted that the outlet for English and Indian goods in this direction is now practically confined to Afghánistán and the adjoining countries on the north-east. The trade with Sewestán, which includes a large portion of the territory known as British Balúchistán, has not fallen off to the same extent as that of the other countries on the north-western frontier. The opening of the Pishín road will no doubt foster traffic in this direction, but the bulk of the export trade, at least with British Balúchistán, will no doubt gradually be diverted to the line of the Sind-Pishín Railway.

306. The Kashmir trade now represents 56·3 per cent. of the total foreign trade of the Province. Imports from Kashmir have been fairly steady during the past six years. The figures are—

Year.	Rs.	Year.	Rs.
1883-84	52,90,127	1886-87	53,14,272
1884-85	54,59,130	1887-88	58,27,738
1885-86	51,34,913	1888-89	51,20,843

There has, however, during the same period been a steady increase in exports from the Punjab, which in 1883-84 amounted in value to Rs. 37,25,914, and in the year under report to Rs. 49,57,047. In 1887-88 exports reached the value of Rs. 53,10,303. The conversion of the Murree-Kohála route to a cart road, and the construction of the Jummoo-Siálkot Railway will, it is believed, have some effect in promoting the trade with Kashmir. A decline in the shawl trade is perhaps inevitable; but, in view of the State interference exercised directly on this trade in the past, it is difficult to conjecture how considerable that decline may probably be. The imports of shawls in the year under report have fallen in value from 12½ to 6 lakhs of rupees. The place hitherto held by shawls as the chief article of import from Kashmir has now been taken by ghi, which during the year under report was imported into the Punjab to the value of Rs. 13,15,862. Hill ghi is considerably cheaper than that produced in the plains, and it is probably also of better quality in most cases. The Ladakh trade shows no tendency to expand. An increase, however, is apparent in the value of European cotton goods exported, the value of these exports having reached Rs. 2,02,750 in 1888-89 as compared with Rs. 1,00,320 in 1886-87. The prohibition against the import of tea enforced by the Chinese authorities in Yárkand has annihilated a promising trade. The value of the exports of tea has declined from Rs. 69,960 in 1886-87 to Rs. 9,540 in 1888-89. The import trade in charas continues to be brisk.

Reviewing the total trade of the Province under the head of some of the chief commodities, it appears that ghi and fruits are the articles most extensively imported into the Punjab. The former comes from Kashmir chiefly, and the latter from Kabul and the countries on the north-western frontier, a special trade in fruits having sprung up between Balúchistán and the Dera Ghází Khan border during the last few years. Among exports the first place in importance is held by European cottons (47 lakhs), and the next by Indian cottons (20½ lakhs). Tea (12 lakhs) follows, and no other exported commodity exceeds in value 5 lakhs. Though Kabul is still the chief market for European cottons, the trade shows an inclination to fall off, for the reasons referred to above. The trade with Kashmir, on the other hand, is steady, and will possibly become progressive. Indian piece-goods seem to share the fortunes of their European rivals, and the same remarks apply to them. Exports of tea to Kabul are affected by the same causes as cotton goods, *viz.*, the policy of exclusion from Central Asian markets adopted by the Russian authorities.

307. INTERNAL TRADE.—The following table exhibits the total rail-borne trade of the Province for the past six years :—

Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.
1883-84	6,548,902	7,45,40,322	12,938,468	4,58,47,130
1884-85	6,812,184	8,39,81,050	21,061,806	6,71,91,050
1885-86	7,509,999	9,12,78,802	24,974,228	7,69,66,636
1886-87	6,709,254	7,94,88,876	10,570,517	4,92,73,226
1887-88	7,409,907	8,29,81,901	9,015,949	4,63,12,921
1888-89	7,317,399	7,78,17,535	13,465,135	6,31,60,200
Average of six years ...	7,051,441	8,12,61,061	15,337,650	5,81,18,627

It will be seen that the import trade has been comparatively steady, and that its tendency is progressive. The imports in the year 1885-86 were largest, but that was a year of abnormal activity in trade consequent upon the enormous quantity of wheat which was exported to Europe. Fluctuations in the weight and value of exports are, as might be expected, considerable. Exports from the Punjab consist chiefly of food-grains, oil-seeds and raw produce, and their quantity and value must therefore, besides being subject to fluctuations arising from the state of the market, depend in a great degree upon the character of the seasons of the Province.

308. The nature of the trade of this Province can be readily judged from the following table, which shows for the year 1888-89 the percentage of the total value of the imports and exports by which the trade in each of the principal commodities is represented :—

Imports.	Per cent.	Exports.	Per cent.
European cotton piece-goods ...	39·2	European cotton piece-goods ...	4·7
Indian ditto ditto ...	3·9	Raw cotton	7·2
European cotton twist and yarn ...	3·6	Manufactured woollen goods	4·0
Raw silk	2·4	Wool	3·8
Manufactured woollen goods ...	1·9	Grains and pulse	27·0
Sugar	9·7	Oil-seed	16·2
Food grains and pulse	3·6	Provisions, including ghi and fruits ...	3·4
Provisions, including ghi and fruits ...	4·0	Liquors	2·6
Liquors	4·7	Leather	1·5
Spices	1·8	Hides and skins	6·8
Dyes and tans	1·8	Salt	2·6
Metals	5·3	Sugar	1·9
Gunny bags	2·5	Dyes and tans	2·8
All others	15·6	All others	16·0
TOTAL ...	100	TOTAL ...	100

Of the imports 67 per cent. come from the sea-ports and 33 per cent. from the rest of India. About half the exports go to the sea-ports, and half to other parts of India. Karáchi has now established its position as the most important port for the Punjab as regards both imports and exports. The block composed of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is the most important of the foreign blocks outside the sea-port towns. Those Provinces largely exchange their staples with the Punjab, which, speaking generally, receives sugar and rice and gives gram and salt in return.

309. By far the most important article in the import list is European cotton piece-goods, and the imports of these goods have increased from 385,000 maunds in the year 1881-82 to 503,000 maunds in the year under report. Each of the three ports of Bombay, Karáchi and Calcutta shares in this trade. The centre of this trade is Delhi, which receives nearly three-fifths of the total imports. Indian cotton piece-goods are both imported into and exported from the Punjab, but the imports exceed the exports by one-third. By far the largest quantity exported, both to Punjab stations and to foreign blocks, comes from Jullundur city, and it would seem that this place is the seat of a considerable manufacturing industry.

310. The food-grains exported from the Province are wheat, rice, gram, the millets—jowár and bájra—and "other grains." Of these wheat only is exported in large quantities to the sea-ports for export to Europe, the other grains being required for consumption within India. The quantity and value of the wheat exports during the year under report exceed those of the years 1886-87 and 1887-88, but fall considerably below the figures for the year 1885-68. Of the three chief ports Karáchi absorbs four-fifths of the wheat exported to Europe. Calcutta has been almost abandoned as a port of export, but Bombay still receives supplies from the south-east of the Province. The exports of rice from the Punjab are trifling, and in fact the Province is very largely supplied with this grain from without, the total imports during the year being 6½ lakhs of maunds. Gram, jowár and bájra and other grains are exported chiefly to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Bombay Presidency. The exports of oil-seeds are twice as large as those of each of the previous two years, but less than half those of the year 1884-85. Bombay is the chief receiving port for rape and mustard seed, of which seven-eighths of the exports consist. Til or jhinjili goes chiefly to Karáchi. Twenty-two lakhs of maunds of rape and mustard seeds were exported during the year. Ferozepore is one of the principal centres of the oil-seed export trade.

311. Among the selected railway stations at which the trade of the Province is registered Delhi still maintains its position as the most important, but more than four-fifths of its trade, imports and exports, is with stations outside the Punjab. In fact, since the opening of the Rewári-Ferozepore Railway the trade of Delhi with other Punjab stations has decreased by one-half. Both the import and the export trade of Amritsar has steadily increased. Lahore for its size takes a low rank among the trade centres of the Province, being eclipsed in importance by Ráwalpindi, Mooltan, Pesháwar and Ludhiána, as well as by Delhi and Amritsar. Ráwalpindi is shown as the third in importance among the selected stations, but over seven-eighths of the traffic consists of imports, chiefly of articles of food. The

recent additions to the garrison in this place and the improvement of the Murree trade route to Kashmir account no doubt for the large increase in the imports to Ráwalpindi.

312. The system of registration of the trade of selected stations has, with effect from the commencement of the current year, been abandoned in favour of registration by blocks. The change was made at the instance of the Government of India, and it remains to see whether the returns prepared under the new system will possess the same interest and value as those which related to the trade of selected stations.

313. RIVER-BORNE TRADE.—The traffic on the Indus by country boats is registered by the Deputy Conservator and Registrar at Sukkur. Figures showing the total imports and exports, and also the weights and values of the chief articles of traffic, are given in the following table :—

Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Maunds.	Value, Rs.	Maunds.	Value, Rs.
1886-87	174,729	15,71,908	1,661,820	70,76,707
1887-88	192,636	16,37,022	1,013,921	61,22,305
1888-89	187,548	17,51,156	2,112,778	78,38,277

The net result is a steady increase in the value of the imports, with unimportant fluctuations in weight ; and an increase over both the preceding years in exports, but notably over 1887-88. In imports the large items are European cottons, which show a large decrease in value and a small decrease in weight, which, however, is more than counterbalanced by the large increase in weight imported by rail ; iron, which has increased in weight very considerably ; kerosine oil, of which the weight has remained steady enough, while a lower assumed tariff rate has reduced the total value ; dried fruits and nuts, which show an increase in value ; refined sugar, which has increased largely ; and tobacco, in which also a great increase has occurred. In exports by far the largest figures are those of wheat. As in the case of rail-borne wheat, 1887-88 was the year of greatest depression. An increased export of gram and pulse and of rape and mustard seed has taken place by boat as well as by rail. The decreasing export of raw cotton by river corresponds to a decreasing export by rail. The export of " other grains " has fallen off seriously. Similarly, the export to Karáchi and Sind by rail has almost ceased. On the whole the export of til towards Karáchi, both by rail and river, while a little above the figure (weight) for 1886-87, is considerably less than one-third of the export in 1887-88. The export of ghi has fallen off enormously.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

314. COMPANIES.—At the close of 1887-88 there were 25 Associations working and 5 in process of winding up, making a total of 30, registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882. Two new Companies were registered within the year:—

(1) The Delhi Cotton Mills Company, Limited; registered on 26th February 1889. Nominal capital, Rs. 5,00,000; registered office at Delhi.

(2) The Delhi Cloth and General Mills Company, Limited ; registered on 26th March 1889. Nominal capital, Rs. 7,00,000 ; registered office at Delhi.

1. Punjab Electric March Company.
2. Frontier Ice Company.

The two Companies noted in the margin were finally dissolved, while two were added to the number of those winding up, *viz.*—

(1) Delhi Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

(2) Murree Club, Limited.

Thus at the close of the year there were 30 Associations, of which 24 were working and 6 winding up. These Companies are classified as follows:—

Detail of Companies.	Working.	Winding up.
Banking	3	2
Trading	10	1
Mills	4	1
Planting	1	...
Mining	1	...
Ice Manufacture	1	...
Brewery	1	...
Other Joint Stock Companies	1	...
Associations not being Joint Stock Companies	2	1
Sugar Manufacturing Company	...	1
TOTAL	24	6

315. The Murree Brewery Company, Limited, increased its capital from Rs. 7,00,000 to Rs. 12,00,000 in the year. Of the 24 working Companies, 2 are Clubs having no divided capital, and the remaining 22 Associations have a nominal capital of Rs. 59,68,000, of which Rs. 35,04,166 is shown as paid up.

316. The fees realized during the year aggregated Rs. 1,352-12-0.

The details are as follows :—

Under Act VI of 1882.

	Rs. A. P.
For registering new Companies	755 0 0
For registering miscellaneous documents and recording facts	445 0 0
For copies and inspections	2 12 0

Under Act XXI of 1860.

For registering new Societies	150 0 0
Total income ...	1,352 12 0

There were no charges.

PUBLIC WORKS.

317. Total Expenditure.—The total expenditure of the year was Rs. *65,75,317. The main heads of classification are as under :—

	Rs.
Original Works	33,55,948
Repairs	22,70,280
Establishment	9,76,102
Tools and Plant	20,068
Barrack Department	9,881
Suspense	— 56,962
Total ...	65,75,317

	Rs.
* Imperial Military Works	3,61,955
Do. Civil Works	20,63,846
Provincial Do.	23,52,264
Do. Railways	30,893
Local (Incorporated) Funds Works ...	10,60,135
Municipal Fund Works	7,06,224
Total	† 65,75,317
† In India	65,38,262
In England	37,055
Total	65,75,317

and show that out of every hundred rupees expended Rs. 50·60 have been devoted to Original Works, Rs. 34·23 to Repairs, Rs. 14·72 to Establishment, Re. 0·31 to Tools and Plant, and Re. 0·14 to Barrack Department.

The percentage of Establishment on Provincial Works alone was 23·2. On Imperial and Provincial Works together the cost was 20·1 per cent. distributed under Direction 4·8, Construction 14·2, and Accounts 1·1.

318. General Remarks.—The expenditure is about 8 lakhs in excess of the average for the two previous years—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial, Military	2,29,775	2,79,341	3,61,955
Do., Civil	8,57,367	17,71,437	20,63,846
Provincial, Civil	25,47,075	23,16,543	23,52,264
Railways	38,177	— 5,955	30,893
Local Incorporated Funds	8,25,533	9,58,886	10,60,135
Municipal	9,25,149	7,65,918	7,06,224
Total	54,23,076	60,86,170	65,75,317

This excess expenditure is chiefly due to increased charges under Imperial Military of 1 lakh; of Imperial Civil of 7$\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs; and Local Incorporated Funds of 1$\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs; on the other hand the expenditure was less under the heads of Provincial, namely, $\frac{3}{4}$ lakh, and Municipal 1$\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs.

319. IMPERIAL MILITARY WORKS.—The important works completed during the year were, *viz.*, reconstruction of Left Native Infantry Lines, Abbott-abad; construction of barracks for 2-5th Gurkhas, Abbott-abad; extension of Right and Left Native Infantry Lines at Dera Ismail Khan; alterations and extension of Bells of Arms and Quartermaster's Stores, Left Native Infantry Lines, Jhelum; extension of Transport followers' quarters in Right Native Infantry Lines, Dera Ismail Khan; additions and alterations to Fort Oghi. The works in progress were: quarter-guard, armourer's shop, sentry-boxes, and 3 wells at Peshâwar; construction of Mule Lines for 2-5th Gurkhas, Abbott-abad; new hospital and magazine, Abbott-abad; quarter-guard for the Cavalry Section of the Guide Corps at Mardán; construction of spurs for protection of the Cantonment of Edwardes-abad from encroachment of the Kurram River.

320. IMPERIAL CIVIL WORKS.—Of the expenditure of Rs. 20,63,846 Rs. 16,90,778 were on Original Works, Rs. 1,07,695 on Repairs, Rs. 3,45,595 on Establishment.

321. CIVIL BUILDINGS.—*Viceregal and other Imperial Buildings at Simla.*—The principal works completed during the year were: electric light cable, Viceregal building; re-roofing stables and servants' houses at Courteen Hall; additional out-house accommodation at Peterhoff; furnishing Inverarm. The works in progress were: subsidiary retaining walls, and laying out grounds at Viceregal Lodge; sanitary improvements, Army Head-quarters and Government of India Secretariat buildings; provision against fire of partly timbered Imperial buildings.

322. COMMUNICATIONS.—*Khushálgarh and Dera Ismail Khan Road, 227 miles.*—Approximately one-third of the whole work has been executed during the year under review, and it may be said that this road, with the bridges over the Kurram and Gambila, is now practically complete. The extent of the work by sections is shown in the following table:—

SECTIONS.	Miles.	Estimate.	Expended during the year.	Total expended.	Date of completion.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Khushálgarh to Kohát	31$\frac{3}{4}$	2,40,932	69,574	1,99,713	July 1889.
Kohát to Ismail Khel	24$\frac{1}{4}$	3,80,388	1,13,682	3,69,329	July 1889 (excepting Lachi Valley Bridge).
Ismail Khel to Kurram	21$\frac{5}{8}$	3,42,727	1,06,904 *	3,26,729	August 1889. *
Kurram to Lattammar	41$\frac{1}{4}$	2,33,985	78,699	2,21,508	Do.
Lattammar to Bannu	19$\frac{5}{8}$	1,90,654	56,264	1,80,507	Do.
Bannu to Naurang	15	1,04,308	20,408	94,273	Do.
Naurang to Peyzu	36$\frac{1}{4}$	3,33,524	1,21,278	3,19,020	August 1889.
Peyzu to Dera Ismail Khan	37	2,47,036	1,23,825	2,43,936	July 1889.
Kurram Bridge	...	5,57,827	90,875 1,98,331	4,95,976	August 1889.
Gambila Bridge	...	4,78,811	2,22,989	3,00,896	October 1889.
TOTAL ...	226$\frac{3}{4}$	31,10,192	11,11,954	27,52,337	

* NOTE.—The figures of estimate and expenditure of these sections do not include the amounts for general charges and Tools and Plant.

In addition, Rs. 22,234 have been expended in repairs.

323. *Dera Ghάzi Khan-Pishín Road*, 68 *miles*.—Owing to heavy and difficult cliff cutting at Limond's Gap, opening to traffic was delayed till September 1888. The káfila trade to and from Afghánistán has been considerable. The following works, Khár Reservoir, Limond's Gap Bridge, Tombewála well, metalling 5 miles, water-supply at Girdoo, Rákhi Gorge, Mitháwan and Shahgarh, still remain to be completed.

An estimate has been submitted for completing the military requirements of the road in camps, metalling, watering arrangements and bardáshtkhánas. The outlay during the year was Rs. 1,48,669,—Rs. 6,83,596 having been spent out of an estimate of Rs. 7,19,986.

324. *The Murree-Kohála Hill Cart Road*, 28½ *miles*, was completed and re-opened for wheeled traffic. The outlay during the year was Rs. 60,252. The total outlay, amounting to Rs. 6,36,343, is exclusive of the special provision of Rs. 85,000 for Establishment.

325. PROVINCIAL CIVIL WORKS (INCLUDING LOCAL INCORPORATED AND MUNICIPAL).—*Administration*.—Of the expenditure of Rs. 23,52,264, Rs. 7,01,341 were on Original Works, Rs. 11,77,535 on Repairs, Rs. 4,36,986 on Establishment.

The following represent some of the principal works completed :—Additions to the Deputy Commissioner's court-house at Bannu ; new tahsíls at Kángra and Hamírpur ; new Treasury strong-room at Hissar ; additional servants' houses and cattle-pound for new District Court, Simla ; new tahsíls at Kabírwála and Lodhrán ; additions and alterations to District Court, Dera Gházi Khan ; new distillery building at Simla ; and constructing an outpost (including Political Officer's quarters and other buildings) at Thal. The works in progress were : new tahsíls at Kahúta and Pind Dádan Khan ; conversion of serái at Lála Músa into a tahsíl building ; new tahsíls at Ludhiána and Mailsi ; re-roofing Deputy Commissioner's Court at Dera Ismail Khan ; combined tahsíl and thána at Fírozpur in the Gurgaon District, and tahsíl at Bhiwáni.

326. *Law and Justice*.—The following works were completed : extension to judicial lock-up, Deputy Commissioner's Court, Bannu ; new District and Divisional Judge's Court at Ráwalpindi ; new Munsiffs' Courts at Jagraon and Samrála ; court-house for Extra Assistant Commissioner and Munsiff at Hissar and for Sub-Judge and Munsiff at Rohtak ; additions and alterations to magisterial lock-up at Kasúr, and the new Chief Court, with its subsidiary buildings, at Lahore. The works in progress were : Munsiffs' Courts at Moga and Dasúya, and the sessions-house at Dera Gházi Khan.

327. *Ecclesiastical*.—The new Church at Ludhiána commenced in 1887-88 was completed at a cost of Rs. 5,068. The new Church at Mardán (a grant-in-aid building) and the extension of the cemetery at Murree were in progress.

328. *Archæological and Historical*.—Special repairs, costing Rs. 2,571, were carried out to the Kábuli Bágh Mosque and Ibráhím Lodi's Tomb at Pánipat.

The total outlay to the end of the year on the Emperor Jehángír's Tomb at Shahdára, near Lahore, was Rs. 10,546. Other historical buildings at Delhi received attention, *viz.*, Moti Masjid, Humáyún's Tomb, Safdar Jang's Tomb, Sekandar Lodi's Tomb and Khairpur Mosque.

329. *Jails.*—The chief works completed were: sixty solitary cells and workshop for juvenile prisoners in the Lahore Central Jail; enlargement of two blocks of solitary cells in the District Jail, Shahpur; provision of quarters for jailor, native doctor and matron, Umballa Jail; new hospital for prisoners, Umballa Jail; ward for European prisoners, Delhi Jail; enclosure wall, Delhi Jail; providing iron-grated doors and windows to two sleeping barracks and re-roofing ten sleeping barracks in the Ferozepore Jail. The following were in progress: re-roofing barracks in Lahore Central Jail; extending cantonment water-supply to District Jail, Peshâwar; providing doors and gratings to sleeping barracks, Gujránwála Jail; quarters for jailor and hospital assistant, District Jail, Shahpur; barrack for 50 prisoners in the Hissar Jail.

330. *Police.*—The chief works completed were: first class police stations at Kotli and Paroha; second class stations at Lilla and Nungal; increased accommodation for police hospital, Peshâwar; dismantling the third and fourth flats of the old Fort at Ládwa used as a police station, and a police hospital at Ferozepore. Those in progress were: police station at Kálu Khan; first class police station and a police rest-house at Kallar; a police post at Kahror; police office at Edwardes-abad; second class police station at Urlána; re-roofing police barracks at Karnál; and a first class police station at Mullazai.

331. *Educational.*—Portions of the Aitchison College at Lahore were completed, *viz.*, two boarding-houses, cook-houses, servants' houses, the Governor's house and out-offices, cook-house and servants' houses for third boarding-house, and a dispensary. The third boarding-house was taken in hand in October 1888. The total outlay to the end of the year was Rs. 3,85,520, against an estimate for Rs. 4,87,448.

Among other educational works completed were: additions and alterations to the Educational Press building, Lahore; Railway Technical School, Lahore; re-roofing and altering the steward's quarters, Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanáwar. Special repairs to boys' barracks and re-roofing girls' barracks, Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanáwar, were in progress.

Exclusive of outlay on buildings in connection with the Aitchison College, the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,35,262, of which Provincial Funds contributed Rs. 44,493, District Funds Rs. 68,026, and Municipal Funds Rs. 22,743.

382. *Medical.*—The Lady Aitchison Hospital for women at Lahore was completed and formally opened by Her Excellency the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava on the 15th of November 1888. The total expenditure to the end of the year was Rs. 56,764. The subsidiary buildings in connection with the Lahore Veterinary School were completed at a cost of Rs. 45,589. Three convalescent wards in Delhi Lunatic Asylum were completed. The project for the Dufferin Hospital at Delhi is under preparation.

333. *Miscellaneous.*—Among the completed works were, rest-houses at Hamírpur and Mailsi, auxiliary buildings for the Accountant-General's Office, Lahore. Government also purchased the building at present occupied by the Government Press, with the lands and out-houses attached thereto. New rest-houses at Ismailabad, Singhour, Kairu and Lodhrán were in progress.

334. COMMUNICATIONS.—The expenditure is about one lakh more than the average of the two previous years, owing to an increase of 1⅔ lakhs under the head 'District Works' principally attributable to the increased grants from unspent balances of previous years, partially counterbalanced by a less outlay of ⅔ lakh under the head 'Provincial Works' due chiefly to some of the roads having been made over to Local Boards for maintenance :—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
PROVINCIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works ...	2,66,237	1,99,231	1,65,821
Repairs ...	9,05,869	9,62,005	9,39,859
Total ...	11,72,106	11,61,286	11,05,680
DISTRICT.			
Original Works ...	1,21,401	1,65,353	2,14,096
Repairs ...	3,72,579	4,24,850	4,93,691
Total ...	4,94,980	5,90,203	7,07,787
MUNICIPAL.			
Original Works ...	1,757	3,729	4,657
Repairs ...	13,935	17,812	19,345
Total ...	15,692	21,541	24,002
GRAND TOTAL ...	16,82,778	17,73,030	18,37,469

335. The number of miles of metalled and unmetalled roads maintained in the Province during the year, exclusive of those under District Officers, was 2,881, of which 1,248½ represent metalled and 1,632½ unmetalled mileage. On metalled roads renewal of metal was carried out on 243 miles. The total cost of maintenance per mile of metalled roads during the year was Rs. 533-6-0. The outlay on unmetalled roads was Rs. 4,26,658, Rs. 1,91,353 being contributed from Provincial and Rs. 2,35,305 from District and Municipal Funds.

336. *Metalled Roads,* 1,248½ *miles.*—Among completed works were the following—metalling of Hazro-Huttián road at a cost of Rs. 23,382; improving the gradients of Naushahra and Mardán road through the Tarákai Hills, Rs. 4,465; approach road to the Railway bridge over the Indus at Attock, Rs. 32,292. Works in progress were: Oghi-Darband road, improvement of the Kasauli-Dharmpur Branch Cart-road, collection of metal, Lahore-Shekhupura road, and approach road to the Railway Bridge at Sher Shah.

Repairs were carried out to the Grand Trunk Road from Delhi to Peshávar, 582 miles, and metalling or remetalling on the following Provincial roads :—

Delhi to Gurgaon; Delhi to Muthra; Delhi to Sirsa; Umballa to Kálka; Ludhiána to Ferozepore; Jullundur to Hoshiárpur; Ráwalpindi to Murree; Siálkot to Wazirabad; Naushahra to Mardán.

Additions and special repairs to the Márkanda River protective works on the Grand Trunk Road were completed; while good progress was made in the protective works in connection with the Bhimber stream at Gujrát and the river Beas at Bhekowál.

Metalling of the Railway feeder road at Daryakhan, in the Dera Ismail Khan District, was in progress.

337. *Bridges.*—The principal bridges completed were: the Jhari on the Hazára Trunk Road; the Dhobi on the Umballa-Kálka road; the East Beyn on the Grand Trunk Road near Jullundur; the bund across the Jubber River on the Kángra Valley Cart-road; the Naini Khud bridge on the Pathánkot-Dalhousie road. Those in progress were: the Dotari on the Hazára Trunk Road; the Lalru on the Umballa-Kálka road; the Bassi on the Umballa-Kálka road; two metalled gaps on the Grand Trunk Road near Rájpura; openings in parapet walls, Kálka-Simla Cart-road; suspension bridges over the Sutlej at Suni and Biláspur, of which half the cost was contributed by the Native States concerned; the Chakki on the Kángra Valley Cart-road and the Aik (from District Funds) on the Siálkot-Zafarwál road.

338. *Collieries.*—Trial shafts, in connection with coal explorations, on the Abbott-abad and Murree road, District Hazára, were sunk at various points, and a special report on this work is under preparation by the Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle. Coal of fair quality has been excavated in small quantities, but it has not yet been ascertained whether the coal found is part of a regular seam or only a pocket.

339. *Boat-bridges and Ferries.*—The following is a statement of the principal boat-bridges in the Province, showing the dates of dismantling and re-opening :—

Locality of Bridge.	Date of Dismantling.	Date of Re-opening.	Number of Boats. Government.	Number of Boats. Hired.	Length of bridge.	Remarks.
					Feet.	
Over River Jumna at Mansúrpur ...	16-6-88	15-10-88	...	14	270	
" " Chounsa ...	Do.	Do.	...	15	228	
" " Sanauli ...	15-6-88	21-11-88	The contractors use their own boats.		180	
" " Margana ...	Do.	Do.			135	
" " Rájghát near Jagádhri ...	June '88	Octr. '88	...	24	359	
" River Beas at Dera Gopipur ...	21-5-88	6-10-88	27	...	407	
" Ravi at Shahdara	Maintained throughout the year.		28	...	1,025 to 1,065	
" " Chíchawatni			18	...	615	
" Jhelum at Khusháb	...	23-10-88	23	...	828	
" Indus at Khushálgarh ...	Maintained throughout the year.		19	...	960	
" " Dera Ismail Khan ...	23-4-88	13-10-88	40	14	2,378	
" " Dera Gházi Khan ...	27-4-88	15-10-88	87	5	3,643	
" Kabul River at Naushahra ...	Maintained throughout the year.		15	17	828	
" " and its branches at Adozai.	18-5-88	28-9-88 & 10-10-88	6	38	705 to 1,071	

The cost of the maintenance of these boat-bridges was Rs. 1,09,082 against Rs. 1,21,645 in 1887-88 and Rs. 1,05,773 in 1886-87.

The number of minor ferries maintained during the year was 401.

The ferries of Attock at Khairabad, of Michni at Bela Momandan, and of Abazai are managed, and the income enjoyed, by the boatmen. Of the others, one at Sher Shah is managed by the North-Western Railway. Ten, at Tangri, Raksi, Chautang, Sarsuti, Rájghát, Bagah, Dholanwála, Koreshi, Kinghar and Garhiála, are under direct management, and 387 are leased to contractors.

The gross income realized from all boat-bridges and ferries in the Province amounted to Rs. 2,05,778, and, after omitting charges for toll collections and establishment, the amount credited to Provincial revenues was Rs. 1,93,894.

340. Miscellaneous Public Improvements.—The outlay on town buildings, water-supply and works of sanitation amounted to Rs. 7,40,935.

341. *Town Buildings.*—A further expenditure on the new Town Hall at Simla of Rs. 19,084 was incurred. The total cost to the end of 1888-89 amounted to Rs. 3,70,642. Work on the Clock Tower at Mooltan was renewed. The Lahore Town (or Victoria Jubilee) Hall is under construction from Municipal and District Funds : Rs. 46,870 have been expended. Offices for the District Committee of Ráwalpindi and the Aitchison Gunj (grain market), Lahore, were completed.

342. *Water-supply.*—The construction of the Degh distributary in the Montgomery District was completed at a cost of Rs. 22,246. A supplementary scheme for an aqueduct from Mái Vero's Tank to the Ráwalpindi Tahsíl was in progress. A temporary arrangement has been made between the Military Works Department and the Ráwalpindi Municipality for the extension

of the water-supply from the Tahsíl to the Sadar Bazár. The Delhi project is under preparation, and the original drainage scheme is under revision. Preliminary arrangements in connection with the Umballa water-supply are nearly completed. The channel from the Khaibar stream to the Subadár's quarters at Jamrúd was lined with concrete. The covering in of the Lahore Water-Works wells was completed. The Bára Bund at Pesháwar and the Biddar Mirjan Bund at Gujrát were completed. The Khalílpur and Badshapur Bunds in the Gurgaon District, the bund at the Tangri Naddi, and measures in connection with the Amritsar water-supply were in progress. The contract for the iron-work, Pesháwar city Water-Works, was given to Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas of Bombay. Arrangements for the acquisition of the land required have been made, and work on the reservoir will shortly be put in hand. Good progress was made in the Jubilee Well, Montgomery.

343. *Sanitation, &c.*—The drainage of the town of Gujránwála was well advanced. The drains at Bhiwáni and the city drainage of Pesháwar were completed. Work in connection with iron drains in the Simla Bazár, with the extension of the Chauburji drain at Lahore, with the drainage of the Artillery jhíl at Pesháwar and with the Ludhiána drainage scheme was in hand.

344. ESTABLISHMENT.—The following statement shows the outlay during 1888-89 and the two preceding years on (1) works and repairs, and (2) establishment, and the proportional cost of the latter to the expenditure on works and repairs. With an average increase of expenditure, Rs. 9,26,592, the average cost of establishment has been reduced from 24·58 to 20·1 per cent.:—

	Expenditure.		Percentage cost of Establishment.
	Works, &c.	Establishment.	
1886-87.	Rs.	Rs.	
Imperial Military ...	1,85,578	41,513	
" Civil ...	6,74,646	1,42,844	
Total Imperial ...	8,60,224	1,84,357	
Provincial ...	18,93,969	6,36,846	33·5
Contribution ...	51,287	28	
Total Provincial ...	19,45,256	6,36,874	
GRAND TOTAL, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL ...	28,05,480	8,21,231	29·3
1887-88.			
Imperial Military ...	2,26,449	49,701	
" Civil ...	14,82,707	3,18,136	
Total Imperial ...	17,09,156	3,67,837	
Provincial ...	18,81,205	4,36,910	23·2
Contribution ...	2,38,717	4,868	
Total Provincial ...	21,19,922	4,41,778	
GRAND TOTAL, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL ...	38,29,078	8,09,615	21·1

1888-89.	Expenditure. Works, &c.	Expenditure. Establishment.	Percentage cost of Establishment.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Imperial Military ...	2,92,369	65,385	
" Civil ...	17,98,473	3,45,595	
Total Imperial ...	20,90,842	4,10,980	
Provincial ...	18,78,876	4,36,986	23·2
Contribution and other Works ...	2,74,153	9,010	
Total Provincial ...	21,53,029	4,45,996	
Grand Total, Imperial and Provincial ...	42,43,871	8,56,976	20·1

The distribution of charges for establishment is given in the following table :—

	1886-87.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Direction ...	1,86,049	6·6	1,91,229	5·0	2,05,135	4·8
Construction...	5,93,445	21·2	5,77,683	15·1	6,05,535	14·2
Accounts ...	41,737	1·5	40,703	1·0	46,306	1·1
Total ...	8,21,231	29·3	8,09,615	21·1	8,56,976	20·1

345. Railways.—*Amritsar and Pathánkot Railway.*—No provision was made in the budget estimate for capital outlay on this line, but in August 1888 an expenditure of Rs. 24,000 was authorized on certain works. The revised estimate was passed by the Government of India for Rs. 7,000, the reduction being due to the utilization of stores in stock to the extent of Rs. 10,655, and to the North-Western Railway authorities not being able to complete the works during the year under review.

The charge borne by the Local Government on account of interest at 4 per cent. on the capital outlay (Rs. 55,97,298) to the end of 1887-88 and half outlay for 1888-89 (Rs. 2,423) after deducting contributions from Provincial Funds and loss by exchange amounted to Rs. 1,97,998. The net receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 87,385 (giving a percentage of 1·56 on capital outlay to date). The net loss to Provincial revenues will amount to Rs. 1,10,613.

The line is at present worked by the North-Western Railway under agreement with the Punjab Government, under conditions that Government is

to receive as net earnings the following interest on the capital expended, to be calculated monthly:—

At the rate of	1	per cent. the	first year.
"	$1\frac{1}{4}$	"	second year.
"	$1\frac{1}{2}$	"	third year.
"	$1\frac{3}{4}$	"	fourth year.
"	2	"	fifth year.

Upon the expiration of the present Provincial Contract on 31st March 1892, the Government of India has stated its readiness to enter upon a new agreement, whereby the line would be worked as at present by the North-Western Railway, the Punjab Government receiving 50 per cent. of the gross traffic receipts.

346. *Bhatinda-Baháwalpur Railway Survey*—Field-work was finished by the end of January 1889. The survey was carried on to Samasatta, 8 miles beyond Baháwalpur and $217\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Bhatinda, at which point it was considered advisable to effect a junction in preference to Baháwalpur. The expenditure during the year is estimated at Rs. 26,047. The total expenditure on the survey to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 30,591. This project forms a link which, in connection with the Patiála-Bhatinda Railway, would shorten the distance between Umballa and Karáchi by $122\frac{3}{8}$ miles.

347. *Patiála-Bhatinda Railway.*—The field-work of the survey of this line on the route recommended to the Patiála Darbár by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was completed during the previous year. Detailed estimates, amounting to Rs. 75,42,278, were submitted for sanction in May 1888, and subsequently accepted by the Government of India for Rs. 56,28,674, exclusive of rolling-stock and workshops.

The length of the line is $92\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and work was set in hand in April 1888. During the year the earth-work and the brick-work of all bridges has been completed, and formation was completed for laying the permanent-way throughout. The first engine with permanent-way material ran through to Nábha, $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles, on the 17th March 1889, since which date work was rapidly pushed on, and the line was opened in October 1889 for public traffic.

348. *Delhi-Kotri Railway.*—A reconnaissance to connect Delhi with Karáchi *viá* Kotri was performed.

349. *Delhi-Umballa-Kálka Railway.*—A survey of the section between Delhi and Umballa was completed during November and December 1888. The section between Umballa and Kálka had been previously surveyed under the orders of Government, and the staking out of this length was at once taken in hand by the Company's officers. The acquisition of land and the necessary preliminaries for commencing the work of construction between Delhi and Kálka were well in hand at the close of the year. The total length of this Railway is 162 miles.

350. *Jamrúd Extension, North-Western Railway.*—The route for an extension of the North-Western Railway from Pesháwar to Jamrúd was surveyed and estimated for. The extension if required will be made solely for military purposes.

(i).—Statement showing the Expenditure incurred from Imperial Funds on Public Works in the Punjab during the year 1888-89 under the several Heads of Classification.

Details.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
44—Military Works.			
Buildings for accommodation of European Troops	...	849	849
" " " Native Troops	1,79,281	28,195	2,07,476
Ordnance Works	92	584	676
Commissariat Buildings	3,262	480	3,742
Staff and Miscellaneous	2,296	2,481	4,777
Roads to Hill Stations or Lines of Military Communications	...	4,208	4,208
General Cantonment Works	15,576	21,063	36,639
Stud Buildings	...	1,493	1,493
Fortifications	2,995	19,633	22,628
Total Military ...	2,03,502	78,986	2,82,488
Establishment	...	...	64,397
Tools and Plant	...	...	4,201
Profit and Loss	...	...	...
Barrack Department (exclusive of Establishment)	8,149	1,732	9,881
Establishment	...	...	988
Grand Total Military ...	2,11,651	80,718	3,61,955
IMPERIAL.			
45—Civil Works.			
Civil Buildings.			
Salt Buildings	...	...	...
Post Offices	4,668	14,979	19,647
Telegraph Buildings	676	4,104	4,780
Administration	3,68,970	43,043	4,12,013
Miscellaneous	18,028	12,149	30,177
Total Civil Buildings ...	3,92,342	74,275	4,66,617
Communications.			
Metalled and Bridged Roads	10,89,350	23,699	11,13,049
Raised, Bridged and Unmetalled Roads	2,09,086	9,721	2,18,807
Total Communications ...	12,98,436	33,420	13,31,856
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.			
Sewage, including Drainage	...	...	...
Total Mis. Public Impts. ...	...	...	...
Collieries.			
Coal operations	...	...	...
Total Collieries ...	...	...	...
Total 45—Civil Works ...	16,90,778	1,07,695	17,98,473
Establishment	...	...	3,45,595
Tools and Plant	...	...	3,853
Add Suspense Balance	...	...	— 84,075
Grand Total, Imperial Civil Works ...	...	...	20,63,846
Net expenditure in India and in England against Grant	...	...	20,63,846
Deduct—(*a*). Credits to Expenditure in England at 2 shillings per rupee	...	...	25,289
(*b*). Credits to "Loss by Exchange" at estimated average rate of Secretary of State's drawings.	...	...	11,766
For value of English Stores received and other items charged off finally in England.	...	...	...
Net Expenditure in India against Budget Grant	...	...	20,26,791

(ii).—*Statement showing the Expenditure incurred under the several Heads of Classification on Public Works in the Punjab from Provincial, Local (Incorporated) District and Municipal Funds during* 1888-89.

Heads.	Provincial Funds.		Incorporated District Local Funds.		Municipal Funds.		Grand Total.	
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Buildings.								
Administration	1,77,915	57,278	5,275	15,079	31	1,930	1,83,221	74,287
Minor Departments	7,733	6,093	...	2,019	...	...	7,733	8,112
Law and Justice	58,911	12,535	783	4,346	195	875	59,889	17,756
Ecclesiastical	12,472	11,675	...	...	...	13	12,472	11,688
Jails	87,102	38,382	...	...	...	...	87,102	38,382
Police	72,207	41,987	400	2,355	15,127	7,459	87,734	51,801
Educational	32,395	12,098	36,825	31,201	14,411	8,332	83,631	51,631
Medical	35,908	5 530	23,854	12,610	5,926	11,100	65,688	29,240
Miscellaneous	33 034	19,150	3,610	5,644	2,482	183	39,126	24,977
Forest	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...
Stud	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5,19,177	2,04,728	70,747	73,254	38,172	29,892	6,28,096	3,07,374
Communications.								
Metalled and Bridged Roads ...	1,11,868	6,66,237	73,376	1,64,049	3,542	3,253	1,88,786	8,33,539
Raised, Bridged and Unmetalled Roads	35,729	1,55,624	37,173	1,97,994	...	138	72,902	3,53,756
(including district and Village Roads)	...	...	...	2 729	...	...	...	2,729
Bridges and Culverts	...	...	92,159	22,996	...	...	92,159	22,996
Boat-bridges and Ferries	3,920	96,790	1,394	6,958	...	40	5,314	1,03,768
Accommodation for travellers ...	14,304	20,275	7,617	22,395	...	3,759	21,921	46,429
Arboriculture	...	933	2,377	76,590	1,115	12,155	3,492	89,678
Total ...	1,65,821	9,39,859	2,14,096	4,93,691	4,657	19,345	3,84,574	14,52,895
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.								
Town buildings	258	1,436	11,427	1,760	93,207	21,991	1,04,892	25,187
Water-supply	10,253	− 25	36,198	26,179	1,03,958	23,992	1,50,409	50,146
Markets	...	...	3,105	...	4,158	4,614	7,263	4,614
Paving of streets	1,356	31,537	1,845	11,970	57,606	1,60,743	60,807	2,04,250
Lighting	...	...	...	...	214	4	214	4
Sewage and drainage	3,704	...	3,791	7,804	73,149	20,692	80,644	28,496
Conservancy	...	...	...	...	5,653	6,652	5,653	6,652
Miscellaneous	...	...	1,939	865	5,512	2,616	7,451	3,481
Mines (Collieries)	772	...	...	...	...	...	772	...
Total ...	16,343	32,948	58,305	48,578	3,43,457	2,41,304	4,18,105	3,22,830
Total Works ...	7,01,341	11,77,535	3,43,148	6,15,523	3,86,286	2,90,541	14,30,775	20,83,599
Establishment	4,36,986		99,551		28,585		5,65,122	
Tools and Plant	9,289		1,913		812		12,014	
Profit and Loss	...		...		...		...	
Add—Suspense Balances	27,113		...		...		27,113	
Grand Total ...	23,52,264		10,60,135		7,06,224		41,18,623	

(iii).—*Statement showing the Expenditure incurred from Provincial Funds on Railways in the Punjab during the year* 1888-89.

DETAILS.	Outlay to close of 1887-88.	Outlay in 1888-89.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
PROVINCIAL.			
48—STATE RAILWAYS.			
Amritsar-Pathánkot Railway.			
Preliminary Expenses	44,363	...	44,363
Land	1,80,967	44	1,81,011
Construction of Line	11,09,226	489	11,09,715
Ballast and Permanent-way	27,95,827	3,348	27,99,175
Stations and Buildings	6,38,289	21,120	6,59,402
Plant	40,285	...	40,285
Establishment	1,67,512	...	1,67,512
Rolling-stock	5,31,503	...	5,31,503
Loss by Exchange	27,770	...	27,770
Add—Increase in Balance of Suspense Accounts	61,556	— 20,155	41,401
Total Final and Suspense Heads ...	55,97,298	4,846	56,02,144
Total Capital Expenditure, 48—Railways ...	55,97,298	4,846	56,02,144
Bhatinda-Baháwalpur Railway Survey	4,544	26,047	30,591
GRAND TOTAL ...	56,01,842	30,893	56,32,735

POST OFFICE.

351. POST OFFICES.—The subjoined statement shows the number of Imperial Post Offices, outlying letter-boxes, postmen and village postmen belonging to the Imperial Postal Establishment existing in the Province on the last day of the year 1888-89 as compared with the figures for the previous year:—

	Post Offices.	Letter-boxes.	Postmen.	Village Post-men.
Existing on 31st March 1888	716	347	515	350
Opened and entertained during 1888-89	90	72	172	11
Total ...	806	419	687	361
Closed or discontinued during 1888-89	89	46	75	67
Balance existing on 31st March 1889	717	373	612	294

352. The increase under the head of postmen is due to additional postmen having been entertained and also to the change of designation to "postman" of those "village postmen" who return to the Post Office before it closes the same day. The latter fact accounts for the decrease in the number of village postmen existing on 31st March 1889 as compared with the figures for the previous year.

353. The mails were conveyed on railway, mail-cart and runners' lines as follows :—

Railway, 1,977	miles, against	1,973	miles for	1887-88.
Mail-cart, 689	„	639	„	„
Runners, 2,196½	„	2,336½	„	„

354. The principal among the changes made during the year in the different modes of conveyance of mails were the conversion of the Gházi Ghât to Dera Gházi Khan runners' line into a mail-cart line ; the reconversion of the Bhera to Shahpur runners' line into an ekka dâk line ; and the establishment of an ekka dâk as far as Sohna on the runners' line Gurgaon to Fírozpur Jhirka.

355. The total number of articles of all descriptions received for delivery during the year 1888-89 was 33,925,970 against 30,880,252 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 3,045,718 articles. Articles returned undelivered numbered 790,192, giving a percentage of 2·33 on the number received for delivery.

356. District Dak Department.—The following statement shows the statistics of the District Post for the year under report as compared with the previous year :—

	Post Offices.	Village Postmen.	Postmen.	Letter-boxes.	Mileage.	Income from District Dâk Cess.	Imperial Grant.	Total Expenditure.
						Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
1887-88	24	366	...	43	4,362	9,400 6 10	45,000	90,831 15 6
1888-89	25	347	23	42	4,333½	2,936 14 3	45,000	90,805 11 5

Post carried by hill cart	... ...	82 miles.
„ „ ekkas ...	... ...	73 „
„ „ runners	... ...	4,178½ „
Total	... ...	4,333½ „

357. During the year 4 additional village postmen were entertained, and the designation of 23 village postmen was changed to "postman." This accounts for the increase and decrease under the heads of postmen and village postmen as compared with the figures for the previous year.

358. Runners' lines from Pind Dádan Khan to Ahmedabad and from Kaithal to Budhláda were abolished during the year, causing a decrease of 65 miles, and the following runners' lines were opened, *viz.*—

Beri to Kalánaur	8 miles.
Rori to Budhláda	25 „

Ekka dâks were established during the year as far as Háfizabad on the line Gujránwála to Khángah Dográn, and as far as Pasrúr on the Siálkot to Raya runners' line.

359. During the year the District Dâk Cess amounted to Rs. 2,936-14-3 against Rs. 9,400-6-10 for the previous year. The Dâk Cess added to the contribution from Imperial revenues makes a total of Rs. 47,936-14-3 against Rs. 54,400-6-10 of the year 1887-88. The decrease under the head of District Dâk Cess is due to the cess having only been realized in the three districts to which Act XX of 1883 has not been extended. In the previous year the cess was realized in five districts. In 28 districts to which the Act has been extended the Dâk Cess has merged in the Local Rate.

360. The total number of articles posted at the District Dâk Post Offices during 1888-89 amounted to 125,185 against 89,314 of the previous year, and 144,814 articles were received for delivery during the year against 97,158 of the year 1887-88. The percentage of articles returned as undeliverable on the number received for delivery is 4·7, which is the same as in the previous year.

361. The total number of articles of all descriptions made over to postmen and village postmen for delivery during the year was 914,307 against 839,544 in the previous year. The postmen and village postmen returned 46,768 articles as undeliverable, which gives a percentage of 5·1 on the number made over to them for delivery. The total number of articles collected by postmen and village postmen for despatch was 369,990 against 348,054 in the previous year. The following figures show the total transactions of District Dâk Post Offices, postmen and village postmen for the past official year:—

Articles posted for despatch, 495,175, against 437,368 of 1887-88.
„ received for delivery, 1,059,121, against 936,702 of 1887-88.
„ returned undelivered, 53,661, against 44,822 of 1887-88.

TELEGRAPHS.

362. Telegraphs.—During the year 40 miles of new telegraph line were opened and 421 miles of telegraph wire were laid down; there were no reductions. At the end of the year the returns show that there were in existence 4,152 miles of line and 11,881 miles of wire, against 4,562 and 12,523 in existence at the end of the previous year. The latter figures, however, erroneously included the mileage of portions of the North-Western Provinces and Sind. There were in reality no reductions.

362. Nine new offices were opened and 20 closed, against 47 opened and 29 closed in the previous year.

364. The following statement shows the number of offices open at the end of the year 1887-88 and 1888-89 :—

	1887-88.	1888-89.
Government Offices	98	99
Railway and Canal Offices	201	196
Offices not open for paid messages	75	68
	374*	363

* The apparent reduction is due to the fact that the figures shown in last year's report included some offices in portions of the North-Western Provinces and Sind.

365. The number of messages despatched from Government Offices was 256,813, being an increase on the previous year of 34,866.

366. The Indian share of the collections amounted to Rs. 3,97,677, or Rs. 54,527 more than in 1887-88.

IRRIGATION.

367. General.—No new canals were opened during the year.

The following is a list of the canals in operation :—

(a) *Perennial Canals*—
Swat River Canal.
Western Jumna Canal.
Bári Doáb Canal.
Sirhind Canal.

(b) *Inundation Canals*—
Lower Sohág and Pára Canal.
Sidhnai Canal.
Chenab Canal.
Upper Sutlej Series.
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Series.
Indus Series.
Imperial Canals in Shahpur District.
Muzaffargarh Series.

368. The Chenab Canal, though in operation on its completed portions, is still under construction. The sanction of the Secretary of State was received during the year to the Jhelum Canal Project, and to the project for the Sirsa Branch of the Western Jumna Canal. The construction of the Sirsa Branch will be proceeded with at once, but the commencement of the Jhelum Canal Project has been for the present postponed for want of the necessary funds. Projects for the following canals have been submitted for sanction, *viz.*, three small subsidiary canals from the Ravi River above the Sidhnai weir. Near the end of the year sanction was received for the construction of one of these, namely, the Koranga Canal, which will command an area of about 22½ square miles on the right or north bank of the Ravi between the river and the Ghag Nullah.

369. Surveys were in progress during the year for the following canals, *viz.*—

(*a*). A canal taking its supply from the left bank of the Indus near Dera Ismail Khan to irrigate the lower half of the Sind-Ságar Doáb.

(*b*). Inundation canals from the Chenab River to irrigate the "Khadir" lands in the Shahpur District and in the Gujrát District in the vicinity of Kádirabad.

(*c*). Inundation canals from the left bank of the Chenab to irrigate the "Khadir" lands, in the northern part of the Jhang District, surveys for which had been commenced in 1887-88.

(*d*). A canal to take out of the Kabul River near Michni Fort and to extend to Pesháwar.

A survey was also carried out to investigate the feasibility of improving the Corbynwáh Canal in the Shahpur District.

370. The total area irrigated by the Perennial Canals during the year was 1,394,636 acres, being an increase of 195,699 acres as compared with 1887-88, and an increase of 383,575 acres as compared with 1886-87. The Inundation Canals irrigated 1,187,098 acres, being an increase of 135,954 acres as compared with 1887-88, and of 247,519 acres as compared with 1886-87. The total area irrigated by all canals was 2,581,734 acres, showing an increase of 331,653 acres as compared with 1887-88, and of 631,094 acres as compared with 1886-87. The areas irrigated in 1888-89 and in the previous year were :—

Names of Canals.	1888-89.	1887-88.	Difference.
Perennial Canals.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Swat River Canal	107,910	96,686	+ 11,224
Western Jumna Canal	290,850	237,821	+ 53,029
Bári Doáb Canal	519,226	473,465	+ 45,761
Sirhind Canal	476,650	390,965	+ 85,685
Total Perennial Canals ...	1,394,636	1,198,937	+ 195,699
Inundation Canals.			
Lower Sohág and Pára Canal	61,986	41,159	+ 20,827
Sidhnai Canal	100,716	75,284	+ 25,432
Chenab Canal	47,644	10,854	+ 36,790
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	139,754	138,637	+ 1,117
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals	325,233	297,595	+ 27,638
Indus Inundation Canals	201,781	190,476	+ 11,305
Shahpur Inundation Canals	20,157	16,812	+ 3,345
Muzaffargarh Inundation Canals	289,827	280,327	+ 9,500
Total Inundation Canals ...	1,187,098	1,051,144	+ 135,954
Grand Total ...	2,851,734	2,250,081	+ 331,653

371. *Swat River Canal.*—The strengthening of the Landai superpassage and the clearance and protective works in the bed of the Nawadand Nullah, which were commenced last year, were completed, and an up-stream apron was added to the floor of the Nawadand aqueduct. A minor was constructed from No. IX Rájbaha near Takht-i-Bhái, and about two-thirds of the permanent outlets from the distributaries have been constructed. Surveys for the extension of the canal across the Kal Pani Nullah into the Utman Bolak country were put in hand. The rainfall during the year at Mardán was rather under the average, being 13·3 inches, against an average of 16·3 inches during the last six years. The area irrigated during the year was 107,910 acres, showing a steady increase, which, it is reasonable to suppose, will continue, as the full capacity of the canal has not yet been worked up to. The maximum average monthly discharge in the canal was 694 cubic feet in October 1888, whilst during the kharíf it rarely exceeded 500 cubic feet. As the canal is designed to carry 700 cubic feet per second, and actually discharges more with a full supply, it is evident that the supply available is far in excess of the demand.

A rather severe earthquake occurred on the 22nd September 1888; it however did no damage to any of the canal works. The discharges of the Swat River, observed on the 2nd and 14th January 1889, showed 1,172 cubic feet and 1,394 cubic feet per second respectively.

372. *Western Jumna Canal.*—The telegraph line from Munak to Tájáwála was completed. The weir wall at Tájáwála was extended eastward, and connected by a new wall with the west abutment of the Eastern Jumna Canal sluices. This has caused a satisfactory diminution in the shingle deposit above and below the sluices. The channel below the sluices was cleared before the flood season, and a new set of gates was provided for the Eastern Jumna Canal Regulator. The No. 1 leading channel was cleared, and some spurs strengthened and extended. Considerable expenditure was incurred in training the Somb River above and below Dádúpur by groynes and protective embankments. The banks of the canal between Gogripur and Jani, and above the Karnál and Gogripur Falls, were strengthened by the addition of outer berms. The Budhi Khera Escape was thoroughly cleared of silt, and the banks in parts raised and strengthened. The silting tanks between Bala and Safidon on the Hánsi Branch were maintained, and are working satisfactorily. Surveys and estimates were prepared for the Nardak Rájbaha to irrigate the tract between the New Main Line and the Chittang Nullah. Some expenditure was incurred in completing the rájbahás on the New Delhi Branch. A drainage syphon was built under the Munak Branch of the Bazída Rájbaha. Two bridges were completed on Main Drain No. II. The Katána Cut and the Begumpur Branch were constructed, and also two inlets. The Munak Escape into the Main Drain was also practically completed. The outfall drain into the Nye Nullah, known as Main Drain No. VIII, was completed during the year, and the nullah and its branches were surveyed with a view to its notification as a drainage line under Section 15 of Act VIII of 1873. The lower portion of the Jua and Bhatgaon Drain was completed, and the upper part deepened and remodelled. The Kharkhauda Drain was cleared and remodelled, and the Koali Drain thoroughly cleared of silt. The

centre line of the upper section of the Sirsa Branch was laid out, and the alignment of the first 13 miles finally fixed. The area irrigated during the year was 290,850 acres, including 50,000 acres on the Jínd rájbahás.

373. *Bári Doáb Canal.*—Surveys for a proposed auxiliary supply channel from the Beas River to feed the Main Branch Lower were completed. It was found quite practicable, as far as levels were concerned, to bring a supply in below mile 3, but the scheme proved so costly that it had to be abandoned. It is possible that a cheaper line for a supply channel to irrigate the Lower Bári Doáb might be found somewhere close above the junction of the Beas with the Sutlej. The Dhanna spur in the Ravi again acted very satisfactorily in the flood season. It was raised at the end of the cold weather by a brushwood bund to induce a greater scour and consequent deepening of the main stream of the river. The upper training works, which were somewhat damaged by last year's floods, were repaired and strengthened during the cold weather. Part of the pitched river slope was damaged by the failure of the crates supporting the toe; arrangements are being made to replace the whole of these crates with solid blocks of concrete or rubble masonry. Eight more bays of the outlet were supplied with sills of Delhi quartzite stone in place of the existing timber ones. The part of the pitching of the rapid below the outlet, which had failed in the last year's floods, was replaced with blocks of quartzite two feet thick. Between April 1888 and September 1888 the Ravi River was lower than usual. The highest flood on record occurred on the 21st July 1888, when the river rose to 30 feet on the Tain gauge and 17·1 feet on the Bakrola gauge. The timber carried down by the flood did some damage to canal rapids and to the pitching of the rapid below the outlet. The electric bell apparatus for giving automatic information at the canal head of approaching floods was completed, and is found to be of great use. Training works were constructed in 1887-88 in the Chakki River above Dhangu to direct the river towards its left bank, and below Dhangu six sloping spurs were built, consisting of double walls of concrete blocks 5′ × 5′ × 3′. The former works were much injured by the floods of 1888, but fulfilled their purpose for the time. During the past cold weather these works have been thoroughly repaired and strengthened, and four more spurs have been added below those constructed the previous year. Little was done to the Gulpur Chakki defence works, but precautions were taken to prevent them from being outflanked. The discharges taken of the Ravi River showed 1,811 cubic feet on the 19th December 1888, and 1,698 cubic feet on the 19th January 1889. They show nearly 300 cubic feet more water in the river than on the same dates last year. The Beas River at Naushahra showed 4,048 cubic feet on the 19th December 1888, and 4,067 cubic feet on the 19th January 1889. These discharges are also largely in excess of last year. The discharges of the Ravi River at Shahdara showed 381 cubict feet per second on the 19th December 1888, and 355 cubic feet on the 19th January 1889. An unusually high cold weather flood passed down the Ravi owing to the heavy rain in February 1889. The area irrigated amounted to 519,226 acres, and exceeded all previous records. The kharíf area amounting to 224,038 acres also was the largest on record, while the rabi area amounting to 295,188 acres has only been exceeded

by the rabi crop of 1885-86. The realizations on account of water power amounted to Rs. 1,03,655. The rainfall on the tract irrigated by the canal was above the average; in the upper parts of the canal considerably so; the rabi season was, however, a dry one till the end of January.

374. *Sirhind Canal.*—In September the demand for water in the canal was great, and as there was considerable silt in the upper reach, the falling shutters on the weir were all put up to force water into the canal, and the water in the river passed six inches over their tops. The volume of water passed into the canal by these means was 4,500 cubic feet, against a full supply of 6,000 cubic feet. On the 20th September a flood came down the river, and as the shutters could not be let down in time, some damage was done to the weir. The necessity of increasing the height of the shutters, in order to force more water into the canal over the silt deposit and at the same time to keep the water surface in the river below the tops of the shutters, so as to allow of their being lowered, having been thus established, an estimate was sanctioned for adding a flat 2½ feet high to the shutters. This work is being carried out. More than one-fourth of the shutters had been heightened by the close of the year. Extra rows of concrete blocks were put below the under-sluices to protect the floor; the weir was repaired and the weak places strengthened, and work was commenced on two groynes to prevent the scour along the down-stream side of the weir towards the under-sluices. Heavy floods occurred in the torrents crossing the main line of the canal, especially in the Siswán, where the depth on the superpassage was considerably above previous records. An estimate was passed to raise the side walls by three feet, and also to thicken them. At the same time the floor was lowered one foot. This work was half done by the end of the year. The training works on the torrents were considerably strengthened, especially in the Budki Nullah. Surveys were made for draining the soaked lands on the right bank of the canal. A drain and some other petty works were sanctioned, and are in hand.

The Abohar Branch Distributary system was practically complete last year, so far as originally contemplated; but a proposed rájbaha, to be called the Raotah Rájbaha, was surveyed and estimated. It could not be sanctioned for want of funds. On a strong representation of the Civil Department, surveys were made for irrigating a tract along the Bikanír border, and proposals have been approved for a large rájbaha, to be called the Malikpur Rájbaha, to take out near mile 112 of the Abohar Branch; the rest of the tract will be irrigated from the Bhatinda Branch. Further representations having been made regarding the wants of the unirrigated portions of the upper Khadir in the Mukatsar and Fázilka Tahsíls, proposals were submitted and approved for supplying this tract with irrigation. The Bhatinda Branch Distributary system is nearly complete, the only portion remaining unsanctioned being the minors of the Dhipáli Rájbaha, which are in abeyance for lack of funds. The Sehna Minors were completed; the Phúl Rájbaha with the Mehráj and Tungwála Branches and part of their minors were completed. The Dhipáli Rájbaha was completed; also the Bhatinda Rájbaha with its branch and minors, and the Teona Rájbaha. The only work done on the distributaries of the Native States Branches was the extension of the

Baini Rájbaha by about a mile. All else was completed before. The progress on the distributary system as compared with the sanctioned mileage is as below :—

Branch.	Sanctioned mileage.		Completed during 1888-89.		Completed at end of 1888-89.	
	Major.	Minor.	Major.	Minor.	Major.	Minor.
Abohar	561	727	...	...	561	725
Bhatinda	424	734	27	135	409	676
Kotla	570	553	...	1	570	553
Ghaggar	266	446	5	...	266	446
Choa	43	84	...	...	43	84
Total ...	1,864	2,544	32	136	1,849	2,484

The area irrigated, exclusive of the Native States Branches, during the year was 476,650 acres, or an increase of 85,685 acres, as compared with 1887-88, the areas for the last three years being as below :—

	Acres.
1888-89	476,650
1887-88	390,965
1886-87	215,625

The continued rapid development of the irrigation is most satisfactory.

375. *Work done for the Patiála Darbár.*—The city of Patiála having been inundated by the floods of September 1887, additional defence works were designed at the request of the Darbár and work started on them. They were, however, only partially completed by September 1888, when another large flood came down the Patiála Nullah. This flood again broke into the city, but did not cause nearly so much harm as that of 1887. A revised estimate was prepared providing core walls for the two weak places in the embankment, and further protection at other points. These works were fairly well advanced by the end of the year, but the progress on the additional bridge for the Patiála Railway over the nullah has been somewhat slow.

376. *The Lower Sohág and Pára Canal.*—An alternative head was aligned and estimated, and submitted for sanction. A few distributaries were completed. A few new mauzas were marked out during the year. The commanded area of the canal is already about one-third larger than the project, and it is not proposed to give out any more land at present. The crops on the new mauzas were exceedingly

fine. The area irrigated during the year was 61,986 acres against 41,159 acres in 1887-88. In the project the area entered in the forecast was 34,000 acres, so that the development of irrigation is more rapid than was expected.

377. *The Sidhnai Canal.*—The dam across the Ravi is now complete. Two trollies for conveying the needles to the bank were added during the year, and a more powerful crabwinch was supplied for the needle lock. The rájbaha system is now complete, but a few payments for land remain to be made. A needle regulator was constructed on the main canal below the heads of the Cháwan and Kukkar Hutta Rájbahás. Sanction was received at the end of the year for the construction of the Koranga Canal, one of the small subsidiary canals which it is proposed to take out above the Sidhnai dam. The floods of 1888 scoured out a deep hole below the dam, which necessitated additional protection in the shape of heavy blocks. The work was completed at the end of January 1889. The water-courses are now all open for irrigation, and the whole of their cost has been recovered. The area irrigated during the year was 100,716 acres against 75,284 in 1887-88, or an increase of 25,432. The area irrigated is far in excess of the full area of 68,000 acres contemplated in the project estimate.

378. *The Chenab Canal.*—A subsidiary supply channel, about a mile in length, was excavated during the year. The catch-water drain commenced last year was completed. The canal head was further protected by pitching. On the Háfizabad Branch Upper the Ahmedpur, Bhún, and Ságar syphons were completed. The Háfizabad Rájbaha was well in hand at the end of the year. The earthwork on the Háfizabad Branch Lower was well in hand down to R. D. 127,000, and was completed down to R. D. 75,000. Three bridges were completed on the branch, and a bungalow on the Mallay Rájbaha. The Mallay Rájbaha was completed and part of the Mangat Branch. On the Rakh Branch earthwork was in hand down to R. D. 135,000. A fall at R. D. 38,500 and eight bridges have been completed. Two bungalows were built on the branch and two on the Sukheki Rájbaha. The Sukheki Rájbaha and several minors were completed and opened for irrigation. On the Kot Nikka Branch the Shori and Kot Rájbahas and several minors were opened up for irrigation. A commencement was made on the demarcation of new mauzas over an area of about 100,000 acres of Government waste land. The Chenáwán Escape Channel was protected by spurs. The area irrigated was 47,644 acres against 10,854 acres in 1887-88. As in the previous year, the supply channel became blocked by silt towards the end of August, and it was only owing to the presence close at hand of a large body of labourers and to a timely fall of rain that a rapid partial silt clearance could be effected and the kharíf crop matured. The canal had to be closed again for thorough silt clearance in October, and it was not re-opened till the 21st November.

Discharges of the Chenab River showed 5,221 cubic feet per second on the 19th December 1888 and 5,155 cubic feet per second on the 19th January 1889. The rainfall was largely in excess of the normal all over the irrigated area. A high flood occurred in the Chenab on the 21st July 1888, which was within

one foot of the highest record. Heavy rain fell continuously from August 20th to August 24th, but no serious damage was done to canal works. The table below shows a comparison between the length of canals and distributaries sanctioned and constructed respectively :—

	Sanctioned.	Executed to end of 1887-88.	Executed to end of 1888-89.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Canal and Branches	117	62	62
Major and Minor Distributaries	240	133	163

379. *Upper Sutlej Series.*—The Dehmu Creek having silted up a good deal, the prospects of the Katora Canal are not as good as they were. Surveys are being carried out for a new head for this canal. A project was submitted for widening the head of the Upper Sohág Canal and for constructing a large rájbaha, to be called the Central Sohág Rájbaha. The project seems a very hopeful one. The area irrigated was 139,754 acres, being more than 1887-88 by 1,117 acres. The area is the largest since 1882-83.

380. *Lower Sutlej and Chenab Series.*—The total amount of silt clearance done by the chhers was 647 lakhs cubic feet, of which 298 lakhs were on the Chenab and 349 lakhs on the Sutlej Sub-Division. The clearance of the Hájiwáh Canal was done by the Department this year for the first time, owing to the death of its owner and constructor, the late Ghulám Kádir Khán, Khakwáni, and his estate being placed under the Court of Wards. This canal takes out of the Sutlej at some distance above the uppermost canal of the Sutlej Series. The area irrigated during the year was 325,233 acres, against 297,595 acres in 1887-88 and 324,612 acres in 1886-87.

381. *The Indus Series.*—Owing to the Shoria Canal having lost a considerable length of its head channel by erosion, a new head channel, taking out higher up, was put in hand during the year. A regulator for this new channel was also in progress. A new head for the Kastúri Canal was completed. The erosion of the right bank of the Indus, which has carried away large strips of canal lands, continued during the year, but to a less extent than in 1887-88 ; about 864 acres of irrigated land being carried away against 1,104 acres last year. With a view to checking this, a bund was built across the western channel of the river under Hairu, and a leading cut was dug opposite Khurakwála. Opposite Dera Gházi Khan the river threatened to cut through the Kastúri Canal, and measures were under consideration for protecting the city in case of the action continuing. The silt clearances amounted to 326 lakhs of cubic feet against 340 lakhs last year. The characteristics of the irrigating season were similar to last year. The river rose late, and fell early ; there were no excessive floods, but a steady supply obtained throughout June, July and August, the river falling rapidly in September. The area irrigated amounted to 201,781 acres against 190,476 acres last year.

382. *The Shahpur Imperial Canals.*—The area irrigated on the Shahpur Imperial Canals was 20,157 acres, against 16,812 acres in 1887-88, or an increase of 3,345 acres.

383. *The Muzaffargarh Series.*—The work of extending the Purán, Súráb, and Suleimán Canals to command the areas till now dependent on spill through the three gaps in the Kot Ratta embankment was proceeded with, and surveys were in progress for extending irrigation from the Indus towards the Thal in the northern part of the Muzaffargarh District. Nearly 100 miles of new channels were lined out and levelled over. There were no high floods on either the Indus or the Chenab, but a good average supply was kept up throughout the season. The only canal which ran throughout the year was the Gharku ; the Mággi had a fair supply during part of the cold season. The area irrigated was 298,827 acres against 280,327 acres in 1887-88, or an increase of 9,500 acres as compared with that year, which was hitherto the highest area on record.

CHAPTER V.
REVENUE AND FINANCE.

RECEIPTS AND CHARGES.

384. In Appendix 52 will be found the usual statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Punjab Government under the several major heads of the Budget, showing separately (*a*) the receipts and charges reserved as Imperial, (*b*) those which have been surrendered to the Local Government for Provincial use and management, and (*c*) those which appertain to Incorporated Local Funds. The totals of the several amounts (excluding contributions between Provincial and Local) adjusted in each of these sections of the accounts and the grand totals for all are as follows :—

	Imperial.	*Provincial.*	*Local.*	*Total.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue	1,74,04,895	1,60,02,626	37,46,814	3,71,54,335
Expenditure	28,41,390	1,60,68,771	33,74,923	2,22,85,084

Compared with the revenue and expenditure of 1887-88 these figures show an increase of Rs. 9,64,970 in revenue, and an increase of Rs. 5,80,921 in expenditure, of which Rs. 1,29,529 and Rs. 2,27,368 respectively are in the accounts of Incorporated Local Funds, and the rest in those of the general revenues shared by the Imperial and Provincial Governments.

385. Of the Incorporated Local Funds the principal are the District Funds administered by District and Local Boards constituted under Act XX of 1883 (The Punjab District Boards Act). A complete statement of the income and expenditure controlled by these Bodies is given in paragraph 414 of this Chapter. The other Local Funds are the Revenue *Talabána* Fund, which consists of the fees recovered on processes for the recovery of land revenue ; the Khwara and Zíra Forests Fund, or account of the receipts and payments connected with the Khwara and Zíra Forests in the Kohát District ; the Patwárís' Fund, consisting of the cess levied under the Land Revenue Act for the payment of Patwárís ; the Judicial Record Office Funds, connected with the recovery and appropriation of the fees taken in the Courts of Divisional and Sessions Judges for the inspection and search of judicial records ; the Police Lines Funds, to which are credited and debited respectively the income of police gardens, including private subscriptions and sale proceeds of sweepings, and the cost of keeping the gardens and lines in order ; and lastly, the Local Funds, connected with the experimental fuel and fodder reserves at Hánsi and Jhajjar, in the Hissar and Rohtak Districts respectively.

386. The opening of a Provincial Loan Account under the orders of the Government of India, No. 13, dated the 1st January 1889, involved the transfer of the interest recovered on loans to agriculturists, native notabilities and Municipalities from the Imperial to the Provincial accounts, the latter being debited

per contrà with a fixed rate of interest on the balance of outstanding loans. In all other respects, however, the financial contract between the Government of India and the Punjab Government remained unaltered, and the distribution of the general or non-localized revenues and expenditure between Imperial and Provincial was therefore the same as in the previous year. The Provincial receipts and charges, including contributions to and from the District Funds, amounted respectively to Rs. 1,63,99,881 and Rs. 1,60,74,481 as compared with Rs. 1,58,36,904 and Rs. 1,57,12,448 in 1887-88. The transactions of the year under review, however, include Rs. 1,99,947 and Rs. 1,69,582 due to the new Loan Account above mentioned, and these amounts being deducted, the actual increase of receipts and charges in 1888-89 is Rs. 3,63,030 and Rs. 1,92,451. The balance at credit of the Local Government at the end of the year was Rs. 21,85,539, or Rs. 11,85,539 in excess of the minimum sum, *viz.*, ten *lakhs*, which under the orders of the Secretary of State has to be maintained as a reserve.

387. The more important heads of account in Appendix 52 are separately noticed in the following paragraphs :—

388. I AND 3 LAND REVENUE.—

	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.
REVENUE.		
General.		
Land Revenue proper ...	2,14,07,453	2,18,83,219
Mutation Fees ...	77,206	1,54,453
Record-room receipts ...	35,133	50,195
Total ...	2,15,19,792	2,20,87,867
Local.		
Sale proceeds of Trees, Grass and other Miscellaneous receipts ...	...	66,821
Fees for the recovery of Land Revenue Processes ...	26,307	22,202
Receipts from the Khwara and Zíra Forests (Kohát District) ...	7,731	5,202
Receipts from local Canals (Montgomery) ...	2,471	2,582
Total ...	36,509	96,807
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,15,56,301	2,21,84,674
CHARGES.		
General.		
Refunds ...	42,196	31,476
Survey and Settlement charges ...	4,70,938	5,48,678
Charges of District Administration ...	17,90,344	18,24,341
Land Records and Agriculture ...	34,197	38,033
Allowances to District and Village Officers ...	37,253	34,811
Revenue Stationery and Printing charges ...	50,543	71,160
Total ...	24,25,471	25,48,499
Local.		
Charges for the service of Processes for recovery of land revenue ...	26,307	22,202
Payments to Patwáris ...	10,38,272	11,21,204
Total ...	10,64,579	11,43,406
GRAND TOTAL ...	34,90,050	36,91,905

The year 1887-88 was an unfavourable one for the land revenue, and considerable suspensions had to be allowed in it. In 1888-89, on the other hand, the autumn and winter rains were opportune and copious and a full harvest was reaped. These conditions and the introduction of revised assessments in the Umballa and Ferozepore Districts account for the large amount of additional revenue realized in the latter year.

389. The increase of mutation fees during the same period is due to the operation of revised mutation rules and the progress of settlements; a further expansion of income is expected under this head in the current year. The increase apparent in the Local Land Revenue receipts is to a great extent nominal, being in fact the result of a change of classification in the accounts of the District Funds in which a corresponding decrease will be found under the head XXV—Miscellaneous.

390. A greater number of districts were under settlement in 1888-89 than in 1887-88, and to this circumstance principally is due the increase of the expenditure other than local under the head now in question. The charge for the salaries of Deputy Commissioners, Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners and Tahsíldárs was also higher, and the Kanúngo agency was brought up nearer to the sanctioned limit. The increase in the local expenditure is consistent with the increase of the Patwárís' Cess shown under the head VI—Provincial Rates noticed further on.

391. As in the previous year the Provincial share of the Land Revenue not classed as Local is a percentage, *viz.*, Rs. 40·7193, of the total collections plus a fixed amount (Rs. 1,29,868) given in compensation for the net additional expenditure thrown upon the Provincial account for which provision was not made in the financial contract; and the Provincial share of the charges under the same head consists of the same percentage of refunds and the cost of Surveys and Settlement, plus the whole of the remaining expenditure which is not local.

392. II.—Opium.—This revenue is wholly Imperial and represents the sale proceeds of opium obtained from Bengal at a fixed rate of Rs. 10-8 per seer, the difference between this rate and the price at which the opium is sold by the Excise Department in the Punjab being credited under the head V—Excise, following. The receipts under the present head amounted to Rs. 44,100 as compared with Rs. 51,765 realized in the previous year, and the decrease is due to the importation into the Province towards the end of 1888-89 of Málwa opium on payment of reduced duty under arrangements sanctioned by the Government of India

393. IV and 6 Stamps.—The following table exhibits at a glance the accounts of the revenue and expenditure due to Stamps. Part of the expenditure, *viz.*, "Printing," was, as usual, charged wholly against the Provincial

Government, but the rest of the receipts and payments continued to be shared equally by the Imperial and Provincial Governments :—

	1887-88.	1888-89.
REVENUE.	Rs.	Rs.
Sales of General Stamps ...	12,70,418	13,16,011
Sales of Court Fees Stamps ...	23,84,134	25,04,658
Sale of plain paper used with Court Fees Stamps ...	28,686	33,266
Duty on impressing documents ...	26,714	29,303
Fines and Penalties ...	8,974	8,403
Miscellaneous ...	217	483
Total ...	37,19,143	38,92,124
EXPENDITURE.		
Refunds (charged to "1—Refunds" in the accounts) ...	31,473	39,693
Superintendence ...	13,277	13,371
Discount on General Stamps ...	48,747	50,286
Discount on Court Fees Stamps ...	33,412	35,225
Discount on plain paper ...	1,873	2,207
Cost of stamped paper ...	65,380	63,062
District Establishment and Contingent Charges ...	12,052	12,515
Printing (charged to "30—Printing") ...	670	846
Total ...	2,06,884	2,17,205
Net Revenue ...	35,12,259	36,74,919

By far the greater portion of the increase of revenue in 1888-89 was obtained from Court Fees Stamps, the large increase in the sales of which is said by the Superintendent to be the result of an increase of litigation which has been general throughout the Province. The sales of all other descriptions of stamps were also larger, and a satisfactory feature in the accounts is the increase in the receipts from "one anna" or "receipt" stamps.

Increased sales necessarily involved larger payments of discount. There was also an increase in the refunds of the value of Judicial Stamps.

The net revenue realized in the year under review is the largest on record, but the accounts of the current year up to date indicate a probable decrease in the receipts.

394. V AND 7 EXCISE.—The total Excise revenue of the Punjab, excluding the duty taken at Shahjahánpur (North-Western Provinces) on rum imported into the Province, and the total expenditure connected with it, were as follows. The duty on Shahjahánpur rum amounted to Rs. 1,00,820 in 1888-89, and credit for a moiety of this is given to the Punjab Provincial revenues by inter-provincial adjustment under the head I—Land Revenue.

	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.
REVENUE.		
License and distillery fees and duties for the sale of liquors and drugs ...	10,43,303	10,65,082
Lease of monopoly of sale of opium and acreage on poppy cultivation ...	3,29,756	3,47,044
Transit duty on Excise opium	460	13,318
Gain on sale proceeds of Excise opium	22,286	18,360
Fines, confiscations and miscellaneous	3,649	1,777
Total ...	13,99,454	14,45,581
EXPENDITURE.		
Refunds (charged to "1—Refunds" in the accounts)	1,976	4,485
Establishment	53,399	51,201
Contingencies	2,795	4,057
Printing (charged to "30—Printing" in the accounts)	77	99
Total ...	58,247	59,842
Net revenue ...	13,41,207	13,85,739

The printing charges are wholly Provincial, but the rest of the expenditure and the whole of the revenue are partly (half) Imperial and partly Provincial.

The increase of nearly Rs. 45,000 in the net revenue is due mainly to the suppression of illicit distillation. The registered consumption of country spirits during the year is 168,000 gallons as compared with 98,000 gallons in 1877—1888, or ten years ago, but there is ample evidence that the increase is largely nominal and due really to the substitution of licit for illicit consumption. The growth of the revenue is also due partly to an expansion of the area under poppy cultivation which increased from 12,087 acres in 1887-88 to 15,491 acres in the year under review. The variations between the "transit duty on Excise opium" and the gain on "sale proceeds of Excise opium" realized in the two years are due to changes in the mode of supplying the Province with the foreign opium required to supplement the home-grown supply.

It may be mentioned that in the year under report the Excise Department of the Province was placed for the first time in charge of a special Excise Commissioner.

395. VI AND 8 PROVINCIAL RATES.—The account of the Provincial Rates and the cost of collecting them are as follows :—

	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.
PROVINCIAL SHARE.		
(1).—Local Rate (Acts V of 1878 and XX of 1883) including the Road, Education and Post Cesses incorporated under the latter Act	6,67,116	6,81,676
(2).—Deduct whole cost of collecting the Local Rate	1,67,984	1,74,160
Share of refunds of ditto	120	792
Total ...	1,68,104	1,74,952
Net Local Rate receipts	4,99,012	5,06,724
(3).—Cess on Wards' estates	4,440	4,437
(4).—Patwárís' share of mutation fees	...	9,949
Total ...	5,03,452	5,21,110
(5).—Charges against (4)	...	6,676
Total net Provincial share ...	5,03,452	5,14,434
LOCAL SHARE.		
(6).—Share of Local Rate assigned to District Funds, *viz.*, $\frac{4}{5}$ths of the net collections	19,79,788	20,28,056
(7).—Deduct Refunds	738	232
Net Local Rate receipts ...	19,79,050	20,27,824
(8).—Patwárís' cess forming a separate fund	11,35,367	12,02,784
Deduct charges against (8) adjusted under "3—Land Revenue" ...	10,38,271	11,21,204
Net Patwárís' Cess ...	97,096	81,580
Total net Local share ...	20,76,146	21,09,404

The increase in the Local Rate is due generally to revisions of the Land Revenue assessment.

396. VIII AND 10 ASSESSED TAXES.—The Income tax collections of the year amounted to a total of Rs. 10,22,169 as compared with Rs. 9,55,583 in 1887-88, and the cost of collection, including "3—Refunds," to Rs. 40,601 as against 38,679, thus :—

	1887-88.	1888-89.
COLLECTIONS.	Rs.	Rs.
Deductions by Government from official salaries and pensions in the Civil Departments ...	1,83,566	1,90,954
Ditto ditto from interest on Government securities ...	27,563	15,106
Recoveries on other incomes ...	7,28,380	8,13,520
Penalties ...	15,930	1,580
Miscellaneous ...	144	1,009
Total ...	9,55,583	10,22,169
COST OF COLLECTION.		
Refunds ...	24,461	22,041
Establishment ...	12,947	16,004
Contingencies ...	1,086	2,277
Printing ...	185	279
Total ...	38,679	40,601
Net revenue ...	9,16,904	9,81,568

The decrease of deductions from interest on Government securities is mainly the result of the exemption from the tax of the special non-transferable Promissory Notes held by Native Chiefs, and the increase of recoveries from the salaries and pensions of officials is due partly to the normal growth of the pension list and partly to the increasing cost of establishments. By far the largest portion of the additional revenue obtained in 1888-89, however, was derived from "other incomes," and the immediate cause of the improvement here is the continued employment of a special Income Tax Commissioner to supervise the work of assessment.

The greater portion of the income shown against the head Penalties in 1887-88 should, however, have been classed under the head "Recoveries on other incomes."

The accounts of the cost of collecting the tax call for no remark. As in the previous year the receipts and refund charges were divided equally between Imperial and Provincial, while of the rest of the charges Provincial paid Rs. 1,000, round and Imperial the remainder in each year in accordance with the terms of the financial contract.

397. IX AND 11 FORESTS.—The financial results of the year's working have been very satisfactory. The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 10,45,768, the expenditure, including refunds and Printing charges separately adjusted, to Rs. 5,94,167, and the net revenue to Rs. 4,51,601, or about Rs. 41,000 more than that of the year 1886-87 which was the highest on record, and Rs. 3,43,000 more

than the net income of 1887-88. The receipts in 1888-89, however, are due to a considerable extent to the operations of the previous year when the revenue fell considerably below the estimate for reasons which were explained at the time. In both years the receipts and charges, including refunds but not "Printing," were divided equally between Imperial and Provincial. The expenditure on Printing was wholly Provincial.

398. X AND 12 REGISTRATION.—The financial results of the working of the Registration Department were better than those of any previous year, the net income being Rs. 1,14,539, the highest yet recorded. The receipts and charges (including Refunds and the cost of printing adjusted under other heads, *viz.*, "1—Refunds" and "30—Printing") were as follows:—

	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.
RECEIPTS.		
Fees for registering documents ...	1,77,374	1,84,200
Fees for copies of registered documents ...	43,144	44,743
Miscellaneous ...	462	452
Total ...	2,20,980	2,29,395
CHARGES.		
Refunds ...	125	105
Superintendence ...	19,765	19,967
Commission to Registering Officers ...	54,582	57,028
District Establishments and Contingencies ...	35,559	36,467
Printing ...	2,112	1,289
Total ...	1,12,143	1,14,856
Net Receipts ...	1,08,837	1,14,539

Except the printing charges, which were met wholly from the Provincial revenues, this income and expenditure was divided equally between the Imperial and Provincial Governments.

The increase from ordinary fees is due to the registration of a larger number of documents of the compulsory class, and there is a corresponding increase of expenditure under the head of Commission to Registering Officers, as non-official Sub-Registrars are remunerated by a share of the fees collected by them. The increase of expenditure on superintendence is due to the operation of the privilege leave rules.

399. XII AND 13—INTEREST.—Under this head are recorded the transactions of the Provincial Loan Account already mentioned, which were as follows :—

	Rs.
Interest on loans to agriculturists	70,296
Ditto Municipalities	1,12,018
Ditto landholders and other notabilities	17,633
	1,99,947
Paid to the Imperial Government at the rate of 4 per cent. on the balance of outstanding loans	1,69,582
Net credit to Provincial ...	30,365

Against the net receipts thus assigned to the Local Government are chargeable all sums written off the loan registers as irrecoverable. There were none such, however, in 1888-89, and the result of the loan account in the first year of its institution was therefore a gain to the Provincial revenues of Rs. 30,365.

The remaining receipts and charges under this head call for no remark.

400. 18—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.—The details of this expenditure are as follows :—

	1887-88.	1888-89.
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Office of Account and Audit	1,59,640	1,45,408
Paper Currency Department	11,738	11,684
Total ...	1,71,378	1,57,092
PROVINCIAL.		
Salary of the Lieutenant-Governor	97,742	96,000
Staff and household of the Lieutenant-Governor	28,353	21,284
Tour expenses	59,355	58,112
Civil Secretariat	2,06,239	1,97,873
Financial Commissioners	1,85,540	1,75,741
Commissioners	3,49,885	3,53,839
Provincial establishment in the Civil Account Office	8,910	7,949
Total ...	9,36,024	9,10,798
LOCAL.		
Office Establishment and Contingent charges of District Boards	1,09,195	1,16,894
Charges on account of the Khwara and Zíra Forests	8,816	5,412
Total ...	1,18,011	1,22,306
GRAND TOTAL ...	12,25,413	11,90,196

There was a general decrease in the Imperial and Provincial charges and a small increase in the local expenditure. The subject of the cost of office establishments employed by District Boards came under the consideration of the Local Government in the year under report, and in a recent Resolution reviewing the current scale of expenditure and that which prevailed previous to the reconstitution of these Bodies under Act XX of 1883, the Lieutenant-Governor has impressed upon Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners the desirability of arrangements whereby these establishments shall be kept down to the lowest scale compatible with efficiency and the general revenues shall at the same time be relieved of the cost of clerks employed on work which should be paid for by the Local Funds.

401. XVI AND 19—LAW AND JUSTICE.—The following are the Judicial receipts and charges of the year as compared with those of the previous year :—

	1887-88.	1888-89.
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.
PROVINCIAL.		
Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property	17,552	13,479
Court Fees realized in cash	10,614	8,928
General Fees, Fines and Forfeitures	3,84,161	4,01,732
Miscellaneous	1,566	6,962
Jails	2,40,254	2,28,876
Total ...	6,54,147	6,59,977
LOCAL.		
Fees for inspection of records in Divisional Courts	4,591	6,675
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,58,738	6,66,652
CHARGES.		
PROVINCIAL.		
Chief Court	2,90,254	3,45,231
Law Officers	38,322	40,489
Civil and Sessions Courts	11,72,705	11,66,476
Courts of Small Causes	36,481	37,490
Criminal Courts	12,17,778	12,40,257
Jails	8,92,579	9,14,627
Refunds	32,934	38,840
Stationery of Civil and Criminal Courts*	52,406	53,402
Printing of the Judicial Department*	20,176	29,467
Ditto Jail ditto*	2,729	2,330
Total ...	37,56,364	38,68,609
LOCAL.		
Charges connected with the Inspection of Records in Divisional Courts ...	1,367	8,172
GRAND TOTAL ...	37,57,731	38,76,781

* Charged to the head "30—Stationery and Printing" in the accounts.

402. The main features in the account of receipts are an increase in magisterial fines due principally to the realization of special political fines in connection with the Black Mountain expedition, and a decrease in the Jail income caused by reduction of the demand for convict labour on Public Works. In the latter case, however, the falling-off was partly recouped by the employment of a larger number of prisoners on intra-mural work.

403. The employment of additional Judges for longer periods in the Chief Court accounts for nearly the whole of the additional expenditure against that head. The Court's Postage charges were also higher than in the previous year.

404. The increase in the cost of Criminal Courts occurs principally under the head Salaries of Officers, and is due to the operation of the leave and acting allowance rules. The prevalence of high prices during the early part of the year unfavourably affected the expenditure on Jails.

405. XVII AND 20—POLICE.—The details of the income and expenditure are given in the statement below, but call for no explanation :—

	1887-88.	1888-89.
RECEIPTS.		
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.
Police supplied to Railways	788	...
Total ...	788	...
PROVINCIAL.		
Contributions from Municipal and Cantonment Funds towards the cost of Municipal Cantonment Police	5,42,782	5,34,805
Police supplied to Public Departments and Private Companies and Persons ...	43,371	23,222
Cash receipts under the Arms Act	755	1,526
Cattle Trespass receipts	68,997	61,541
Stage Carriage Licenses	1,163	1,235
Miscellaneous	7,524	7,443
Total ...	6,64,592	6,29,772
LOCAL.		
Cattle trespass receipts (in Cattle-pounds managed by District Boards) ...	33,846	38,152
Receipts of the Police Lines Funds	...	3,309
Total ...	33,846	41,461
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,99,226	6,71,233
CHARGES.		
IMPERIAL.		
Frontier Militia	91,288	91,830
Police on Imperial State Railways	1,22,580	1,26,185
Total ...	2,13,868	2,18,015
PROVINCIAL.		
Superintendence	1,33,973	1,29,224
District Executive Force	24,17,261	23,86,972
Municipal and Cantonment Police	5,38,138	5,34,448
Special Police	41,026	39,731
Police on Provincial State Railways	5,409	5,673
Cattle Trespass charges	16,118	16,823
Refunds	1,735	851
Stationery*	15,785	16,852
Printing*	12,657	11,872
Total ...	31,82,102	31,42,446
LOCAL.		
Cattle Trespass charges	12,102	12,280
Charges against the Police Lines Funds	...	1,712
Total ...	12,102	13,992
GRAND TOTAL ...	34,08,072	33,74,453

* Charged to "30—Stationery and Printing" in the accounts.

406. XIX and 22—Education.—The income of the Education Department in the Punjab in the year 1888-89 amounted to Rs. 61,615, of which Rs. 18,796 was credited to the Provincial revenues, and Rs. 42,819 to the District Funds. In these amounts are included Rs. 11,833 and Rs. 40,078 respectively on account of fees in Colleges and Schools. The expenditure on Education, which is also shared by the Provincial Government and Local Bodies, none of it being Imperial, rose from Rs. 11,99,389* to Rs. 12,40,185.* The details of the charges in 1888-89 are as follows :—

* Including Printing charges adjusted under "30—Stationery and Printing."

	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Grants to the Punjab University	29,260	3,321	32,581
Direction	44,098	...	44,098
Inspection	1,21.883	13,480	1.35,363
Colleges	48.444	...	48,444
Secondary Schools	1,67.731	71,726	2.39.457
Primary Schools	...	2,88,561	2,88,561
Training and Art Schools	68,127	318	68,445
Grants-in-aid	2,30,862	67.952	2,98,814
Scholarships	17,522	42,095	59.617
Miscellaneous	16.066	5,773	21,839
Printing	2,966	...	2,966
Total ...	7,46,959	4,93,226	12,40,185

407. XX and 24—Medical.—In the Medical Department the total income was Rs. 31,662, and the total expenditure Rs. 8,23,660 as compared with Rs. 35,826 and Rs. 7,87,730 in 1887-88. The distribution of the Receipts and Charges between the Imperial and Provincial Governments and Local Funds was as follows :—

	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs:
Medical College fees	...	647	...	647
Lunatic Asylum receipts (including contributions from Municipalities and Cantonment Funds for the maintenance of non-criminal lunatics in the Provincial Asylums)	...	9,579	...	9,579
Hospital receipts	...	14	6,047	6,061
Sale of medicines	...	1,613	555	2,168
Contributions from Municipalities towards the cost of the Provincial Medical College	...	6,002	...	6,002
Contributions from Municipalities for Police Hospitals ...	...	2,678	...	2,678
Miscellaneous	...	1,161	3,366	4,527
Total ...	...	21,694	9,968	31,662
Charges.				
Superintendence	...	39,317	...	39,317
District Medical Establishment	...	2,71,456	12,100	2,83,556
Hospitals and Dispensaries	...	52,444	2,10,134	2,62,578
Sanitation and Vaccination	...	45,193	57,767	1,02,960
Medical College	...	94,574	2,806	97,380
Lunatic Asylums	...	33,833	363	34,196
Chemical Examiner	...	1,187	...	1,187
Refunds	...	...	10	10
Printing*	...	2,476	...	2,476
Total ...	...	5,40,480	2,83,180	8,23,660

* Charged to "30—Printing" in the accounts.

408. XXI and 26.—Minor Departments.—The following are the details of the receipts and charges classed under this head in the accounts:—

	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Botanical and other Public Gardens ...	...	15,950	23,919
Veterinary Receipts ...	...	...	117
Experimental Cultivation...	...	6,305	18
Cattle, Horse and other Fairs ...	...	14,908	44,593
Miscellaneous ...	...	3,965	1,187
Fuel and Fodder Reserves ...	...	...	5,360
Total ...	...	41,128	75,194
Charges.			
Museums ...	...	3,863	...
Experimental Cultivation ...	...	6,285	1,593
Rain-gauges ...	...	1,759	...
Cattle, Horse and other Fairs ...	...	2,805	12,816
Veterinary Charges (including Veterinary School) ...	9,600	16,947	20,491
Botanical and other Public Gardens, including Arboriculture ...	...	34,828	86,166
Gazetteers ...	2,687	...	...
Collection of Trade Statistics ...	...	11,787	15
Fuel and Fodder Reserves ...	...	...	18,010
Miscellaneous ...	...	10	...
Total ...	12,287	78,284	1,39,091

The details of the remaining heads of the accounts need not be stated. The Political expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,89,780, or only Rs. 881 more than in the previous year, while the cost of Political pensions, including assignments and compensations, diminished by Rs. 32,476. The charge for superannuation allowances, however, rose from Rs. 6,89,444 to Rs. 7,35,568. Under the head XXIII—Stationery and Printing, the Imperial receipts fell from Rs. 1,50,021 in 1887-88 to Rs. 18,715 in 1888-89, in consequence of revised arrangements for supplying the North-Western Railway with stationery. There was a decrease of Rs. 41,564 in the Provincial expenditure on stationery, which is due chiefly to reduced indents on the Depôt at Calcutta from the Secretariat Press. Under the head "State Railways" the Provincial revenues received Rs. 87,385 and paid Rs. 1,97,998 on account of the Amritsar-Pathánkot Railway: the former sum being the amount (equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the capital outlay) payable to the Provincial Government by the North-Western Railway which has leased the line, and the latter the interest at 4 per cent. due to the Imperial Government on the sums advanced by it for the construction of the work.

409. The revenue and expenditure of 1888-89 under the head Civil Works in the Punjab are compared in the following abstract with the actuals of the previous year :—

Major Heads.	Funds.	Actuals. 1887-88.	1888-89.
REVENUE.		Rs.	Rs.
XXXII—*Civil Works.*			
In charge of Departmental Officers	Provincial ...	47,360	54,921
In charge of Civil Officers	Ditto ...	3,61,043	3,80,585
		4,08,403	4,35,506
In charge of Departmental Officers	Incorporated Local	307	793
In charge of Civil Officers	Ditto ...	1,87,129	1,56,589
		1,87,436	1,57,382
TOTAL REVENUE ...	...	5,95,839	5,92,888
EXPENDITURE.			
45—*Civil Works.*			
In charge of Departmental Officers	Provincial ...	23,16,543	23,52,264
In charge of Civil Officers	Ditto ...	35,927	35,056
		23,52,470	23,87,320
In charge of Departmental Officers	Incorporated Local	9,58,886	10,60,135
In charge of Civil Officers	Ditto ...	9,480	8,789
		9,68,366	10,68,924
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ...	...	33,20,836	34,56,244

Under Provincial the improvement of Rs. 27,103 in the revenue of the year is due to enhanced receipts on account of tolls on roads and sales of land and houses. The revenue credited to Incorporated Local Funds shows a decrease of Rs. 30,054, which is the result of a falling-off in the realizations by Civil Officers on account of ferry tolls.

410. The increase of Rs. 35,721 in the expenditure by Departmental Officers from Provincial Funds is principally attributable to a portion of the stock balance of the late Simla Imperial Circle having been taken over by the Government of the Punjab for Provincial purposes. Under Incorporated Local Funds, the increase of Rs. 1,01,249 in the departmental expenditure of the year is the result of considerably larger grants having been sanctioned for repairs to roads and civil buildings and of an increase of Rs. 5,012 in the charges for establishment.

411. In the following table the expenditure from Provincial Funds is shown under departmental and service heads in comparison with the actuals of the previous year :—

PROVINCIAL.	ACTUALS.	
	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works—		
Civil Buildings	4,67,872	5,19,177
Communications	1,99,231	1,65,821
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	23,103	15,571
Collieries	606	772
	6,90,812	7,01,341
Repairs—		
Civil Buildings	1,93,851	2,04,728
Communications	9,62,055	9,39,859
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	34,487	32,948
	11,90,393	11,77,535
Total Works and Repairs ...	18,81,205	18,78,876
Establishment	4,36,910	4,36,986
Tools and Plant	10,399	9,289
Suspense	—11,971	27,113
Total outlay by Departmental Officers ...	23,16,543	23,52,264
Add—Outlay by Civil Officers	35,927	35,056
GRAND TOTAL ...	23,52,470	23,87,320

412. With the exception of the special construction establishment employed on Incorporated and Excluded Local Fund works, the entire Buildings and Roads Establishment in the Punjab is Provincial, other funds and major heads being charged with a percentage on their outlay on works and repairs in accordance with paragraph 131, Chapter XV, Vol. II, of the Public Works Department Code. During the year under review, the debit to Provincial Funds on account of establishment amounted to Rs. 4,36,986, which sum represents about 23·26 per cent. of the total expenditure on works and repairs (Rs. 18,78,876) from these funds, the percentage for the previous year having been almost identical with that of 1888-89.

413. The outlay from Incorporated Local Funds is shown below under departmental and service heads in comparison with the actuals of 1887-88 :—

Incorporated Local.	Actuals.	
	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works—		
Civil Buildings	66,171	70,747
Communications	1,65,353	2,14,096
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	99,923	58,305
	3,31,447	3,43,148
Repairs—		
Civil Buildings	60,016	73,254
Communications	4,24,850	4,93,691
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	46,109	48,578
	5,30,975	6,15,523
Total Works and Repairs ...	8,62,422	9,58,671
Establishment	94,539	99,551
Tools and Plant	1,925	1,913
Total outlay by Departmental Officers	9,58,886	10,60,135
Add—Outlay by Civil Officers	9,480	8,789
Grand Total ...	9,68,366	10,68,924

The sum of Rs. 99,551 recorded against the establishment head represents only the actual cost of the Construction Establishment employed on Incorporated Local Fund works, these works being exempted from any charge on account of Examiner's Office Establishment. The percentage which the cost of the special establishment bears to the outlay on works and repairs from Incorporated Local Funds is 10·38 against a percentage of 10·96 for the previous year.

414. Accounts of District Boards.—It has been said at the beginning of this Chapter that the receipts and charges shown in Appendix 52 under the head "Local" denote chiefly the revenue and expenditure administered by District Boards, and in the previous paragraphs some of the income and charges

of the funds managed by these Bodies have been noticed. The following is a complete statement of their accounts :—

RECEIPTS.

	Rs.
Land Revenue due to local Canals	2,583
Miscellaneous receipts under "Land Revenue"	66,821
Local Rate, including the Road, Education and Post Cesses incorporated under Act XX of 1883	20,28,056
Interest on Dispensary investments	954
Receipts from Mail Cart Services	39,281
Cattle Trespass receipts	38,152
School Fees	40,078
Miscellaneous receipts connected with Education	2,741
Hospital receipts	6,602
Miscellaneous Medical receipts	3,366
Miscellaneous receipts connected with Horse and Cattle Breeding	117
Public Exhibitions and Fairs	44,593
Experimental Cultivation	18
Botanical and other public gardens, and Miscellaneous Minor Department receipts	25,106
Fees for occupation of Serais	19,916
Miscellaneous	24,112
Receipts from local Canals	1,405
Public Works receipts—	
From Ferries	1,48,760
Sales and rents of Lands and Houses	4,695
Miscellaneous	3,927
Contribution from Provincial Revenues	5,710
Local Fund Debt Account—Advances	288
Total Receipts ...	25,07,281

CHARGES.

Refunds	242
Mail Cart Services	48,763
Office Establishment and Contingencies	1,16,894
Cattle-pound charges	12,280
Establishment for the inspection of Schools	13,480
Boys' and Girls' Schools	3,60,287
School of Art and Normal Schools, including stipends to students in Provincial training institutions	318
Grants-in-aid to University, Schools and Libraries	71,273
Scholarships	42,095
Miscellaneous charges connected with Education	5,773
General Medical Establishment	12,100
Vaccination and Sanitation	57,767
Hospitals and Dispensaries	2,10,134
Medical Schools	2,806
Lunatic Asylums	364
Cattle, Horse and other Fairs	12,816
Experimental Cultivation	1,593
Veterinary charges	20,491
Botanical and other public gardens and arboriculture ...	86,166
Trade Statistics	15
Fuel and Fodder Reserves	1,053
Pensions and Gratuities	1,460
Stationery and Printing	4,916
Donations for charitable purposes	482
Rewards for destruction of Wild Animals and Snakes ...	13,949
Miscellaneous Petty Establishments...	20,493
Miscellaneous charges	11,948
Local Canal Establishment and Contingencies	381
Public Works, *viz.*—	
Ferry Establishment and Contingencies	8,789
Original Works	3,43,148
Repairs	6,15,523
Establishment	99,551
Tools and Plant	1,913
Local Fund Debt Account—Advances	875
Contribution to Provincial Revenues	3,97,255
Total Charges ...	25,97,393

The balances at credit of the several District Funds at the beginning and end of the year amounted to Rs. 13,25,763 and Rs. 12,35,650 respectively.

415. SALT.—The revenue and expenditure of the four Divisions of the "Northen India Salt Revenue Department" in the Punjab were as follows, and, as in the previous year, were adjusted in the accounts of the Government of India as Imperial receipts and charges. The transactions are therefore not to be found in the statement of the accounts of the Punjab Government contained in Appendix 52 of this Report. The Provincial Government has no control over the Department except in the case of the Kohát Mines :—

Divisions.	Gross Revenue.		Expenditure.		Net Revenue.	
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Punjab Mines	37,60,795	50,42,348	2,79,571	3,23,615	34,81,224	47,18,733
Kohát do.	2,23,329	2,54,670	47,776	52,002	1,75,553	2,02,668
Mandi do.	33,346	38,860	7,115	8,258	26,231	30,602
Delhi Salt sources	7,75,459	8,60,472	35,311	35,262	7,40,148	8,25,210
TOTAL ..	47,92,929	61,96,350	3,69,773	4,19,137	44,23,156	57,77,213

416. PUNJAB MINES.—There was an increase of 198,756 maunds in the quantity of salt sold and of 115,738 maunds in the quantity of salt delivered at the four mines forming this Division, *viz.*, the Mayo, Núrpur, Warcha and Kálabágh Mines, and these results are attributed to improvements at the mines and sale depôts, to the great growth of the railway system in recent years, to the cheapening of railway rates, and to the bridging of the Jhelum river at Chak Nizám. The Mayo Mines, the deliveries at which amounted to nearly 91 per cent. of the total for the whole Division, are now in direct railway communication with all the chief markets in Northern India, and salt can reach most of them without breaking bulk anywhere on the road. The deliveries at the other three mines fell from 235,025 to 174,145 maunds, the cause of this being the opening of the Sindh-Ságar Branch of the North-Western Railway which now traverses and partially supplies with salt from the Mayo Mines the country that was formerly supplied exclusively by road from the smaller mines above mentioned.

The charges incurred in the Punjab Mines Division were as follows :—

	Fixed charges.	*Excavation.*	*Other contingencies.*	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1887-88	1,57,186	53,862	68,523	2,79,571
1888-89	1,52,525	67,994	1,03,096	3,23,615

The decrease in fixed charges is due to the absorption within the year of the appointment of one Superintendent and five vernacular clerkships. The Assistant Commissioner of the Division was also on furlough for several months of the year and a junior officer acted for him on less pay.

The increase in the charge for excavating salt is due to the fact that 1,900,675 maunds were excavated at the rate of Rs. 3-5-11·17 in 1888-89 against 1,152,298 maunds at the rate of Rs. 3-8-7·64 in 1887-88.

There is an increase in other contingencies of Rs. 34,573. In respect to this the one item of refund of salt duty alone accounts for Rs. 31,461. And through traffic charges have increased by Rs. 3,306 owing to the much larger quantity of salt despatched by railway from the Warthganj Depôt during the past year. The expenditure, however, is more than covered by the charge that is realized from the purchasers for filling, sewing and loading the bags containing the salt supplied to them. The receipts and expenditure of this item during the past two years are as follows :—

	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	48,817	55,592
Expenditure	30,508	33,814
GAIN ...	18,309	21,778

417. KOHAT MINES.—These mines are administered by the Deputy Commissioner of the district.

The sale of salt increased by British maunds 79,919, and the collections at the rate of 8 annas per Sikh maund of $102\frac{17}{28}$ lbs. increased by Rs. 31,341. The charges increased by Rs. 4,226. The net revenue likewise increased by Rs. 27,115.

The quantity of Kohát salt sold in 1887-88 was 569,488 maunds and in 1888-89 649,407 maunds. It is understood that the bulk of the increase has been taken to Pesháwar and on towards Darband, Swat, Boner, Bajaur, Nungrahar, &c. But a certain portion of the increase in the salt sold from the Bahádur Khel and Karrak Mines has occurred in the trade with independent Wazírís, Túrís of Kurram, Ghilzais, Powindah traders from the Deraját, Marwatís and Bannu Wazírís.

418. MANDI MINES.—The revenue from these mines accounted for above represents only the share which is credited to the British Government, that is to say, two-thirds. The total quantity of salt sold was less than in 1887-88 by 3,891 maunds, but the duty was increased from 6 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ annas a maund, which accounts for the increase of receipts. The decrease in sales is said to be due to the obstruction of quarrying by landslips. The small increase in the expenditure at these mines is due to the appointment of an officer of higher grade to the charge of them.

419. DELHI SALT SOURCES.—The increase of revenue is entirely due to the increase in the rate of duty, the quantity of salt sold having fallen off by 22,134 maunds as compared with the preceding year. The trade in salt from these sources has declined of late years, and the chief cause of the decline is the inferiority of the salt as compared with Sambhar and rock salt.

Owing to the absence of officers on leave on half pay, the expenditure on establishment was less than in the previous year. There was a decrease in the contingent charges, including refunds, also.

420. CANAL REVENUE.—The Canals in the Punjab show the following results for 1888-89 :—

I.—Canals classed as Productive and Protective Works.

The capital invested during the year, excluding contributions from Native States for the Sirhind Canal, amounts to Rs. 13,22,586.

		Rs.	Rs.
The total capital invested to end of the year 1888-89 amounted to	...		5,89,48,409
DEDUCT—			
Half direct charges for the year	... ...	6,34,191	
Indirect charges to date	... ...	26,21,875	
			32,56,066
Balance on which interest is chargeable for the year	... ...		5,56,92,343
Income from all sources, excluding adjustments	... ...		43,76,760
Working expenses	... ...		19,84,753
Balance profit (being 4·06 per cent. on Rs. 5,89,48,409)	...		23,92,007
Interest at 4 per cent. on Rs. 5,56,92,343 ...	... ...		22,27,694
Net result, including interest—Profit	... ...		1,64,313
Ditto ditto 1887-88—Profit	... ...		1,41,271

The Swat River Canal shows a return of 3·79 per cent. against 0·38 per cent. in 1887-88.

The increase is due principally to the full water-rates having come into force for the first time on the assessment of both crops.

On the Western Jumna Canal the percentage of profit has decreased from 7·47 per cent. in 1887-88 to 4·03 per cent. in 1888-89, owing to the very small rabi area, timely rainfall rendering irrigation unnecessary. The results of the working of this canal are compared below for five years :—

1884-85 ...	Profit	11·69 per cent.
1885-86 ...	Do.	3·56 "
1886-87 ...	Do.	3·52 "
1887-88 ...	Do.	7·47 "
1888-89 ...	Do.	4·03 "

The Bári Doáb Canal continues to show very satisfactory results, the percentage of profit being 7·33 in 1888-89 against 6·84 in 1887-88.

The Sirhind Canal earned a profit of 2·40 per cent. The operations on this canal show a steady increase in the percentage of profit, thus :—

1886-87	0·51 per cent.
1887-88	1·45 "
1888-89	2·40 "

The Lower Sohág and Pára Canal shows a return of 0·31 per cent. against a *loss* of 1·04 per cent. in 1887-88.

The Sidhnái Canal shows a return of 12·61 per cent. in 1888-89 against a return of 13·84 in 1887-88. This small falling-off is due to heavy expenditure on repairs below the dam necessitated by damage done by floods, and to increased expenditure under "Extensions and Improvements."

The Chenáb Canal shows better results than last year, the percentage of loss being 1·39 against a loss of 2·31 in 1887-88.

II.—Canals not classed as Productive.

The capital outlay at the close of the year 1888-89 amounted to Rs. 18,60,974 against Rs. 18,61,151 in 1887-88. The small reduction (Rs. 177) is due to credit afforded to the Suspense account of the Indus Canals :—

	Rs.
Income from all sources, excluding adjustments	8,04,114
Working expenses	5,42,413
Balance Profit, being 14·06 per cent. on Rs. 18,60,974	2,61,701

In 1887-88 the percentage of profit was 10·15.

The Upper Sutlej Canals earned a profit of 10·88 per cent. against a profit of 0·37 per cent. in 1887-88. *The Lower Sutlej and Chenáb Canals* also show satisfactory results, the percentage of profit being 181·49 against 171·43 in 1887-88. *The Indus Canals* show a loss of 0·98 per cent. against a loss of 3·74 per cent. in 1887-88. The falling-off in the percentage of profit on the *Shahpur Canals* from 60·34 in 1887-88 to 14·66 in 1888-89 is due to additional expenditure under head "Working Expenses," for construction of a feeder to the new Sáhiwál Canal, and partly to a small decrease in collections as compared with the previous year.

On the canals classed as "Protective and Productive Works" there is an increase in assessments of Rs. 8,18,209 as compared with 1887-88, due to the larger area irrigated on all the canals.

On canals not classed as "Productive" there is an increase in assessments of Rs. 34,428, due to an increase in the irrigated area on all except the Indus Canals.

PARTICULARS.	Year	CANAL CLASSED AS PROTECTIVE. Swat River Canal.	CANALS CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE. Western Jumna Canal.	Bárí Doáb Canal.	Sirhind Canal.	Lower Soház and Pára Canal.	Sidhnái Canal.	Chenáb Canal.	Total Protective and Productive.	Canals not classed as Productive.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Capital outlay to end of	1887-88	34,55,203	1,08,82,656	1,61,54.012	2,31,86,184	6,28,967	7,34,997	25,83,804	5,76,25,823	18,61,151	5,94,86,974
	1888-89	35,04,223	1,10,57,903	1,62,99,349	2,34,92,823	6,63,530	7,55,341	31,75.240	5,89,48,409	18,60,974	6,08,09,383
II.—Income realized during the year—											
Direct, *viz.*, Water-rent and Miscellaneous Receipts.	1887-88	1,03,257	13,53,664	12,61,409	6.98.994	562	1,42.761	256	35.60,903	1,57,158	37,18.061
	1888-89	2,27,526	9,01,697	13,92,324	11,32,330	56,324	1,71,438	37,684	39,19,323	1,70,568	40,89,891
Indirect, *viz.*, Land Revenue due to Irrigation Works, including water-advantage rate.	1887-88	...	51,404	3,74.593	...	29,878	...	...	4.55,875	6.59,607	11,15.482
	1888-89	...	52,745	4,04,692	...	...	...	...	4,57,437	6,33,546	10,90,983
Total Direct and Indirect	1887-88	1,03,257	14,05,068	16,36,002	6,98,994	30,440	1,42.761	256	40.16,778	8.16.765	48,33,543
	1888-89	2,27,526	9,54,442	17,97,016	11,32,330	56,324	1,71,438	37,684	43,76,760	8,04,114	51,80,874
III.—Charges for the year—											
Maintenance, including Establishment ...	1887-88	90,123	5,91,745	5,30,727	3,62,187	37,034	41,009	59,941	17,12,766	6,27,809	23,40,575
	1888-89	94,687	5,08,643	6,02,027	5,67,136	54,254	76,165	81,841	19,84,753	5,42,413	25,27,166
Interest on Capital Outlay	1887-88	1,31,659	4,07,993	6,20,643	8,66,706	22,963	28,156	84.621	21,62,741	...	21,62,741
	1888-89	1,34,236	4,16,936	6,23,849	8,87,568	24,947	28,809	1,11,349	22,27,694	...	22,27,694
Total	1887-88	2.21.782	9,99,738	11,51,370	12,28,893	59,997	69,165	1,44,562	38,75,507	6,27,809	45,03,316
	1888-89	2,28,923	9,25,579	12,25,876	14,54,704	79,201	1,04,974	1,93,190	42,12,447	5,42,413	47,54,860
IV.—Net Profit and Loss—											
(*a*). Including interest on Capital Outlay ...	1887-88	−1,18,525	4,05,330	4,84,632	−5,29,899	−29.557	73,596	−1,44,306	1,41,271	1,88,956	3,30,227
	1888-89	−1,397	28,863	5,71,140	−3,22,374	−22,877	66,464	−1,55,506	1,64,313	2,61,701	4,26,014
(*b*). Excluding interest on Capital Outlay. On Direct income. Amount ...	1887-88	13,134	7,61,919	7,30,682	3,36,807	−36,472	1,01,752	−59,685	18,48,137	−4,70,651	13,77,486
	1888-89	1,32,839	3,93,054	7,90,297	5,65,194	2,070	95,273	−44,157	19,34,570	−3,71,845	15,62,725
On Direct income. Percentage on Capital Outlay	1887-88	0·38	7·00	4·52	1·45	−5·79	13·84	−2·31	3·20	−25·28	2·32
	1888-89	3·79	3·55	4·85	2·40	0·31	12·61	−1·39	3·28	−19·98	2·57
On Total income, Direct and Indirect. Amount ...	1887-88	13,134	8,13,323	11,05,275	3,36,807	−6,594	1,01,752	−59,685	23,04,012	1,88,956	24.92,968
	1888-89	1,32,839	4,45,799	11,94,989	5,65,194	2,070	95,273	−44,157	23,92,007	2,61,701	26,53,708
On Total income, Direct and Indirect. Percentage on Capital Outlay	1887-88	0·38	7·47	6·84	1·45	−1·04	13·84	−2·31	3·99	10·15	4·19
	1888-89	3·79	4·03	7·33	2·40	0·31	12·61	−1·39	4·06	14·06	4·36

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

SANITATION.

421. SANITATION.—The birth-rate of the Province in 1888 was 37·32 per thousand of population compared with 38·88 in 1887,—a decrease of 1·56 per thousand. The rate for 1888 is the lowest recorded since 1883. The Siálkot and Gurdáspur Districts again return the highest birth-rates, *viz.*, 53·46 and 48·09 per thousand respectively, and generally high birth-rates prevailed in 1888 in the same districts as in the previous year. The same remark applies to the lowest birth-rates. In 1887 the lowest rates were recorded in Simla and Pesháwar; they were again lowest in these two districts in 1888, having been 13·02 and 17·10 per thousand respectively.

422. In all the frontier districts, but especially in Pesháwar, Dera Ghází Khan and Kohát, the birth-rate was very low in 1887. It was lower still in 1888 in all of them, with the exception of Dera Ghází Khan, where it rose from 20·41 to 22·61 per thousand.

423. There were 703,113 births registered in 1888, 376,678 males and 326,435 females, which gives a proportion of 115 boys to every 100 girls.

424. The number of deaths registered during 1888 was 563,229, giving a death-rate of 30 per mille compared with 34 in 1887, the rate for males being 29 and for females 31 per thousand.

425. The death-rate, as is usual, was enormously high among children under one year of age; but the rate of mortality among female children was less than among male children of that age. Thus the death-rates per thousand in 1888 of children under one year were,—males 225·75, females 219·88. In 1887 the rate for males of that age was 261·15 and for females 249·18. The higher death-rate among females of all ages was therefore not due, as might have been anticipated, to a higher proportionate mortality among female infants, but to the greater mortality among females between the ages of 10 and 40, that is, during the child-bearing period.

426. In 1887 the number of deaths exceeded the number of births in all the districts of the Delhi Division, in Pesháwar and Kohát. In 1888 there was an excess of deaths over births in three districts of the Delhi Division, *viz.*, Gurgaon, Delhi and Simla, and also in those of Pesháwar, Kohát, Shahpur, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, the excess being greatest in the Delhi, Gurgaon and Kohát Districts, where it was 10·11, 7·91 and 7·13 per thousand respectively. The death-rate for the Province was 4 per thousand less than that of 1887, while it was the same as the mean for the previous five years.

427. The highest death-rate for 1888 was in the Delhi District, where it was 42 per thousand; and next come the rates of Ferozepore (39) and Gurgaon and Shahpur (38). The high death-rates in the first three districts are due to fever, the great prevalence of which, at any rate in parts of Delhi and Gurgaon, is accounted for by the swampy, water-logged condition of the country. Shahpur was a district which suffered heavily from cholera. Eighteen districts show higher rates of female mortality than male. The Jullundur District stands first with a rate of 6 per thousand in excess. There were only three districts in which the mortality among female children under one year of age exceeded that among male children of the same age. These were Jullundur, Amritsar and Ferozepore, and the excess of deaths of female over those of male infants under one year of age was in them respectively 600, 203 and 183. The Jullundur District also shows an excess of female mortality over male of 267 in children of one year and under five. The only other districts in which the recorded mortality among females exceeds that among males of that age period (one year and under five years) are Kángra, Gurdáspur and Kohát, in which the excess is 199, 59 and 3 respectively.

428. With regard to the mortality among different classes of the community, the death-rate among Muhammadans was 29·79 in 1888, or 1·79 less than the rate of the previous year, while the rate among Hindús fell from 37·86 in 1887 to 30·11 in 1888. The rate among Native Christians rose from 39·18 to 45·29. The very low rate among "other classes," which was 4·74 compared with 7·37 in 1887, is in all probability due to errors in registration.

429. Taking the statistics of the 49 principal towns in the Province, the average birth-rate was the same as that for the whole Province, 37 per thousand of the population; while the average death-rate, 36 per thousand, was only 1 less than the birth-rate. Compared with the previous year, there was a decrease of 2 per thousand in the birth-rate and of 10 per thousand in the death-rate. The average death-rate of these towns was 6 per thousand higher than the death-rate for the Province generally.

430. The town of Palwal again stands first with the high death-rate of 53 per 1,000, but it is satisfactory to note that this is very considerably under the rate recorded in 1887, which was 80 per mille. Delhi follows with a rate of 51, Jagraon with 49, and Amritsar and Ráwalpindi with 47 per thousand each.

431. The year 1888 was the second in succession in which the Province was visited by cholera in an epidemic form. The districts affected were Shahpur, Kohát, Gujránwála, Jhelum, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Ghâzi Khan, Ráwalpindi, Muzaffargarh, Gujrát, Jhang, Hazára, Lahore, Ferozepore, Siálkot and Pesháwar. The districts are named in order of severity of the disease. There were 14,938 deaths recorded from this cause against 8,804 in 1887. The epidemic was the severest, with the exception of that of 1879, which has visited the Province since 1876. It was confined almost exclusively to the districts west of Lahore.

432. Shahpur was the district in which the disease first made its appearance, and which suffered most severely, the number of deaths having been 3,924. After an interval of only 9 days the first case appeared in the Jhelum District. It afterwards appeared in the neighbouring districts of Gujrát, Jhang, Ráwalpindi, Gujránwála and Lahore. The epidemic, though it was attended by much higher mortality than that of the previous year, was much less widely diffused over the Province.

433. As is usual, a much larger proportion of the mortality of the year was due to fever than to all other forms of disease put together. During the year 379,893 deaths were recorded from this cause. The largest death-rates were recorded in the Delhi, Gurgaon, Ferozepore, Gujránwála and Karnál Districts.

434. The mortality from small-pox was again very high. The number of deaths was 16,938, or 556 more than in 1887. The mortality from this disease exceeds that of any year since 1879, when the number was 49,489.

435. The introduction of the plan of transferring lymph direct from the calf has in some places removed one of the principal objections to vaccination, and efforts will be made to extend the system of animal lymph vaccination as much as possible.

436. No sanitary works of great importance have been in hand during the year, with the exception of the filling up of the Amritsar city ditch, on which Rs. 2,11,338 have been expended, and the drainage scheme of Gujránwála, the estimated cost of which is Rs. 43,552. Various large projects have been sanctioned and are about to be taken in hand; *e.g.*, a conservancy tramway for the city of Delhi (Rs. 50,000), a drainage scheme for the town of Ludhiána (Rs. 1,54,363), and a water-supply scheme for the city of Peshåwar (Rs. 3,14,000). The water and drainage schemes for Delhi and the water-supply project for Umballa are still under consideration.

437. During the year 1888 the Municipalities of the Province spent a sum of Rs. 9,32,043 on sanitary works. In 1887 a sum of Rs. 11,06,529 was expended under the same head.

438. The income realized by Municipalities from the sale of manure and town sweepings amounted to Rs. 1,05,221, the corresponding sum having been Rs. 99,319 in 1887.

439. During the course of the year Dr. Stephen inspected 21 Municipal towns and 55 villages. Fourteen Municipalities were inspected by Dr. Roe, who also furnished special reports on the tracts of country watered by the Western Jumna Canal and on the sanitary conditions and water-supply of Murree and its environs and the causes of the outbreak of cholera at that station.

440. The important questions whether a Sanitary Board should be established for the Punjab, and if so, in what way, have been referred to a Committee which met twice during the month of September.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

441. At the close of 1887 the number of hospitals and dispensaries in operation was 202. In the course of 1888 a dispensary was opened at Moga in the Ferozepore District, and no dispensary was closed. The number of institutions at the close of 1888 was therefore 203.

442. The following tabular statement shows the number of in-door and out-door patients treated at the dispensaries during the last three years; also the income and expenditure for the same periods :—

YEAR.	Number of dispensaries.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED.			INCOME.				Expenditure.
		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	Government.	Municipal and other Funds.	Other sources.	Total.	
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1886 ...	194	41,893	1,806,390	1,848,283	28,096	3,38,321	24,516	3,90,933	3,85,832
1887 ...	202	43,770	1,989,123	2,032,893	26,313	3,47,971	24,534	3,98,818	3,96,228
1888 ...	203	43,667	2,087,034	2,130,701	28,552	3,78,740	24,151	4,31,443	4,29,905

443. The number of in-patients last year amounted to 43,667, or 103 less than the previous year. The accommodation for in-door patients now amounts to 2,846 beds, of which 2,000 are for males and 846 for females. The daily average number of beds occupied during the year was 1,520. Of these 1,169 were occupied by men, 244 by women and 107 by children. The death-rate per cent. of in-door patients treated was 5·63 against 5·53 in the previous year. The daily average number of out-patients treated at all the dispensaries in the Province was 12,432·15. The number of cases of small-pox treated was comparatively small,—339 against 662; and of cholera cases there were 3,033 against 5,042 in the previous year.

444. The number of major operations performed in all the dispensaries of the Province during the year amounted to 10,263, or 631 less than that of the previous year. At the Jullundur Dispensary there were 1,141 major operations performed against 580 in 1887; and at the Mayo Hospital, Lahore, 1,254 against 1,054. On the other hand, there was a considerable decrease in the number performed at Amritsar and Gujrát. The total number of operations performed on the eye and its appendages was 3,208 against 3,374, or less by 166 than that of the previous year. There were 2,866 operations for cataract and 1,506 for lithotomy performed during the year. The deaths per cent. of major operations performed were 2·73 against 2·57 in the previous year.

445. The total of income during the year was Rs. 4,31,443 and of expenditure Rs. 4,29,905, which, compared with that of the previous year, shows an increase of Rs. 32,626 in the income and of Rs. 33,677 in the expenditure. Subscriptions from Europeans were collected in 27 districts, and amounted in all to Rs. 13,404. The two largest sums were collected in Simla (Rs. 7,637) and in Lahore (Rs. 926). Rupees 5,997 were collected during the year from Natives against Rs. 6,257 in 1887,—a decrease of Rs. 278.

446. Leper Asylums.—There are seven of these institutions in the Province. The number of lepers in all the asylums at the close of 1887 was 411; 163 were admitted during the year, making a total of 574. Seventy-five left of their own accord, and 51 died. At the close of the year the number remaining was 448. The income during the year was Rs. 20,694. The total cost of maintaining these institutions was Rs. 20,556, or Rs. 502 more than in the previous year.

447. Lunatic Asylums.—In the year 1888 the total admissions of lunatics into the Lahore and Delhi Asylums were 455,—males 362 and females 93,—against 487 in the previous year, being a decrease of 32. Of this number 78 were discharged,—males 67 and females 11; 27 died, being 32 less than in the last year. The total number of criminal lunatics treated was 70; 4 of whom died. The average cost per head at Lahore Asylum was Rs. 93-1-3, and at Delhi Rs. 103-5-10. The net profits from lunatic labour in the Lahore Asylum for the year under review amounted to Rs. 1,232-9-3, being an increase over that of the last year of Rs. 184-14-6; and in the Delhi Asylum they have been Rs. 792-14-8, being Rs. 23-14-10 more than the previous year.

448. Lock Hospitals.—There were 16 of these institutions in the Province for the year 1888. The total average strength of the troops at the stations where institutions are established was 14,372 against 15,063 in 1887. The admissions from the venereal affections among the European troops during the year were 4,615, exceeding the number for the previous year by 773. The institutions that show the largest number of admissions in excess of the previous year are those at Umballa, Jullundur, Ráwalpindi, Ferozepore, Mooltan, Siálkot, Naushahra and Meean Meer. There was a considerable decrease at Subáthu and Pesháwar, 137 and 158 respectively, also at Delhi 32, Dagshái 29, Attock 12, Murree 25, and Dalhousie and Kasauli 4. The total admissions of prostitutes to Lock Hospitals in 1888 amounted to 1,572. The total expenditure on Lock Hospitals during the year amounted to Rs. 23,521-1-5, of which the sum of Rs. 2,863-15-8 was met by Government and Rs. 20,657-1-9 by Cantonment Funds. From 31st August 1888 the compulsory examination of prostitutes was stopped, and from that date admission to hospitals was purely voluntary.

VACCINATION.

449. Vaccination.—The total strength of the Vaccination staff of the Province was the same in 1888-89 as in the previous year, *viz.*, 35 Native Supervisors and 290 Vaccinators.

450. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 76,483 compared with Rs. 67,906 in 1887-88,—an increase of Rs. 8,577. Owing, however, to the very large increase of operations, the cost of each successful vaccination fell from 1 anna 9 pies to 1 anna 7 pies.

451. There has been a large increase in the number of vaccinations. In the previous year the number was 680,742, while in 1888-89 it amounted to 942,295,—an increase of 261,553. The increase would have been more satisfactory had it been spread more equally over the Province and not confined, as it was, chiefly to the Kángra District.

452. Of the total number of operations performed 668,458 were cases of primary vaccinations, and 273,837 cases of re-vaccination. The proportion of successful operations, 95 per cent. in primary vaccinations, is the same as it was in the previous year, while in the case of re-vaccination it has risen from 46 to 52 per cent. In the calendar year 1888 there were 703,113 births recorded in the Province. In the same year 140,750 children under one year of age died. During the financial year 1888-89, 449,783 children under one year of age were vaccinated. From these figures a rough idea may be formed as to the large number of infants,—probably very considerably over 100,000,—who go unvaccinated each year. It is not surprising, therefore, that the mortality from small-pox among infants under one year of age should be so large as it is. In 1887 the total number of deaths from this cause under that age was 4,034; in 1888 4,347. The mortality will doubtless remain high till the unprotected balance of infants is reduced.

453. The very large increase in the number of vaccinations in 1888-89 took place chiefly in the Kángra District. In it no less than 240,784 persons were vaccinated during the year, or about one-third of the population of the district. Amritsar shows a very fair increase. There was a backward tendency in the Gurgaon, Ráwalpindi, Dera Ghází Khan, Ferozepore and Hazára Districts.

454. The special staff did good work during the year, performing 25,026 more operations than in the previous year, when 80,409 operations were done by its members. The same cannot be said of the Cantonment and Dispensary staff, both of which, especially the former, did less work than during the previous year.

455. In nearly one-ninth of the whole number of operations performed animal lymph was used. There were 10,398 persons vaccinated with cow-calf lymph, and 93,774 with buffalo-calf lymph. The results in this respect were especially good at Amritsar, where no less than 50,388 persons were vaccinated with buffalo-calf lymph, leaving less than 4,000 operated on by the arm-to-arm process. In the Lahore District out of 30,804 operations, 18,524 were from animal lymph, and in the Gurdáspur District the proportion was 18,789 out of 32,651 cases. Gujrát, Hazára and Siálkot also show good results. Sixteen districts used animal lymph; in 1887-88 only fourteen districts used it. The evidence thus afforded of the extension of the use of animal lymph is most satisfactory, and every effort is being made to improve and still further extend the system.

456. Native States continue to devote attention to vaccination. Returns from Farídkot have not been received. Patiála, Nábha, Kapurthala and Jínd show better results than last year. In Baháwalpur, however, there is a considerable falling-off of the number of vaccination operations done.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATION.

457. General Statistics.—The table below contains a general summary of the statistics of the last two years :—

	Number of Institutions.				Number of Scholars.				Expenditure.			
	1888-89.	1887-88.	Increase.	Decrease.	1888-89.	1887-88.	Increase.	Decrease.	1888-89.	1887-88.	Increase.	Decrease.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For Males.												
Arts Colleges { English ...	5	3	2	...	322	305	17	...	87,485	72,662	14,823	...
Arts Colleges { Oriental...	1	1	...	...	76	135	...	59	22,762	20,890	1,872	...
Medical Colleges	1	1	...	...	85	61	24	...	58,168	61,302	...	3,134
Secondary Schools ...	250	247	3	...	45,345	44,535	810	...	7,18,388	6,67,663	50,725	...
Primary Schools	1,773	1,657	116	...	85,861	78,338	7,543	...	3,73,892	3,44,375	29,517	...
Total institutions for general education ...	2,023	1,904	119	...	131,206	122,873	8,333	...	10,92,280	10,12,038	80,242	...
Schools for special instruction	12	13	...	1	860	822	38	...	1,08,593	1,16,413	...	7,820
Total institutions for general education and for special instruction	2,035	1,917	118	...	132,066	123,695	8,371	...	12,00,873	11,28,451	72,422	...
For Females.												
Secondary Schools ...	20	17	3	...	1,299	1,123	176	...	95,656	82,352	13,304	...
Primary Schools	320	308	12	...	9,507	9,542	...	35	82,392	82,567	...	175
Total schools for general education	340	325	15	...	10,806	10,665	141	...	1,78,048	1,64,919	13,129	...
Schools for special instruction	2	4	...	2	53	63	...	10	6,818	9,034	...	2,216
Total schools for general education and for special instruction ...	342	329	13	...	10,859	10,728	131	...	1,84,866	1,73,953	10,913	...
Total Public Institutions for males and females	2,384	2,251	133	...	143,408	134,924	8,484	...	15,54,154	14,57,258	96,896	...
PRIVATE AND INDIGENOUS SCHOOLS.												
For males	10,385	14,513	...	4,128	123,926	135,014	...	11,088	...	...	...	...
For females...	1,296	1,678	...	382	16,938	16,636	302	...	...	...	...	...
Total males and females	11,681	16,191	...	4,510	140,864	151,650	...	10,786	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Institutions, Public and Private ...	14,065	18,442	...	4,377	284,272	286,574	...	2,302	...	...	...	...
Scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,23,581	1,13,643	9,938	...
Other charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,11,065	8,28,414	82,651	...
Grand Total of Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,88,300	23,99,315	1,89,485	...

	Number of scholars.			
High stage ... { Boys ...	1,524	1,474	50	...
High stage ... { Girls ...	16	16	...	...
Middle stage ... { Boys ...	10,629	9,616	1,013	...
Middle stage ... { Girls ...	259	231	28	...
Total ... { Boys ...	12,153	11,090	1,063	...
Total ... { Girls ...	275	247	28	...
Upper Primary* stage. { Boys ...	23,722	22,669	1,053	...
Upper Primary* stage. { Girls ...	826	639	187	...
Lower Primary* stage. { Boys ...	95,308	89,099	6,209	...
Lower Primary* stage. { Girls ...	9,728	9,794	...	66
Total ... { Boys ...	119,030	111,768	7,262	...
Total ... { Girls ..	10,554	10,433	121	...

	1888-89.	1887-88.	Increase.	Decrease.
From Imperial Revenues ...	1,30,827	1,33,869	...	3,042
" Provincial Revenues ...	7,44,406	6,25,047	1,19,359	...
" District Funds	4,97,515	4,54,086	43,429	...
" Municipal Funds	3,26,326	3,06,703	19,623	...
" Fees ... { Tuition fees ...	3,13,651	2,67,629	46,022	...
" Fees ... { Other fees ...	87,007	96,148	...	9,141
" Other sources	4,89,068	5,15,833	...	26,765
Total ...	25,88,300	23,99,315	1,89,485	...

* Of both Secondary and Primary Schools.

Note.—The statistics of 17 branch schools for boys in the Rāwalpindi and Derajāt Circles were erroneously included by the Inspectors with the main schools in the returns for 1887-88, and the mistake was not discovered in time to correct it in the tables, though the fact is stated in the body of the Report. The necessary correction in the figures for 1887-88 has been made in the statement, so as to admit of accurate comparison with the statistics of 1888-89. Thus in the figures for 1887-88 the number of secondary schools remains the same, but the number of of primary schools has been increased by 17, the number of scholars by 1,345, and the expenditure by Rs. 6,258; a corresponding reduction in the number of scholars and the expenditure being made in the figures for secondary schools for males.

Two new colleges have been established, and there has been a slight increase in the number of undergraduates on the Arts side and a reduction in the number attending the Oriental College. There has been a substantial increase in the number of public schools, and an increase of nearly 8,500, or about 6·28 per cent., in the number of scholars on the rolls. The table shows a very large decrease in the number of private and indigenous schools; but this is due to the fact that it has been decided, in accordance with the recommendation of the General Educational Conference, held in 1888, that a school is to be defined as an institution in which instruction (other than collegiate) is imparted to not less than six scholars; and this has caused a great reduction in the number of indigenous schools shown in the returns, and a reduction of nearly 11,000 in the number of scholars. There has been a net increase of expenditure amounting in round numbers to Rs. 1,90,000. The increase has taken place mainly in Arts Colleges, in secondary and primary schools for boys, in secondary schools for girls, in scholarships and under the head of "other charges," including buildings, furniture and apparatus. There has been again a very large increase of tuition fees exceeding Rs. 46,000. This has taken place entirely in Native schools and colleges. University fees also show an increase of Rs. 5,000.

458. Educational Conferences.—The fourth annual meeting of the General Educational Conference met at Lahore on the 14th of May last, and the Conference continued its sittings until the 17th.

Various matters were considered by the Conference, of which the two following were the most important:—

(1). The further extension of education amongst agriculturists.

(2). Failures in recent University examinations and the measures to be taken in consequence.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has expressed his concurrence with the general conclusions arrived at by the Conference, whose recommendations have been accepted, in a few cases with some slight modifications, or referred to the Punjab University. The Departmental Conference held two sittings before the General Conference assembled, and one after it had been broken up. Many questions were discussed, and the decisions arrived at have been approved in almost all cases by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

459. Public Examinations.—The statement below shows the number of candidates who were successful in the Degree Examinations, the Intermediate or First Arts and the Entrance Examinations held by the Punjab and Calcutta

Universities, the Middle School Examination held by the Punjab University, and the Primary School Examinations held by the Department :—

			Number of Successful Candidates.			
			1888-89.	1887-88.	Increase.	Decrease.
1.	Master of Arts Examination ...		2	1	1	...
	Master of Oriental Learning ...		...	...	...	...
2.	Bachelor of Arts ...		9	28	...	19
	Bachelor of Oriental Learning ...		3	4	...	1
3.	Intermediate ... Arts	Calcutta ...	5	3	2	...
		Punjab ...	39	44	...	5
		Oriental, Punjab ...	5	7	...	2
	Entrance Examination, Calcutta ...	Boys ...	71	64	7	...
		Girls ...	...	1	...	1
	Ditto, Punjab ... English ...	Boys ...	315	201	114	...
		Girls ...	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular ...	Boys ...	9	11	...	2
	Middle School Examination ... Anglo-Vernacular	Boys ...	727	801	...	74
		Girls ...	25	22	3	...
	Vernacular ...	Boys ...	493	613	...	120
	Upper Primary Examination...	Boys ...	6,522	5,980	542	...
		Girls ...	233	131	102	...
	Lower Primary Examination...	Boys ...	11,250	10,804	446	...
		Girls ...	546	451	95	...

The results of the Punjab University Examinations show considerable fluctuations, the most remarkable being a decrease of one-half in the number of candidates successful in the B. A. Examination, and an increase of 57 per cent. in the number successful in the Entrance Examination. The results of the Primary Examinations show a satisfactory increase in the number of successful candidates, male and female, in both the Upper and Lower Standards.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

460. University Education.—There are now five Arts Colleges in the Province ; the Lahore Government College ; the American Presbyterian Mission Aided College in Lahore ; the Cambridge Mission Aided College in Delhi, known as St. Stephen's College ; and two new College Departments opened during the year,—one in connexion with the Municipal Board School in Amritsar, and the other, which is under private management, in connexion with the Daya Nand Anglo-Vedic School, in Lahore.

461. The following statement shows the number and distribution of scholars at the close of the year :—

		1888-89.	1887-88.	Increase.	Decrease.
Number of institutions ...		5	3	2	...
Intermediate Class ...	First year ...	99	89	10	...
	Second year ...	138	141	...	3
B. A. Class ...	Third year ...	31	28	3	...
	Fourth year ...	43	42	1	...
M. A Class ...	...	11	5	6	...
	TOTAL ...	322	305	17	3

462. ORIENTAL COLLEGE AND SCHOOL.—At the close of the year the College Department contained 76 students and the school 46; and besides these 156 students of the Government College attended for instruction in Arabic, Persian or Sanskrit. Of the 76 College students, 9 were reading for degrees, *viz.*, two B. A.'s for the M. A. degree in Sanskrit, and one for that in Arabic; one student who has passed the B. O. L. Examination for the degree of M. O. L. in Arabic, and 5 for the B. O. L. Examination through the medium of Urdu; 5 students were reading for the Intermediate Examination through the medium of Urdu; and the remaining 62 students were preparing for the Oriental title examinations in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit and Gurmukhi. Under the new arrangements all students reading for the Oriental title examinations learn English. Of the 46 students in the Oriental School 13 were preparing for the Entrance Examination, 9 through the medium of Urdu and 4 through the medium of Hindi; and the remaining 33 were reading for the lowest of the title examinations in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit or Gurmukhi, and were at the same time learning English.

463. LAHORE MEDICAL COLLEGE AND SCHOOL.—On the 31st March 1889 the number attending the College classes was 85, being an increase of 24 on the number in the classes on the 31st March 1888.

In the School the increase was still greater, there having been 35 more students on the 31st March 1889 than on the same date in 1888. In the College Junior Examination there were 12 candidates, of whom 4 only passed. In 1887-88 there were 16 candidates, of whom 8 passed. In the Senior Examination 8 passed out of 11 candidates, and in 1887-88, 15 passed out of 20 candidates. In the School Department 20 out of 27 candidates passed, while in the previous year 26 passed out of 28 candidates.

464. The expenditure on establishments and contingencies during 1888-89 was Rs. 76,745 against Rs. 82,469 in the previous year. Of this amount Rs. 70,965 were derived from Provincial revenues, Rs. 2,408 from Municipal Funds, Rs. 2,710 from endowments and other sources, Rs. 647 from fees, and Rs. 15 from subscriptions. The expenditure on scholarships and stipends was Rs. 22,283, or Rs. 560 in excess of that incurred in 1887-88. But there was a falling-off in the amount contributed by Municipalitiso of Rs. 2,325, while the Government contribution was Rs. 3,125 in excess of that of the previous year.

SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL (NATIVE BOYS).

465. SECONDARY SCHOOLS.—The table below shows the number and distribution of Secondary Schools for Natives and of the scholars attending them at the close of the year under report and of the previous year:—

		Anglo-Vernacular.				Vernacular.				Total Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools.	Number learning English.	Number of agriculturists.
		Government and Board Schools.	Aided Schools.	Unaided Schools.	Total.	Board Schools.	Oriental College School.	Unaided Schools.	Total.			
NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.	1888-89	69	33	14	116	122	1	2	125	241	...	...
	1887-88 ...	65	30	16	111	125	1	1	127	238	...	...
	Increase ...	4	3	...	5	...	...	1	...	3	...	...
	Decrease ...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...
NUMBER OF SCHOLARS. High Stage.	1888-89	654	619	145	1,418	15	46	...	61	1,479	1,451	194
	1887-88 ...	672	546	132	1,350	12	57	...	69	1,419	1,350	188
	Increase ...	...	73	13	68	3	...	...	...	60	101	6
	Decrease ...	18	...	...	...	...	11	...	8	...	...	...
Middle Stage.	1888-89	3,904	2,190	456	6,550	3,862	...	9	3,871	10,421	6,550	2,782
	1887-88 ...	3,617	1,868	386	5,871	3,552	...	7	3,559	9,430	5,864	2,685
	Increase ...	287	322	70	679	310	...	2	312	991	686	97
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Secondary Stage.	1888-89	4,558	2,809	601	7,968	3,877	46	9	3,932	11,900	8,001	2,976
	1887-88 ...	4,289	2,414	518	7,221	3,564	57	7	3,628	10,849	7,214	2,873
	Increase ...	269	395	83	747	313	...	2	304	1,051	787	103
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary Stage.	1888-89	5,364	2,137	405	7,906	3,096	...	8	3,104	11,010	7,906	2,213
	1887-88	5,301	1,921	471	7,693	3,161	...	7	3,168	10,861	7,678	2,363
	Increase ...	63	216	...	213	...	...	1	...	149	228	...
	Decrease ...	...	...	66	...	65	...	...	64	...	...	150
Lower Primary Stage.	1888-89	6,869	3,369	907	11,145	10,451	...	61	10,512	21,657	1,233	4,687
	1887-88 ...	7,202	3,447	657	11,306	10,704	...	11	10,715	22,021	1,011	4,609
	Increase ...	...	...	250	...	...	...	50	...	...	222	78
	Decrease ...	333	78	...	161	253	...	...	203	364	...	...
Total Primary Stage.	1888-89	12,233	5,506	1,312	19,051	13,547	...	69	13,616	32,667	9,139	6,900
	1887-88 ...	12,503	5,368	1,128	18,999	13,865	...	18	13,883	32,882	8,689	6,972
	Increase ...	...	138	184	52	...	...	51	...	...	450	...
	Decrease	270	...	...	...	318	...	...	267	215	...	72
GRAND TOTAL.	1888-89	16,791	8,315	1,913	27,019	17,424	46	78	17,548	44,567	17,140	9,876
	1887-88 ...	16,792	7,782	1,646	26,220	17,429	57	25	17,511	43,731	15,903	9,845
	Increase ...	...	533	267	799	...	...	53	37	836	1,237	31
	Decrease ...	1	...	...	...	5	11	...	...	...	...	...

Secondary schools were attended in round numbers by 44,500 boys, of whom nearly 12,000, or considerably more than one-fourth, were in the secondary stage, and the remainder in the primary stage. Of those in the secondary

stage two-thirds were in Anglo-Vernacular and one-third in Vernacular Schools. A comparison of the statistics of the two years shows a small increase in the total number of scholars. In the secondary department the increase has been considerable, amounting to about 10 per cent. on the numbers borne on the rolls. There was a large increase in the number of candidates for the Entrance Examination and in the number who passed, and an increase also in the percentage of successful candidates, though these amounted to one-third only of the number who presented themselves. The percentage of successful candidates in the Anglo-Vernacular Examination was much higher in Board than in Aided Schools. More than half the successful candidates from unaided institutions were supplied by the Anglo-Vedic School at Lahore, which has again specially distinguished itself. In the Middle School Examination the number of candidates increased, but there was a falling-off in the number who passed.

466. Primary Schools.—The table below shows the number and distribution of primary schools for natives, and of the boys attending them at the close of the year under report and of the previous year :—

		Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.			Number of agriculturists.
			Upper Primary Stage.	Lower Primary Stage.	Total.	
Government and Board Schools... ...	1888-89...	1,575	12,039	67,000	79,039	42,445
	1887-88 ...	1,518	11,078	61,541	72,619	38,512
	Increase ...	57	961	5,459	6,420	3,933
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided Schools	1888-89...	71	306	3,825	4,131	418
	1887-88 ...	95	333	4,283	4,616	351
	Increase ...	...	...	...	...	67
	Decrease ...	24	27	458	485	...
Unaided Schools	1888-89...	124	145	2,477	2,622	1,185
	1887-88 ...	42	137	924	1,061	431
	Increase ...	82	8	1,553	1,561	754
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1888-89...	1,770	12,490	73,302	85,792	44,048
	1887-88 ...	1,655	11,548	66,748	78,296	39,294
	Increase ...	115	942	6,554	7,496	4,754
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...
Zamíndárí Board Schools included in the above.	1888-89...	127	190	4,285	4,475	3,053
	1887-88 ...	80	45	2,650	2,695	1,762
	Increase ...	47	145	1,635	1,780	1,291
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of scholars in Primary Schools and Primary Departments of Secondary Schools.	1888-89...	...	23,500	94,959	118,459	53,070
	1887-88 ...	...	22,409	88,769	111,178	46,266
	Increase ...	...	1,091	6,190	7,281	6,804
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...

It will be observed that taking into consideration the number of boys on the rolls of Primary Schools and the primary departments of Secondary Schools, there were altogether 118,500 boys in the primary stages of instruction, of whom about one-fifth were in the Upper Primary and four-fifths in the Lower Primary stage. Besides these there were about 7,000 boys in indigenous and other elementary schools, which receive grants-in-aid and present candidates for the special standards fixed for such schools ; so that the total number of boys attending Primary and Indigenous Schools under the influence of the Department amounts to about 125,500. The results of the Upper and Lower Primary

Examinations in Primary Schools and the primary departments of Secondary Schools were satisfactory, showing an increase of 10 per cent. in the number of candidates successful in the former examination and of 5 per cent. in the number successful in the latter; whilst the proportion of passes to the number of boys examined was slightly higher than in the previous year.

467. ZAMÍNDÁRÍ SCHOOLS.—It has been determined, on the recommendation of the recent Educational Conference, to organize the Zamíndárí Schools on a new footing. They will be placed on the half-time system, each boy being expected to attend one school meeting either in the morning or in the evening. They are to be closed during the time of harvest, and the instruction is to be confined to elementary reading and writing and to arithmetic on native methods. At least one Board Zamíndárí School is to be maintained in each tahsíl, and the number of schools is to be extended as the demand for them is found to increase. It is hoped that, in addition to the Board Zamíndárí schools, schools of the same type will be maintained under private management; and to encourage their establishment, special rules for grants-in-aid on a liberal scale have been drawn up. As a further inducement for the extension of education amongst the agricultural classes, it has been decided that the instruction grants that may be earned under Chapter III of the Punjab Education Code by children attending indigenous and other elementary schools shall be raised in the case of sons of peasant proprietors, tenants, and farm labourers, who work in the fields.

468. SCHOOLS IN NATIVE STATES.—The following table contains a summary of the statistics supplied by Native States, which are, however, in some cases incomplete:—

DETAILS.		Patiála.	Baháwalpur.	Jínd.	Kapurthala.	Farídkot.	Nábha.	Total.
Arts Colleges		1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Secondary Public Schools...	Anglo-Vernacular	9	6	1	1	...	5	22
	Vernacular ...	4	1	2	4	...	4	15
Primary Public Schools		95	35	1	29	...	18	178
Scholars in Arts Colleges		*111	†81	...	...	...	...	192
Scholars in Secondary Public Schools.	Anglo-Vernacular	1,293	646	30	338	...	261	2,568
	Vernacular.	446	55	120	422	...	169	1,212
Scholars in Primary Public Schools ...		2,889	1,085	57	936	...	370	5,337
Indigenous Schools ...	Advanced ...	Return not supplied.	31	5	...	3	5	44
	Elementary ...		340	4	166	...	11	521
" Scholars ...	Advanced ...		423	125	...	120	131	808
	Elementary ...		2,483	42	1,667	...	134	4,326
Scholars in all Schools		4,739	4,773	374	3,363	129	1,065	14,443
Scholars learning English		1,955	317	16	238	...	102	2,628
Number of boys on the rolls		4,215	4,353	374	3,336	129	1,031	13,438
Number of girls on the rolls		524	420	...	27	...	34	1,005
Total population		1,467,433	573,494	249,862	252,617	97,034	261,824	2,902,264
Souls per scholar in Public Schools ...		309	307	1,207	143	...	327	311
" " all Schools		309	120	668	75	752	245	200

*Of these 5 read in the English Department, 82 in the Oriental Department, 18 in the Gurmukhi Department, and 6 in the Department in which boys are prepared for the Upper and Lower Subordinate Classes of the Roorkee College.

† Of these 42 learn English.

TRAINING INSTITUTIONS.

469. Central Training College.—The College contained at the close of the year 67 students, of whom 10 were teachers and 57 stipendiary students without appointments. It was reported that several men desired to join as non-stipendiary students, but did not present themselves sufficiently early in the session. This is a good sign, and it may be hoped that in the course of time many non-stipendiary students will attend the College.

470. The number of candidates sent up bythe College in July 1887 and July 1888 to the three prescribed examinations, *viz.*, the Senior and Junior Anglo-Vernacular and the Senior Vernacular Examinations, and the number of passes by each standard are noted below :—

		1888-89.	1887-88.
Senior Anglo-Vernacular Examination ...	Candidates	15	24
	Passes	9	17
	Percentage	60·0	70·8
Junior Anglo-Vernacular Examination ...	Candidates	19	14
	Passes	10	11
	Percentage	52·6	78·6
Senior Vernacular Examination ...	Candidates	32	27
	Passes	19	16
	Percentage	59·4	59·2

The percentage of passes in the Senior Anglo-Vernacular Examination is lower than in the previous year, and in the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Examination it is considerably lower; whilst the proportion of successful candidates in the Vernacular Examination is about the same. For the Senior Anglo-Vernacular Examination there were 6 private candidates, for the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Examination 5, and for the Senior Vernacular Examination 8; but one candidate only was successful in each of these examinations.

471. Central Model School.—The Central Model School, attached to the Training College, continues to make satisfactory progress. The number of students has increased in consequence of the organization of a fifth secondary class, and the fees amounted to little less than two-thirds of the expenditure.

472. Government Normal Schools.—The following statement shows the number and distribution of scholars in the four Normal Schools, the expenditure during the year and the results of examinations :—

	Government. 1888-89.	Government. 1887-88.	Government. Increase.	Government. Decrease.
Number of Schools	4	4	...	...
Number and distribution of scholars at the close of the year. — Government stipendiaries	253	245	8	...
Other Stipendiary students	...	...	...	...
Non-stipendiary students	...	...	...	...
Total	253	245	8	...
In Normal Class — Teachers	123	115	8	...
In Normal Class — Others	124	113	11	...
In Preparatory Class (at Ráwalpindi) — Teachers	6	9	...	3
In Preparatory Class (at Ráwalpindi) — Others	...	8	...	8
Expenditure. — *On Establishments and Contingencies.* — From Provincial Revenues	Rs. 14,687	Rs. 16,187	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,500
From other sources	...	...	...	...
Total	14687	16,187	...	1,500
On Stipends — From Provincial Revenues	15,456	16,620	...	1,164
From District Funds	187	...	187	...
From Municipal Funds	...	...	...	...
From other sources	...	...	...	...
Total	15,643	16,620	...	977
Grand Total	30,330	32,807	...	2,477
Results of Examination—Junior Vernacular Examination — Candidates	233	221	12	...
Results of Examination—Junior Vernacular Examination — Passes	109	121	...	12

Sixteen private students presented themselves for the Junior Vernacular Certificate Examination; but of these three only were successful.

473. Training Institutions for Mistresses.—In the returns for 1887-88 two Normal Schools for natives were shown,—one at Delhi under the S. P. G. Mission, the other at Amritsar under the management of a Committee composed chiefly of native gentlemen. Neither of these institutions, however, were Normal Schools except in name, as there had been no attempt at professional training, though many of the women who attended them were afterwards employed as teachers. The school at Delhi has been shown in the returns for the year under report as an Anglo-Vernacular School for secondary education. The Normal School at Amritsar remained till the close of the year on the same footing as before; but it has since been converted into a Secondary Vernacular School and placed under the charge of the Municipal Committee. It is maintained by means of a special grant from Government and a contribution from the Municipality. The S. P. G. Mission maintained until recently a school for European zanána teachers, which received a grant-in-aid from Government. It rarely contained, however, more than three students, and at the beginning of the year under report there were but two. This school has now been abolished.

474. Normal Classes for Mistresses.—The Normal Schools for Mistresses hitherto maintained in this Province have been in fact adult primary schools or primary schools with a mixture of girls and women. It is impracticable

at present to maintain really efficient Normal Schools, as a sufficient number of young women with the preliminary education necessary to enable them to enter on a course of technical instruction are not at present available. It has, however, been determined to set on foot Normal classes in connection with the Victoria School at Lahore and the Municipal Board School for girls recently reorganized at Amritsar, and to afford every encouragement for the establishment of similar classes wherever a Secondary Vernacular School is established. When practicable two Normal classes will be eventually maintained,—one to prepare girls who have passed the Upper Primary Examination for employment in Primary Schools, the other to train students who have passed the Middle School Examination for teacherships in Middle Schools. Where qualified teachers are available, a Normal class can be maintained in connection with Primary Schools for the training of girls, who have passed the Upper Primary Examination; and one such class has been already established in connection with the Board Schools at Gujránwála.

INSTITUTIONS FOR TECHNICAL TRAINING.

475. The Lahore Veterinary School.—The number of students at the close of the year was 72, being an increase of 12 over the previous year. Forty-one students were in receipt of stipends or scholarships against 29 in the previous year, and there were 31 non-stipendiary students. The total expenditure is slightly higher than in 1887-88. There has been a marked improvement in the results of examinations; and the School seems to have derived much benefit from the employment of some additional native teachers.

476. The Law School.—The Law School maintained by the Punjab University contained 48 students, being a reduction of 20 since the previous year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,453, or approximately the same as in 1887-88. Considerably more than half this amount was covered by school fees.

477. The results of the examinations undergone by the students during the last two years are shown in the following table:—

	Candidates.		Passes.	
	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.
Preliminary Examination	9	15	7	13
First Certificate Examination	22	5	5	1
Final Examination	10	9	4	...

478. The Mayo School of Industrial Art.—The School contained at the close of the year 100 students, or 19 more than at the end of the previous year. The increase is partly due to the transfer to the School of Art of the Engineering Class formerly maintained in connexion with the Oriental College. The expenditure amounted to about Rs. 14,000 besides nearly Rs. 2,400 spent on scholarships and stipends. There were in all 51 scholarships and stipends, of which 30 were

provided by Government, 2 by District Boards, 9 by Municipalities, 9 by the University, and 1 from other sources. The School has made satisfactory progress during the year.

479. Industrial Schools.—There were four Industrial Schools at the close of the year—

(1). The Municipal Board School at Amritsar.

(2). The Kasúr School, unaided.

(3). Bhái Búta Singh's School at Ráwalpindi, unaided.

(4). The S. P. G. Mission Female School at Delhi, aided.

The Municipal Industrial School, Amritsar.—The Municipal School at Amritsar owes its origin to Mr. Nicholl, the Secretary of the Municipal Committee, who has shown great interest in the institution. It contained at the close of the year 85 boys who were receiving instruction in carpentry, blacksmith's work and other handicrafts. There was a drawing class with 35 boys, of whom 10 attended the High School for general instruction, and some of the other boys were learning notation and reading. Some good work has been turned out by the boys; and some very promising students have been sent on to the Mayo School of Industrial Art.

The Kasúr Industrial School.—In the Kasúr School the number of scholars rose from 11 to 34. In addition to the other industries taught, carpentry and dari-making have been introduced. Of the 34 boys whose names are borne on the books, 7 received lessons in carpet-weaving, 7 in dari-making, 5 in lungi-making, 15 were taught tailor's work, and 2 carpentry. The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 1,230-2-6, the whole of which was met from subscriptions, the Municipal contribution towards the support of the school having been withdrawn.

The Industrial School at Ráwalpindi.—The Industrial School maintained by Bhái Búta Singh at Ráwalpindi contained at the close of the year 32 boys, who received instruction in niwár and dari weaving, and in reading and writing in the Gurmukhi character. The Manager had agreed to add arithmetic to the course of studies.

The S. P. G. Mission Industrial Female School, Delhi.—The S. P. G. Mission Industrial Female School at Delhi is really a charitable institution, where women are given certain work to perform, for which they receive payment; but there are no arrangements either for general education or for teaching girls or women any work or trade that will enable them on leaving the institution to earn money for themselves. It formerly received a grant from Government, which has been lately withdrawn, as the Manager did not see his way at present to place it on a footing that would justify the further expenditure of public funds on its maintenance.

FEMALE EDUCATION (NATIVES).

480. The table below shows the number and distribution of female schools and the scholars attending them for the last two years :—

		Secondary Schools.			Primary Schools.				Grand Total, Secondary and Primary Schools.
		Anglo-Vernacular.	Vernacular.	Total.	Government and Board Schools.	Aided Schools.	Unaided Schools.	Total.	
Number of Schools ...	1888-89 ...	5	4	9	148	158	10	316	325
	1887-88 ...	3	3	6	142	159	4	305	311
	Increase ...	2	1	3	6	...	6	11	14
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Number of Scholars in High Stage ...	1888-89 ...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
	1887-88 ...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
	Increase ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Stage ...	1888-89 ...	43	17	60	...	...	...	...	...
	1887-88 ...	29	24	53	...	...	...	...	...
	Increase ...	14	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease ...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Secondary Stage ...	1888-89 ...	51	17	68	...	...	...	...	...
	1887-88 ...	38	24	62	...	...	...	...	...
	Increase ...	13	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease ...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary Stage	1888-89 ...	99	33	132	238	180	2	420	552
	1887-88 ...	46	38	84	145	173	...	318	402
	Increase ...	53	...	48	93	7	2	102	150
	Decrease ...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary Stage	1888-89 ...	217	103	320	4,102	4,639	924	8,990	9,310
	1887-88 ...	89	131	220	3,858	5,139	132	9,129	9,349
	Increase ...	128	...	100	244	...	117	...	...
	Decrease ...	...	28	...	...	500	...	139	39
Total Primary Stage ...	1888-89 ...	316	136	452	4,340	4,819	251	9,410	9,862
	1887-88 ...	135	169	304	4,003	5,312	132	9,447	9,751
	Increase ...	181	...	148	337	...	119	...	111
	Decrease ...	...	33	...	...	493	...	37	...
Grand Total	1888-89 ...	367	153	520	4,340	4,819	251	9,410	9,930
	1887-88 ...	173	193	366	4,003	5,312	132	9,447	9,813
	Increase ...	194	...	154	337	...	119	...	117
	Decrease ...	...	40	...	...	493	...	37	...

The total number of girls under instruction is a little under 10,000, and there has been a slight increase in the number of schools and scholars since the previous year. The general progress during the year was good. The number of Secondary Schools had increased ; arrangements for the establishment of several additional Middle Departments were in progress ; and normal classes were being organised. In Primary Schools the method of instruction, though very inferior in most cases to that followed in boys' schools, was generally improving, and the results of the public examinations showed a large increase in the number of successful candidates.

EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

481. EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS.—The statement below shows the number and distribution of European schools and the scholars attending them during the last two years :—

		Boys.				Girls.				Total.			
		1888-89.	1887-88.	Increase.	Decrease.	1888-89.	1887-88.	Increase.	Decrease.	1888-89.	1887-88.	Increase.	Decrease.
Number of Schools.	Sanáwar Asylum	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	...
	Murree Asylum	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	...
	Aided Schools ... Secondary ...	6	7	...	1	9	9	...	...	15	16	...	1
	Aided Schools ... Primary ...	3	...	3	...	4	2	2	...	7	2	5	...
	Aided Schools ... Total ...	9	7	2	...	13	11	2	...	22	18	4	...
	Unaided Schools ... Secondary ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	Unaided Schools ... Primary ...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	3
	Unaided Schools ... Total ...	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	2
	Total Public Schools ...	12	11	1	...	15	14	1	...	27	25	2	...
	Private Schools	6	9	...	3	2	1	1	...	8	10	...	2
	Total Public and Private Schools ...	18	20	...	2	17	15	2	...	35	35	...	...
Number of Scholars in	Sanáwar Asylum	252	249	3	...	195	207	...	12	447	456	...	...
	Murree Asylum	98	101	...	3	79	69	10	...	177	170	7	...
	Aided Schools ... Secondary ...	409	454	...	45	505	481	24	...	914	935	...	21
	Aided Schools ... Primary ...	69	...	69	...	97	83	14	...	166	83	83	...
	Aided Schools ... Total ...	478	454	24	...	602	564	38	...	1,080	1,018	62	...
	Unaided Schools ... Secondary ...	19	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	19	...
	Unaided Schools ... Primary ...	...	42	...	42	...	12	...	12	...	54	...	54
	Unaided Schools ... Total ...	19	42	...	23	...	12	...	12	19	54	...	35
	Total Public Schools ...	847	846	1	...	876	852	24	...	1,723	1,698	25	...
	Private Schools	115	112	3	...	58	26	32	...	173	138	35	...
	Total Public and Private Schools ...	962	958	4	...	934	878	56	...	1,896	1,836	60	...
Scholars in Public Schools in	High Stage	45	55	...	10	8	7	1	...	53	62	...	9
	Middle Stage	213	190	23	...	194	174	20	...	407	364	43	...
	Total Secondary Stage	258	245	13	...	202	181	21	...	460	426	34	...
	Upper Primary Stage	232	263	...	31	264	234	30	...	496	497	...	1
	Lower Primary Stage	357	338	19	...	410	437	...	27	767	775	...	8
	Total Primary Stage	589	601	...	12	674	671	3	...	1,263	1,272	...	9
	Total Secondary and Primary Stages ...	847	846	1	...	876	852	24	...	1,723	1,698	25	...

It will be observed that the total number of schools remains the same as before, a small increase in the number of aided schools being met by a corresponding reduction in the number of unaided and private schools. The number of scholars has risen slightly, chiefly in female schools. In the case of public schools the increase has taken place amongst scholars in the middle stage. Four successful candidates for the Calcutta Entrance Examination were supplied by Bishop Cotton School. In the previous year this institution sent up 5 successful candidates. The High Standard or Final Examination as laid down in the Code for European Schools was held for the first time last year, when 2 schools sent up 6 candidates, of whom 5 were successful. The results of the

other examinations showed on the whole decided improvement, as there was a substantial increase in the number of passes, more especially in female schools, notwithstanding the fact that the pupils of aided schools at Murree did not undergo examination in consequence of an outbreak of cholera.

482. Hindus, Sikhs and Muhammadans.—The statement below shows the numbers of Hindús, Sikhs and Muhammadans in various stages of instruction, and the number attending different kinds of educational institutions :—

	Hindus.				Sikhs.				Muhammadans.			
	1888-89.	1887-88.	Increase.	Decrease.	1888-89.	1887-88.	Increase.	Decrease.	1888-89.	1887-88.	Increase.	Decrease.
Males.												
Arts Colleges, English	210	207	3	...	27	23	4	...	76	66	10	...
Oriental College ..	23	54	...	31	7	12	...	5	46	69	...	23
Medical College ...	47	35	12	...	3	2	1	...	16	11	5	...
In Secondary Stage. Anglo-Vernacular.	5,322	4,624	698	...	739	743	...	4	2,272	1,907	365	...
In Secondary Stage. Vernacular.	2,627	2,436	191	...	457	443	14	...	1,398	1,290	108	...
Total ...	7,949	7,060	889	...	1,196	1,186	10	...	3,670	3,197	473	...
In Primary Stage ...	57,307	55,633	1,674	...	10,551	10,357	194	...	46,965	42,368	4,597	...
In Training Schools ...	166	164	2	...	24	21	3	...	128	129	...	1
In School of Art ..	28	13	15	...	28	27	1	...	41	39	2	...
In Law School ...	32	47	...	15	4	5	...	1	10	14	...	4
In Medical School ...	74	60	14	...	17	16	1	...	71	54	17	...
In Industrial Schools...	20	62	...	42	62	32	30	...	67	78	...	5
In other Special Schools	8	5	3	...	10	7	3	...	54	43	11	...
Total at Public Institutions.	65,864	63,940	2,524	...	11,929	11,688	241	...	51,144	46,062	5,082	...
Scholars at Private Schools.	25,790	25,523	261	...	6,207	7,248	...	1,041	91,001	101,009	...	10,008
Total Scholars at Institutions of all kinds.	91,654	88,869	2,785	...	18,136	18,936	...	800	142,145	147,071	...	4,926
Percentage on boys of between 5 and 15 years of age of—												
Scholars in Secondary Stage of Anglo-Vernacular Schools.	·50	·44	·06	...	·45	·45	...	...	0·14	·12	·02	...
Scholars attending Public Institutions.	6·24	6·00	·24	...	7·26	7·11	·15	...	3·16	2·84	·32	...
Scholars attending Institutions of all kinds	8·69	8·42	·27	...	11·04	11·52	...	·48	8·78	9·08	...	·30
Females.												
In Secondary Stage. Anglo-Vernacular.	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	...
In Secondary Stage. Vernacular.	1	10	...	9	4	6	...	2	3	8	...	5
Total ...	6	10	...	4	4	6	...	2	11	8	3	...
In Primary Stage ...	3,831	4,053	...	222	1,581	1,216	365	...	4,072	3,765	307	...
In Training Schools ...	13	13	...	...	13	13	...	...	14	14	...	...
In Industrial Schools...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	...
Total at Public Schools	3,850	4,076	...	226	1,598	1,235	363	...	4,110	3,800	310	...
Scholars at Private Schools.	864	604	260	...	161	203	...	42	15,803	15,787	16	...
Total Scholars at Schools of all kinds.	4,714	4,680	34	...	1,759	1,438	321	...	19,913	19,587	326	...
Percentage on girls of between 5 and 15 years of age of—												
Scholars attending Public Schools.	·46	·49	...	·03	1·40	1·08	·32	...	·31	0·29	·02	...
Scholars attending Schools of all kinds.	·56	·56	...	...	1·55	1·26	·29	...	1·52	1·50	·02	...

Note.—Girls reading in boys' schools and boys reading in girls' schools are shown against the institutions in which they are reading.

It will be observed that the Muhammadans are still very backward as regards higher education in comparison with other sections of the community. The number of Muhammadans attending Arts Colleges was little more than one-third the number of Hindús; whilst the number of Muhammadan boys in the secondary stage both in Anglo-Vernacular and in Vernacular Schools was little more than half the number of Hindu boys in the same stage. Sikhs are fairly represented in English Colleges and in the secondary departments of Anglo-Vernacular Schools, though their attendance, in proportion to the population, was rather smaller than that of Hindús. In Primary Schools, on the other hand, the percentage of Sikhs on boys of a school-going age was higher than that of Hindús, and it was very much higher in private schools. The percentage of Muhammadan girls of a school-going age attending public schools was about two-thirds of the percentage of Hindús. In private schools, however, the percentage of Muhammadans of a school-going age was nearly three times that of Hindús, owing, as in the case of Muhammadan boys, to the large number of children who learn the Qurán by rote. The Jubilee Scholarships provided from Provincial revenues and from Local Funds for the special benefit of Muhammadans are highly appreciated.

483. NATIVE CHIEFS.—The number of students in the Aitchison College had risen during the school year from 41 to 55, and further accessions have taken place since its close. Twenty-eight scholarships or exhibitions are attached to the school, and are awarded to boys of good birth whose parents or guardians are not in a position to pay the comparatively high fees that are demanded. There were 16 scholarship-holders at the close of the year. Of the students on the rolls at the end of the year, 3 were in the High Department, 14 in the Middle, 20 in the Upper Primary and 17 in the Lower Primary Department. Besides these, one student, who had passed the Entrance Examination, attended the Lahore Government College daily for instruction.

484. LOW CASTE SCHOOLS.—Schools for low caste boys are maintained by the S. P. G. and by the Baptist Mission at Delhi, and by Missionary Societies in the Amritsar, Gurdáspur, Gujránwála, Siálkot and Ráwalpindi Districts. Special efforts are made to encourage the education of Minás in the Gurgaon District, and of Sánsís in the Siálkot District; and children of low caste are to be found in small numbers in many of the ordinary public schools.

485. PRIVATE SCHOOLS.—The following statement shows the number of private institutions (*i. e.*, of schools which do not prepare scholars for the regular public examinations) and the number of scholars attending them during the last two years.

	Number of Schools.				Number of Scholars.			
	1888-89.	1887-88.	Increase.	Decrease.	1888-89.	1887-88.	Increase.	Decrease.
Arabic and Persian Schools	1,293	2,164	...	871	15,140	15,230	...	90
Sanskrit Schools	163	252	...	89	2,465	2,883	...	418
Mahájani Schools ... ... For boys	427	537	...	110	10,559	9,882	...	676
Mahájani Schools For girls	1	...	1	...	31	...	31	...
Indigenous Vernacular Schools For boys	1,514	2,097	...	583	23,988	24,064	...	76
Indigenous Vernacular Schools For girls	67	77	...	10	913	875	38	...
Schools teaching religious books by rote. For boys	6,956	9,401	...	2,445	70,992	81,908	...	10,916
Schools teaching religious books by rote. For girls	1,208	1,600	...	392	15,485	15,735	...	250
Other Schools ... ... For boys	*(a)* 32	(A) 62	...	30	782	1,046	...	264
Other Schools For girls	*(b)* 20	(B) 1	19	...	509	26	483	...
Total ...	11,681	16,191	...	4,510	140,864	151,650	...	12,138

(a) Includes 6 schools for Europeans and Eurasians containing 115 scholars.
(b) Do. 12 do. do. do. do. 58 do.
(A) Do. 9 do. do. do. do. 123 do.
(B) School for Europeans and Eurasians.

486. Preparation and Distribution of Text-Books.—Owing to some difficulties raised by the Accounts Department, the new constitution of the Text-Book Committee was delayed, but, notwithstanding these difficulties, the Committee worked during the year to some extent on the new lines. Very many books were examined, some useful works were compiled, and some important operations were taken in hand. On the whole considerable activity was displayed during the year under report.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

487. Vernacular Newspapers and Periodicals.—The following is a list of the Vernacular Newspapers published in the Province during the year 1888 :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Serial No.	Name of Paper.	Place of publication.	Subject-matter.	Language.	Period of publication.	Circulation.
1	Aftáb-i-Hind ...	Jullundur City	General news ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	160 copies.
2	Aftáb-i-Punjab ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Three times a week	350 "
3	Akhbár-i-'Am ...	Ditto ...	Political and general news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	1,700 "
4	Akhbár-i-Sabha * ...	Kapurthala ...	General news and morals.	Do. ...	Weekly ...	150 "
5	Akhbár-i-Qaisari ...	Jullundur ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	111 "
6	Akhbár-ul-Akhyár ...	Delhi ...	Organ of the orthodox Muhammadans.	Do. ...	Do. ...	275 "
7	Akmal-ul-Akhbár ...	Do. ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	175 "
8	Alsiddiq	Ferozepore ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	400 "
9	Arya Gazette ...	Do. ...	Organ of the Arya Samáj.	Do. ...	Do. ...	400 "

*Has ceased to exist.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Serial No.	Name of Paper.	Place of publication.	Subject-matter.	Language.	Period of publication.	Circulation.
10	Ambála Gazette ...	Ambála City	Political and general news.	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	150 copies.
11	Ashraf-ul-Akhbár ...	Delhi ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	100 „
12	Amritsar Gazette* ...	Amritsar ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	250 „
13	Bharátri Risála ...	Dera Ismail Khan.	Political and general news.	Do. ...	Monthly ...	300 „
14	Chalta Purza ...	Delhi ...	General news (comic), a supplement to the *Khair Khwáh-i-Alam*, Delhi.	Do. ...	Weekly ...	220 „
15	Chánna Gazette *† ..	Amritsar ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	300 „
16	Dánish-i-Hind ...	Mooltan ...	Organ of the Arya Samáj.	Do. ...	Do. ...	150 „
17	Delhi Punch ...	Lahore ...	Political and general news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	275 „
18	Dharm Jiwan ...	Do. ...	Religious ...	Do. ..	Do. ...	...
19	Dost †	Delhi ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	775 „
20	Dost-i-Hind ...	Bhera, District Shahpur.	Political and general news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	550 copies. Publishes a supplement called *Gulzár-i-Bhera*.
21	Dúrbin	Lahore ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	100 copies.
22	Ganjina-i-Akhbárát*	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Twice a month ...	150 „
23	Gham Khwár-i-Hind	Do. ...	Political and general news.	Do. ...	Weekly ...	225 „
24	Imperial Paper ...	Do. ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	450 „
25	Indu † ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Hindi ...	Do. ...	200 „
26	Jain Prakásh, Hindustán.	Farukhnagar, District Gurgaon.	Organ of the Jains...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	150 „
27	Khair-Khwáh-i-Alam	Delhi ...	General news ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	210 „
28	Khair-Khwáh-i-Hind	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	210 „
29	Khair-Khwáh-i-Kashmír.	Lahore ...	Interests of the Kashmír State and general news.	Do. ...	Three times a month	200 „
30	Khair-Khwáh-i-Punjab.	Siálkot ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	400 „
31	Khádim-i-Hind ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	350 „
32	Khálsa Akhbár ...	Do. ...	Religious and social	Punjábi	Weekly ...	275 „
33	Khálsa Gazette † ...	Do. ...	Political, religious and general news.	Urdu ...	Do. ...	250 „
34	Koh-i-Núr ...	Do. ...	Political and general news.	Do. ...	Three times a week	365 „
35	Lahore Gazette ...	Lahore ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	150 „
36	Lisán-ul-Hind * ...	Umballa ...	Political and general news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	150 „
37	Lytton Gazette ...	Delhi ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	384 „
38	Mashir-i-Hind † ...	Ludhiána ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	250 „
39	Mitra Vilasa ...	Lahore ...	Political and literary	Hindi ...	Do. ...	200 „
40	Muhazzab-i-Qaum ...	Jullundur ...	General news ...	Urdu ...	Fortnightly ...	150 „
41	Mulki Mukhbar ...	Lahore ...	Political and general news.	Do. ...	Weekly ...	1,000 „
42	Mulla Dopiáza ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	275 „
43	Naghma-i-Hind † ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	English, Persian and Urdu.	Do. ...	200 „
44	National Knight * ..	Do. ...	General news ...	Urdu ...	Do. ...	100 „
45	Nának Parkásh, Kapurthala.	Lahore ...	General news and affairs in Kapurthala, &c.	Do. ...	Monthly ...	300 „
46	Nasim-i-Jinnat * ...	Lahore ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	200 „
47	Núr Afshán ...	Ludhiána ...	Religious ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	674 „
48	Nusrat-ul-Akhbár ...	Delhi ...	General news ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	210 „
49	Punjab Punch ...	Lahore ...	Political and general news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	200 „
50	Punjábi Akhbá ...	Do. ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Twice a week ...	200 „
51	Paisa Akhbár ...	Gujránwála...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	1,100 „
52	Páte Khán ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	300 „
53	Patiála Akhbár ...	Patiála ...	Political and general news.	Do. ...	Do. ..	200 „

* Started during the year 1888.

† Have ceased to exist.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Serial No.	Name of Paper.	Place of publication.	Subject-matter.	Language.	Period of publication.	Circulation.
54	Rafa-i-'Am ...	Siálkot ...	General news ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	400 copies.
55	Rafiq-i-Hind ...	Lahore ...	Political and general news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	400 "
56	Rahbar-i-Hind ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Three times a week	275 "
57	Rávi ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	300 "
58	Reformer ...	Gurdáspur ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	700 "
59	Rekhta Akhbár ...	Delhi ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	180 "
60	Riáz-i-Hind ...	Amritsar ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	400 "
61	Rozana-i-Punjab *...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	100 "
62	Sádik-ul-Akhbár ...	Baháwalpur...	Organ of the Baháwalpur State.	Do. ...	Weekly ...	300 "
63	Safir-i-Hind ...	Delhi ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	384 "
64	Sahifa-i-Qudsi ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	312 "
65	Saráj-ul-Akhbár ...	Jhelum ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	380 "
66	School-master † ...	Gujránwála ...	Education ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	140 "
67	Táj-ul-Akhbár ...	Ráwalpindi ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	250 "
68	Victoria Paper ...	Siálkot ...	Political and general news.	Do. ...	Daily ...	950 "
69	Wazír-i-Hind ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	400 "
70	Wazír-ul-Mulk ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	400 "

* Started during the year 1888.

† Has ceased to exist.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

488. Lahore Central Museum.—The total number of visitors to the Museum during the year was 235,810, or 23,906 more than in the previous year. The receipts of the Museum from all sources were Rs. 3,396, and the expenditure Rs. 3,355. Rupees 506 were expended on the purchase of exhibits. An Arts Sales-room was opened for the purpose of supplying visitors and the public with objects of Punjab art workmanship not easily obtainable in the bazárs, and Rs. 9,200 worth of goods were sold during the year. The commission charged on these sales and on the value of the collection sent to the Glasgow Exhibition amounted to Rs. 1,051. The Museum has been enriched by an important discovery of Buddhist scupltures made by Captain Deane, Assistant Commissioner, on the border of the Yusafzai sub-division of the Pesháwar District. Some interesting sculptures from Amb in the Shahpur District, and some sculptured fragments of the Hindu period which were found in the vicinity of Kaithal, Thánesar and Agroha have also been added to the Museum collection. It has been decided that when the Institute to be erected in honor of Her Majesty's Jubilee is ready, the exhibits shall be moved into it and the present building sold to the Lahore Municipal Committee for the purposes of a market.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

489. ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.—There is nothing to add to the information on this subject given in the Annual Reports for the years 1882-83, 1883-84, 1886-87 and 1887-88, except that the Right Reverend Paul Tosi, D. D., O. C., Catholic Bishop of Lahore, retired in 1886, and was succeeded by the Right Reverend Symphorien Mouard, D. D., O. C., who was appointed Bishop of Lahore on the 10th of August 1888, and reached Lahore on the 21st of March 1889.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

No. 1.—Area, Cultivated and Uncultivated, and Communications.

1	2				3	4			
Districts.	Total Area in Square Miles.				Unappropriated culturable waste in acres, the property of Government.	Communications, Mileage of—			
	Cultivated.	Culturable.	Unculturable.	Total.		Water (Navigable Rivers).	Metalled Roads.	Unmetalled Roads.	Railways.
Hissar	3,098	1,770	324	5,192	...	...	10	890	108
Rohtak	1,416	269	107	1,792	...	...	66	556	12
Gurgaon	1,265	412	261	1,938	...	30	79	492	62
Delhi	821	224	226	1,271	...	79	135	378	17
Karnál	1,039	922	444	2,405	465	73	69	560	...
Umballa	1,696	301	536	2,533	24	72	165	491	42
Simla...	17	18	42	77	...	*159	* 82	* 973	...
Kángra	995	388	7,686	9,069	35,199	...	...	920	...
Hoshiárpur	1,106	299	825	2,230	...	...	31	713	...
Jullundur	1,037	146	171	1,354	1,750	80	149	340	49
Ludhiána	1,143	123	112	1,378	...	53	133	226	36
Ferozepore	2,612	1,087	260	3,959	...	148	...	829	131
Mooltan	810	4,721	384	5,915	1,816,359	224	51	1,143	130
Jhang	539	5,136	286	5,961	2,235,259	180	5	949	...
Montgomery	572	4,769	233	5,574	642,491	210	...	1,054	82
Lahore	1,807	1,403	484	3,694	207,561	104	154	829	121
Amritsar	1,202	155	216	1,573	4,702	...	72	319	61
Gurdáspur	1,283	144	395	1,822	...	80	72	533	49
Siálkot	1,410	209	340	1,959	3,157	30	43	755	22
Gujrát	1,210	456	270	1,936	54,836	72	55	650	76
Gujránwála	947	1,210	478	2,635	161,799	82	46	1,132	42
Shahpur	871	3,053	776	4,700	797,262	112	6	1,071	75
Jhelum	1,508	589	1,637	3,734	300,139	127	28	908	74
Ráwalpindi	1,907	495	2,535	4,937	290,290	96	135	1,123	166
Hazára	596	55	2,184	2,835	...	36	...	1,000	...
Pesháwar	1,324	517	661	2,502	...	67	56	549	47
Kohát	405	615	1,954	2,974	...	84	98	88	...
Bannu	980	1,039	1,843	3,862	98,096	76	69	628	50
Dera Ismail Khán	1,271	4,725	3,300	9,296	817,321	120	91	732	93
Dera Ghází Khán	1,583	1,752	1,065	4,400	212,531	235	2	1,562	...
Muzaffargarh	598	1,709	799	3,106	298,650	277	23	505	64
Total ...	37,068	38,711	30,834	106,613	7,977,891	2,014	1,955	22,808	1,609

* Includes figures for the Hill States of the Punjab.

No. 2.—Climate of the Punjab for the year 1888.

Stations.	Rainfall in Inches.				Temperature in Shade (*in degrees Fahrenheit*).									Prevailing Winds.		
					May.			*July.*			*December.*					
	January to May 1888.	June to September 1888.	October to December 1888.	Total Annual.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	January to May 1888.	June to September 1888.	October to December 1888.
Hissar	1·4	10·7	0·9	13·0												
Sirsa	1·2	9·4	0·4	11·0	118·3	93·6	60·6	112·2	92·1	73·3	82·0	58·6	34·0	N. W. & S. W.	S. S. W.	N. W.
Rohtak	3·1	15·8	0·6	19 5												
Gurgaon	3·6	23·0	0·5	27·1												
Delhi	4·7	27·1	0·5	32·3	115·0	93·1	71·1	102·0	87·8	76·1	79·1	60·2	42·1	N. W.	Variable.	N. W.
Karnál	4·1	29·7	0·7	34·5												
Umballa	2·9	42·0	0·6	45·5												
Simla	12·0	51·4	3·9	67·3	86·7	67·2	45·5	76·6	65·6	55·3	68·9	48·7	32·0	S. W.	S. W.	N. W.
Dharmsála	11·3	86·8	4·7	102·8												
Hoshiárpur	3·1	39·4	0·5	43·0												
Jullundur	1·8	18·1	1·3	21·2												
Ludhiána	2·1	22·5	0·2	24·8	116·2	91·6	68·1	106·2	88·1	71·9	80·2	57·5	36·3	N. W.	N. W. & S. E.	N. W.
Ferozepore	1·6	6·1	0·1	7·8												
Mooltan	1·6	3·2	0·1	4·9	116·6	91·9	63·3	111·6	94·8	75·2	79·3	59·5	39·2	W. N. W.	S. W.	N. W.
Jhang	1·4	3·9	0 2	5·5												
Montgomery ...	1·0	4·4	...	5·4												
Lahore	2·5	10·3	0·2	13 0	115·4	88·9	62·5	111·1	90·7	70·9	78·0	56·1	33·2	N. N. W.	E. S. E.	N. W.
Amritsar	1·4	18·8	0·7	20·9												
Gurdáspur	4·3	29·3	0·8	34·4												
Siálkot	8·6	21·4	0·8	30·8	115·9	89·6	62·7	108·5	88·0	69·1	74·2	55·8	32·9	N. E.	N. E.	N. W.
Gujrát	3·8	11·2	0·5	15·5												
Gujránwála	5·1	11·7	1·0	17·8												
Shahpur	3·4	8·7	2·3	14·4												
Jhelum	5·5	18·2	0·4	24·1												
Ráwalpindi... ...	7·5	21·3	1·9	30·7	114·0	84·5	53·5	110·4	88·9	69·2	73·0	52·0	31·9	N. W.	S. E	N. W.
Murree	15·7	21·3	4·6	41·6	90·7	69·0	38·5	89·1	70·4	54·2	66·6	46·6	28·7	S. E.	S. to N. E.	S. E.
Abbott-abad ...	11·0	17·5	1·5	30·0												
Peshávar	3·9	2·5	2·3	8·7	113·0	85·8	54·3	114·0	92·2	72·9	75·1	53·6	35·4	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.
Kohát	3·3	2·9	2·3	8·5												
Bannu	1·9	4·1	0·8	6·8												
Dera Ismail Khan...	1·4	2·1	0·4	3·9	117·5	90·7	64 8	117·5	95·7	74·9	80·7	56·9	33·0	N. W. & N. E.	N. E. & S. E.	N. E.
Dera Ghází Khan ...	2·2	5·0	0·5	7·7												
Muzaffargarh ...	1·5	0·3	0·2	2·0												

No. 3.—Civil Divisions of British Territory (Punjab), 1888-89.

Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab and its Dependencies, constituted 1st *January* 1859.

Names of Commissionerships.	Names of Districts, Executive.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Towns containing 10,000 inhabitants and more.	Number of Villages.	Number of Civil Judges of all sorts.	Number of Magistrates, all sorts.	Maximum distances, in miles of Villages from nearest Court.	Average of ditto.	Number of Police.	Revenue.* Land.	Revenue.* Gross.
												Rs.	Rs.
Delhi	Hissar	6	5,192	504,183	Bhiwáni, 33,762; Hissar, 14,167; Hánsi, 12,656; Sirsa, 12,292.	983	12	18	36	26	670	6,06,940	7,52,690
	Rohtak	4	1,792	553,609	Rohtak, 15,699; Jhajjar, 11,650	514	10	20	20	7	433	9,60,165	11,32,267
	Gurgaon	5	1,938	641,848	Rewári, 23,972; Palwal, 10,635	1,264	11	21	25	8	506	10,85,931	12,58,554
	Delhi	3	1,271	643,515	Delhi, 173,393; Sonepat, 13,077	806	10	34	24	12	1,124	8,11,697	12,93,952
	Karnál	3	2,405	622,621	Pánipat, 25,022; Karnál, 23,133; Kaithal, 14,754.	924	12	18	40	15	603	6,02,467	7,61,777
	Umballa	6	2,533	1,067,263	Umballa, 67,463; Jagádhri, 12,300; Sádhaura, 10,794; Rúpar, 10,326; Shahabad, 10,218.	2,311	21	27	28	16	987	8,63,557	13,07,593
	Simla	2	77	42,945	Simla, 12,305	228	7	8	12	2	239	17,023	1,53,224
	(Sirsa)	...	...	*253,275*	......	*630*	...	...	*40*	*15*	...	...	...
Jullundur	Kángra	5	9,069	730,845	*Nil*	601	10	25	34	10	413	6,20,185	9,47,636
	Hoshiárpur...	4	2,230	901,381	Hoshiárpur, 21,363	2,176	16	28	48	12	496	13,57,478	17,73,492
	Jullundur	4	1,354	789,555	Jullundur, 52,119; Ráhon, 11,736	1,299	15	22	24	5	480	13,78,098	19,79,132
	Ludhiána	3	1,378	618,835	Ludhiána, 44,163; Jagraon, 16,873... ...	903	14	19	54	13	559	9,18,550	12,14,432
	Ferozepore	5	3,959	650,519	Ferozepore, 39,570	1,627	16	31	†44	†16	666	7,49,798	11,31,064

LAHORE ...	Mooltan	5	5,915	551,964	Mooltan, 68,674	1,291	12	26	44	25	870	7,65,009	10,47,152
	Jhang	3	5,961	395,296	Maghiána-*cum*-Jhang, 21,629; Chiniot, 10,731.	833	10	10	37	18	479	4,68,082	5,97,646
	Montgomery	4	5,574	426,529	*Nil*	2,463	10	13	40	15	485	6,65,691	7,98,400
	Lahore	4	3,694	924,106	Lahore, 130,960 ; Kasúr, 17,336	1,481	19	30	26	13	1,356	7,87,604	13,88,852
	Amritsar	3	1,573	893,266	Amritsar, 151,896	1,075	13	32	30	12	900	9,41,472	15,28,870
	Gurdáspur	4	1,822	823,695	Batála, 24,281	2,366	14	22	21	8	559	11,84,363	15,61,162
RAWALPINDI,	Siálkot	5	1,959	1,012,148	Siálkot, 39,613	2,247	19	24	25	13	534	11,35,519	15,55,149
	Gujrát	3	1,936	689,115	Gujrát, 18,743 ; Jalálpur, 12,839	1,410	10	11	28	5	366	6,19,871	8,11,402
	Gujránwála	3	2,635	616,892	Gujránwála, 22,884 ; Wazirabad, 16,462 ...	1,234	12	22	32	12	565	5,42,581	7,76,743
	Shahpur	3	4,700	421,508	Bhera, 15,165	690	11	12	54	19	439	4,47,783	5,83,732
	Jhelum	4	3,734	589,373	Jhelum, 21,107 ; Pind Dádan Khan, 16,724	980	12	13	35	16	524	7,16,494	9,46,917
	Ráwalpindi	7	4,937	820,512	Ráwalpindi, 52,975	1,698	20	24	36	17	985	8,37,991	12,20,888
PESHAWAR ...	Hazára	3	2,835	407,075	*Nil*	936	12	14	65	16	487	2,23,794	3,09,384
	Peshávar	6	2,502	592,674	Peshávar, 79,982 ; Naushahr Kalán, 12,953	678	16	27	38	9	1,107	7,07,855	9,48,036
	Kohát	3	2,974	181,540	Kohát, 18,179	211	10	12	70	20	479	86,737	1,29,121
DERAJAT ...	Bannu	4	3,862	332,577	*Nil*	475	13	18	52	29	442	3,78,438	5,10,264
	Dera Ismail Khan	5	9,296	441,649	Dera Ismail Khan, 18,988	791	15	21	50	15	603	4,27,995	6,08,568
	Dera Ghazi Khan	4	4,400	363,346	Dera Gházi Khan, 18,935	738	19	31	30	8	476	3,75,398	4,80,319
	Muzaffargarh	4	3,106	338,605	*Nil*	736	10	19	45	19	369	5,89,862	7,37,330
	TOTAL	127	106,613	18,842,264		35,965	‡ 415	646	65	12	19,216	2,18,74,714	3,02,45,748

* Excluding figures for the Sirsa District.
† Excluding 1,074 Railway Police.
‡ Excluding the following Revenue Judges :—the two Financial Commissioners and six Commissioners of Divisions,

No. 4.—Statement of Population of the Punjab based on the Census of February 1881.

Districts.	Number of occupied houses.	Adults. Of 15 and over.		Youths. Of 10 to 14.		Children. Below 10.		Total Population. All ages.			Number per square mile of area recorded at time of Census.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	
Hissar	73,127	173,026	145,397	31,692	24,280	67,549	62,239	272,267	231,916	504,183	143
Rohtak	74,813	189,013	165,441	36,591	28,178	70,620	63,766	296,224	257,385	553,609	306
Gurgaon	65,986	213,561	196,635	47,512	36,029	77,844	70,267	338,917	302,931	641,848	331
Delhi	83,359	224,247	197,413	43,887	33,954	75,882	68,132	344,016	299,499	643,515	504
Karnál	68,271	214,506	185,305	42,022	30,736	79,643	70,409	336,171	286,450	622,621	260
Umballa	146,517	375,805	304,839	73,122	51,318	139,345	122,834	588,272	478,991	1,067,263	415
Simla	6,559	21,499	10,200	2,383	1,607	3,711	3,545	27,593	15,352	42,945	2,386
(Sirsa)	*30,535*	*85,737*	*68,216*	*15,438*	*12,001*	*37,516*	*34,367*	*138,691*	*114,584*	*253,275*	*84*
Kángra	112,430	238,694	220,229	49,003	37,647	93,171	92,102	380,867	349,978	730,845	81
Hoshiárpur	156,096	300,818	265,633	62,442	47,863	118,266	106,359	481,526	419,855	901,381	413
Jullundur	115,663	271,746	230,687	57,366	41,591	102,323	85,842	431,435	358,120	789,555	597
Ludhiána	104,231	213,097	179,146	41,007	30,069	85,494	70,022	339,598	279,237	618,835	450
Ferozepore...	74,429	217,918	177,963	42,913	31,832	96,488	83,405	357,319	293,200	650,519	236
Mooltan	93,599	184,989	146,306	32,939	22,954	86,589	78,187	304,517	247,447	551,964	94
Jhang	67,024	123,520	102,451	22,831	17,428	68,031	61,035	214,382	180,914	395,296	69
Montgomery	74,830	137,178	110,280	25,456	19,390	70,313	63,912	232,947	193,582	426,529	77
Lahore	160,296	319,312	253,945	61,031	44,404	130,010	115,404	510,353	413,753	924,106	253
Amritsar	121,155	309,575	258,051	60,919	41,493	120,200	103,028	490,694	402,572	893,266	567
Gurdáspur	111,242	275,165	237,384	60,097	43,554	110,536	96,959	445,798	377,897	823,695	452
Siálkot	114,262	321,778	285,854	74,581	57,914	143,302	128,719	539,661	472,487	1,012,148	517
Gujrát	83,193	210,271	194,116	44,647	35,570	107,244	97,267	362,162	326,953	689,115	349
Gujránwála	88,571	200,551	170,843	44,619	33,772	88,435	78,672	333,605	283,287	616,892	238
Shahpur	72,084	132,109	118,638	23,779	19,784	65,788	61,410	221,676	199,832	421,508	90
Jhelum	72,013	186,289	164,814	34,705	26,669	92,454	84,442	313,448	275,925	589,373	151
Káwalpindi	102,283	273,161	220,405	52,919	39,457	123,207	111,363	449,287	271,225	820,512	132
Hazára	67,412	124,167	108,367	27,550	19,041	66,899	61,051	218,616	188,459	407,075	134
Pesháwar	87,720	205,604	162,080	35,991	23,824	87,929	77,246	329,524	263,150	592,674	237
Kohát	22,442	61,188	45,424	9,756	6,878	30,425	27,869	101,369	80,171	181,540	64
Bannu	57,106	102,580	89,907	17,497	12,427	57,426	52,740	177,503	155,074	332,577	86
Dera Ismail Khan	88,908	141,403	124,290	25,659	17,620	71,406	61,271	238,468	203,181	441,649	47
Dera Gházi Khan...	58,543	117,302	95,813	21,356	14,583	62,009	52,283	200,667	162,679	363,346	80
Muzaffargarh	62,215	107,729	90,057	21,307	15,142	55,474	48,896	184,510	154,095	338,605	108
Total	2,716,914	6,273,538	5,326,129	1,243,016	919,009	2,685,529	2,395,043	10,202,083	8,640,181	18,842,264	175

No. 4.—Statement of Population of the Punjab based on the Census of February 1881—*concluded.*

Districts.	Christians.				Sikhs.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Other religions.	Total of all religions.	Prevailing Languages.
	European.	Eurasian.	Native.	Total.						
Hissar	41	8	6	55	3,143	384,366	113,517	3,157	504,183	Urdu, Punjabi, Jatu and Bágri.
Rohtak	16	1	17	34	159	468,905	79,510	5,035	553,609	Urdu and Hindi.
Gurgaon	43	1	26	70	127	439,264	198,610	3,847	641,848	Ditto.
Delhi	989	114	914	2,017	970	483,332	149,830	9,383	643,515	Ditto.
Karnál	36	1	48	85	8,036	453,662	156,183	4,740	622,921	Ditto.
Umballa	3,475	74	224	3,773	68,442	689,612	304,123	5,086	1,067,263	Urdu, Hindi and Punjabi.
Simla	2,798	245	210	3,353	202	32,428	6,935	3,380	42,945	Urdu and Pahári.
(Sirsa)	*13*	*4*	...	*17*	*28,303*	*130,582*	*93,289*	*1,101*	*253,275*	*Urdu, Punjabi, Bágri and Bhati.*
Kángra	197	13	177	327	738	687,635	39,148	3,324	730,845	Pahári, Urdu and Lahuli.
Hoshiárpur	32	1	65	98	59,784	550,185	290,193	1,219	901,381	Punjabi and Urdu.
Jullundur	1,500	65	66	1,631	90,320	338,292	358,601	2,342	789,555	Ditto.
Ludhiána	111	32	179	322	127,143	275,240	213,954	2,498	618,835	Urdu and Punjabi.
Ferozepore	1,538	52	96	1,686	168,816	168,645	310,552	2,506	650,519	Ditto.
Mooltan	1,709	110	42	1,861	2,085	112,001	435,901	1,977	551,964	Urdu, Mooltani and Punjabi.
Jhang	10	1	...	11	3,477	64,892	326,910	17	395,296	Punjabi and Urdu.
Montgomery	65	8	20	93	11,964	83,974	330,495	96	426,529	Ditto.
Lahore	3,252	632	760	4,644	125,591	193,319	599,477	5,719	924,106	Ditto.
Amritsar	562	66	241	869	216,337	262,531	413,207	1,191	893,266	Ditto.
Gurdáspur	284	22	157	463	72,395	359,329	391,400	571	823,695	Ditto.
Siálkot	1,264	18	253	1,535	40,195	299,311	669,712	2,930	1,012,148	Ditto.
Gujrát	208	28	19	255	8,885	72,450	607,525	255	689,115	Ditto.
Gujránwála	65	48	81	194	6,159	127,322	452,640	771	616,892	Ditto.
Shahpur	25	1	3	29	4,702	59,026	357,742	38	421,508	Ditto.
Jhelum	307	61	48	416	11,188	60,949	516,745	491	589,373	Ditto.
Ráwalpindi	3,588	124	110	3,822	17,780	86,162	711,546	5,024	820,512	Ditto.
Hazára	78	6	6	90	1,381	19,843	385,759	92	407,075	Urdu, Pashtu and Punjabi.
Peshávar	3,954	64	70	4,088	3,103	39,321	546,117	4,133	592,674	Urdu and Pashtu.
Kohát	203	4	5	212	2,240	9,828	169,219	253	181,540	Pashtu, Urdu and Punjabi.
Bannu	61	...	21	82	790	30,643	301,002	142	332,577	Punjabi, Pashtu and Urdu.
Dera Ismail Khan	242	9	2	253	1,691	54,446	385,244	268	441,649	Ditto ditto.
Dera Gházi Khan	64	6	12	82	1,326	46,697	315,240	83	363,346	Punjabi, Bilúchi and Urdu.
Muzaffargarh	26	2	5	33	2,788	43,297	292,476	44	338,605	Mooltani, Urdu and Punjabi.
Total	26,876	1,821	3,823	32,500	112,260	7,127,489	10,522,802	71,713	18,824,264	

N. B.—The Sirsa District was abolished in November 1884, part being incorporated in the Ferozepore District and the remainder in the district of Hissar.

No. 5.—Statement of Native States in Feudal Subordination to the Punjab Government, 1888-89.

State.	Tribute in men or money.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Supposed gross revenue.	Estimated Military force, including Police.	Transit duties or not.	Principal Articles of Production, including Manufactures and Mines.
			Rs.			
(1) Patiála	100 horsemen.	1,467,433	47,86,000	9,082	None.	Slate quarry near Simla; lead mine near Subáthu; marble, stone and copper mines in Narnaul; sugar, cotton and cereals.
(2) Baháwalpur	...	573,494	16,00,000	1,618	,,	Silk lungís, sufi, silk goods, flowered carpets, indigo, cotton and cereals.
(3) Jínd	25 horsemen.	249,862	6,00,000	2,005	,,	Rice, sugar, indigo and cereals.
(4) Nábha	...	261,824	7,00,000	1,960	,,	Sugar, cotton, indigo and cereals.
(5) Kapurthala	Rs. 1,31,000	252,617	10,50,000	1,470	,,	Sugar, cotton, tobacco and cereals.
(6) Mandi	,, 1,00,000	147,017	1,88,200	1,750	,,	Iron, salt, timber and cereals.
(7) Sirmúr (Náhan)	...	112,371	2,10,000	633	,,	Opium, tobacco and cereals.
(8) Kahlúr (Biláspur)	Rs. 8,000	86,546	1,00,000	860	,,	Ditto ditto.
(9) Bashahr	,, 3,945	64,345	50,000	100	,,	Ditto ditto.
(10) Hindúr (Nálagarh)	,, 5,000	53,373	90,000	500	,,	Ditto ditto.
(11) Keonthal	...	31,154	60,000	108	,,	Ditto ditto.
(12) Máler Kotla	25 horsemen.	71,051	2,84,000	430	,,	Indian-corn and cereals.
(13) Farídkot	...	97,034	3,00,000	414	,,	Cereals.
(14) Chamba	Rs. 5,000	115,773	2,35,000	600	,,	Indian-corn, rice, wool, tobacco, ghi, various dye stuffs and cereals.
(15) Suket	,, 11,000	52,484	1,00,000	80	,,	Cereals.
(16) Kalsia	...	67,708	1,94,000	240	,,	Paddy, wheat, cotton and sugarcane.
(17) Pataudi	...	17,847	79,000	84	,,	Sugar, cotton and cereals.
(18) Loháru	...	13,754	66,077	94	,,	Cereals.
(19) Dujána	...	23,416	77,170	140	,,	Cereals and tobacco.
(20) Bághal	Rs. 3,600	20,633	60,000	200	,,	Opium, tobacco and cereals.
(21) Baghát	,, 603	8,339	10,500	37	,,	Ditto ditto.
(22) Jubbal	,, 2,520	19,196	30,000	80	,,	Ditto ditto.
(23) Kumhársain	,, 2,000	9,515	10,000	65	,,	Ditto ditto.
(24) Bhajji	,, 1,440	12,106	23,000	100	,,	Ditto ditto.
(25) Mailog	,, 1,440	9,169	10,000	45	,,	Ditto ditto.
(26) Balsan	,, 1,080	5,190	7,000	50	,,	Ditto ditto.
(27) Dhámi	,, 720	3,322	8,000	100	,,	Ditto ditto.
(28) Kuthár	,, 1,000	3,648	5,000	50	,,	Ditto ditto.
(29) Kunhiár	,, 180	1,923	4,000	20	,,	Ditto ditto.
(30) Mángal	,, 72	1,060	700	25	,,	Ditto ditto.
(31) Bíja	,, 180	1,158	1,000	20	,,	Ditto ditto.
(32) Darkuti	...	590	600	15	,,	Ditto ditto.
(33) Taroch	Rs. 288	3,216	6,000	80	,,	Ditto ditto.
(34) Sángri	...	2,593	1,500	10	,,	Ditto ditto.

No. 6.—Native Chiefs and Principal Male Members of their Families at the close of 1888-89.

Name of Individual, and State and Family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
(1). Rajindar Singh of Patiála	Mahárája.	Sidhu Ját, *alias* Phulkián.	18	Reads English and Persian ...	...	Has.	Primogeniture.	...	The State is managed by a Council of Regency.
(2). Sadik Muhammad Khán of Baháwalpur, G.C.S.I.	Nawáb.	Daudputra ...	27	Can read and write English and Persian.	Administers his State.	No.	No.	Has.	The Nawáb attained his majority in November 1879, and was invested with full powers. Is assisted in the administration by a Council of State officials.
(3). Ranbír Singh of Jínd	Rája.	Sidhu Ját, *alias* Phulkián.	9½	...	...	Has.	Primogeniture.	...	The State is managed by a Council of Regency.
(4). Híra Singh of Nábha, G.C.S.I. ...	Do.	Do. ...	46	Can read and write Gurmukhi...	Administers his State.	Do.	Do.	Has.	A son and heir was born to the Rája on the 4th March 1883.
(5). Jagatjít Singh of Kapurthala ...	Do.	Ahluwália ...	16	Reads English and Persian ...	...	Do.	Do.	...	The State is managed by a European Superintendent during the Rája's minority.
(6). Bije Sain of Mandi	Do.	Rájpút	42	Educated in Sanskrit and English.	Administers his State.	Do.	Do.	No.	Has illegitimate brothers.
(7). Shamsher Prakash, G.C.S.I., of Sirmúr (Náhan).	Do.	Do.	46	Knows Sanskrit and a little English and Persian, and is well informed.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has.	
(8). Bije Chand of Kahlúr (Biláspur) ...	Do.	Chandeli Rájpút	16½	Reads English and Persian ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	His father died on 3rd February 1889. The State is managed by a Council of Regency.
(9). Shamsher Singh of Bashahr	Do.	Rájpút	51	Speaks and writes English and Hindi fairly well.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(10). Ishri Singh of Hindúr (Nálagarh) ...	Do.	Do.	57	Knows Hindi	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	
(11). Balbír Sain of Keonthal	Do.	Do.	36	Knows Hindi and Sanskrit ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has.	Succeeded to the gaddi on 4th January 1883, his father, Mohindar Sain, having died on the 23rd August 1882.
(12). Muhammad Ibráhím Ali Khán of Máler Kotla.	Nawáb.	Pathán	32	Knows English and Persian ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(13). Bikrama Singh of Farídkot	Rája.	Sidhu Ját, *alias* Barár Bans.	47	Knows English and Gurmukhi	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(14). Shám Singh of Chamba	Do.	Rájpút	22	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	The Rája attained his majority on the 7th of July 1884, and was placed on the gaddi on the 10th November 1884.

No. 6.—Native Chiefs and Principal Male Members of their Families at the close of 1888-89—*concluded.*

Name of Individual, and State and Family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
(15). Dusht Nikandan Sain of Suket ...	Rája.	Rájpút	23	...	...	Has.	Primogeniture.	...	State administered by a Council.
(16). Ranjít Singh of Kalsia	Sardár.	Ját	7	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	Do. do. do.
(17). Muhammad Mumtáz Hussain Ali Khán of Pataudi.	Nawáb.	Afghán... ...	14	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	The State is administered by the Prime Minister.
(18). Mirza Amír-ud-dín Ahmad Khán of Loháru.	Do.	Do.	30	...	...	...	...	...	Succeeded to the gaddi on the 27th February 1885, his father, the late Nawáb Allah-ud-dín Ahmad Khán, having died on 31st October 1884.
(19). Mumtáz Ali Khán of Dujána	Do.	Do.	25	Knows Persian	Under instruction.	Has.	Primogeniture.	...	The State is administered by Nijábat Ali Khán, the Nawáb's uncle.
(20). Dhián Singh of Bághal	Rája.	Rájpút	47	Knows Hindi	Administers his State	Do.	...	Has.	
(21). Dalíp Singh of Baghát	Rána.	Do.	30	Knows Persian and Hindi, and speaks a little English.	Do.	Do.	Primogeniture.	...	
(22). Padam Chand of Jubbal	Do.	Do.	27	Knows Hindi and Sanskrit ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	Is assisted in the administration by a Council of the old officials of the State.
(23). Híra Singh of Kumhársain	Do.	Do.	39	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	The administration of the State is conducted by a Council of 3 elders.
(24). Durga Singh of Bhajji...	Do.	Do.	47	Knows Persian and Hindi ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	
(25). Rugnáth Chand of Mailog	Thákur.	Do.	27	Knows Hindi and Sanskrit ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	
(26). Bír Singh of Balsan	Rána.	Do.	28	Knows Urdu and Hindi ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	No.	
(27). Fateh Singh of Dhámi...	Do.	Do.	36	Speaks English fairly well, and knows Urdu and Hindi also.	Do.	Do.	Do.	No.	
(28). Jai Chand of Kuthár	Do.	Do.	43	Knows English, Persian & Hindi	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has.	
(29). Tegh Singh of Kunhiár	Thákur.	Do.	54	Knows Hindi	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(30). Jít Singh of Mángal	Rána.	Do.	58	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(31). Udai Chand of Bíja	Thákur.	Do.	62	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(32). Rámsaran Singh of Darkuti	Rána.	Do.	45	Knows Hindi and Sanskrit ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Rám Karn Singh, heir-apparent, aged 34.
(33). Kidar Singh of Taroch...	Thákur.	Do.	23	Educated in English, and knows some Persian.	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	State is administered by a Council.
(34). Híra Singh of Sángri	Mián.	Do.	37	Knows Hindi and Persian ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	

No. 7.—Survey and Settlement, Punjab, 1888-89.*

SURVEY.				SETTLEMENT.			
Number of Survey Party.	Nature of Survey.	Area surveyed during the year (in square miles).	Total Cost.	Nature of Settlement.	Area in Miles.	Annual Revenue assessed.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.			Rs.	
				Settled in perpetuity	20	5,718	
No. 1 Punjab Plains Party ...	Topographical	670	66,963 12 2	Settled for 30 years and upwards ...	27,803	94,56,042	
	Topographical Test	1,650		Settled for 10 years and under 30 ...	64,572	1,02,97,623	
				Settled for under 10 years	28	20,441	
	Traverse	7,275		Settlements in progress	12,903	31,03,166	
No. 18 Himalayan Survey Party	Topographical	577	71,798 12 8	TOTAL ...	105,326	2,28,82,990	
	Triangulation	1,552		Settlements previously made, including full record of rights.	46,468	97,23,650	
	Traverse	228		Ditto without such record ...	18,478	35,05,716	

* The figures for the Settlement portion of this Statement relate to the agricultural year ending 30th September 1888.

No. 8.—Statement showing Incidence of

1	2	3	4	5
	Area in Acres.			
			Balance of area fully assessed.	
Districts.	Total area by survey, less feudatories.	Deduct area not fully assessed, including estates assessed at privileged rates.	Total.	Cultivated.
Hissar	3,304,320	93,647	3,210,673	2,339,722
Rohtak	1,150,080	14,620	1,135,460	914,826
Gurgaon	1,269,760	27,242	1,242,518	933,225
Delhi	825,600	10,297	815,303	529,445
Karnál	1,561,600	52,590	1,509,010	746,156
Umballa	1,762,560	72,072	1,690,488	948,782
Simla	10,240	1,234	9,006	10,229
Kángra	6.373,120	92,193	6,280,927	431,601
Hoshiárpur	1,436,160	10,771	1,425,389	714,347
Jullundur	917,120	3,079	914,041	681,872
Ludhiána	929,920	131,004	798,916	639,763
Ferozepore	2,753,280	178,733	2,574,547	1,796,851
Mooltan	3,890,560	24,155	3,866,405	596,726
Jhang	3,825,280	2,221,052	1,604,228	345,651
Montgomery...	3,682,560	41,663	3,640,897	433,024
Lahore	2,353,920	72,627	2,281,293	1,189,960
Amritsar	1,024,640	37,237	987,403	763,404
Gurdáspur	1,208.960	8,643	1,200,317	818,779
Siálkot	1,274,240	6,084	1,268,156	914,729
Gujrát	1,312,640	15,167	1,297,473	790.785
Gujránwála	1,863,040	253,711	1,609,329	717,403
Shahpur	3,097,600	791,390	2,306,210	608,689
Jhelum	2,556,800	13,651	2,543,149	1,034,319
Ráwalpindi	3,100,160	100,962	2,999,198	1,231,078
Hazára	2,170,240	321	2,169,919	412,545
Pesháwar	1,564,160	540,262	1,023,898	567,886
Kohát	1,773,440	1,455,909	317,531	162,746
Bannu	2,462,080	378,108	2,083,972	632,070
Dera Ismail	6,041,600	22,142	6,019,458	706,680
Dera Gházi Khan	3,587,840	939,028	2,648,812	424,542
Muzaffargarh	2,190,080	274,219	1,915,861	406,303
Total ...	71,273,600	7,883,813	63,389,787	23,444,138

Revenue for the year ending Rabi 1888.

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Total Land Revenue and Population.					Land Revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 4).	Incidence of Land Revenue on fully assessed area (column 4) per acre.		Population of towns over 10,000 inhabitants.	
Total Land Revenue of District (column 2).			Population of district (column 2).	Land Revenue per head of population (columns 8 and 9).		For total area (column 4).	For cultivated area only (column 5).	Number of towns.	Population.
Paid to Government.	Enjoyed by assignees.	Total.							
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
5,97,211	13,050	6,10,261	660,184	0 14 9	5,92,931	0 2 11	0 4 1	4	72,877
9,26,623	27,243	9,53,866	553,609	1 11 7	9,26,623	0 13 1	1 0 2	2	27,349
10,89,166	42,374	11,31,540	641,848	1 12 2	11,05,085	0 14 3	1 2 11	2	34,607
7,97,075	63,918	8,60,993	643,515	1 5 5	8,45,098	1 0 7	1 9 6	2	186,470
5,62,875	2,08,374	7,71,249	622,621	1 3 10	7,22,946	0 7 8	0 15 6	3	62,909
7,88,956	5,70,159	13,59,115	1,067,263	1 4 5	13,11,761	0 12 5	1 6 1	5	111,101
16,306	1,551	17,857	42,945	0 6 8	16,306	1 13 0	1 9 6	1	12,305
6,13,476	1,05,385	7,18,861	730,845	0 15 8	6,19,438	0 1 7	1 7 0	...	...
13,47,541	1,18,433	14,65,974	901,381	1 10 0	14,51,829	1 0 4	2 0 6	1	21,363
13,74,043	1,10,119	14,84,162	789,555	1 14 1	14,78,854	1 9 11	2 2 8	2	63,855
9,11,351	1,97,633	11,08,984	618,835	1 12 8	9,67,155	1 3 4	1 8 2	2	61,036
7,46,984	1,63,312	9,10,296	747,793	1 3 5	8,38,925	0 5 3	0 7 6	1	39,570
8,11,853	32,612	8,44,465	551,964	1 8 6	8,37,151	0 3 6	1 6 5	1	68,674
3,52,876	16,626	3,69,502	395,296	0 14 11	3,67,681	0 3 8	1 1 0	2	32,360
2,91,084	14,640	3,05,724	426,529	0 11 6	2,92,542	0 1 3	0 10 10	...	...
5,87,028	1,16,781	7,03,809	924,106	0 12 2	6,90,220	0 4 10	0 9 3	2	148,296
8,27,876	1,96,612	10,24,488	893,266	1 2 4	9,96,772	1 0 2	1 4 11	1	151,896
11,43,631	1,37,147	12,80,778	823,695	1 8 10	12,48,593	1 0 8	1 8 5	1	24,281
11,35,246	1,01,363	12,36,609	1,012,148	1 3 6	12,31,262	0 15 6	1 5 6	1	39,613
6,07,308	46,037	6,53,345	689,115	0 15 2	6,46,566	0 8 0	0 13 1	2	31,582
5,16,196	1,31,727	6,47,923	616,892	1 0 10	6,40,525	0 6 4	0 14 3	2	39,346
3,91,524	33,866	4,25,390	421,508	1 0 2	4,21,946	0 2 11	0 11 1	1	15,165
6,97,553	39,176	7,36,729	589,373	1 4 0	7,30,926	0 4 7	0 11 4	2	37,831
9,13,925	62,640	9,76,565	820,512	1 3 5	9,54,067	0 5 1	0 12 5	1	52,975
2,23,640	82,699	3,06,339	407,075	0 12 1	3,05,450	0 2 3	0 11 10	...	...
6,97,188	1,86,618	8,83,806	600,847	1 7 6	6,28,751	0 9 10	1 1 9	2	92,935
95,680	55,540	1,51,220	181,540	0 13 4	64,158	0 3 3	0 6 4	1	18,179
4,11,457	34,229	4,45,686	332,577	1 5 5	2,85,637	0 2 2	0 7 3	...	...
4,16,158	1,42,531	5,58,689	441,649	1 4 3	5,55,159	0 1 6	0 12 7	1	18,988
3,50,743	72,237	4,22,980	363,346	1 2 6	3,50,743	0 2 1	0 13 3	1	18,935
5,69,658	11,300	5,80,958	338,605	1 11 5	5,78,574	0 4 10	1 6 9	...	...
2,08,12,231	31,35,932	2,39,48,163	18,850,437	1 4 4	2,27,03,674	0 5 9	0 15 6	46	1,484,498

No. 9.—Totals of Sales, Mortgages, and Redemptions and

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Partitions.					Transfers by Inheritance.				Gifts and Exchanges.			
		Holdings.		Area partitioned.				Area transferred.				Area transferred.		
District.	Nature of rights transferred.	Old.	New.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Cases.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.
Hissar.	Superior ownership and Talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,393	4,363	122,767	95,850	27,447	3,416	162,299	128,705	37,741	405	10,360	7,797	2,977
	Right of occupancy ...	621	1,313	11,711	11,372	6,300	2,129	31,330	29,665	12,335	177	2,239	1,974	779
	Total	2,014	5,676	134,478	107,222	33,747	5,545	193,629	158,370	50,076	582	12,599	9,771	3,756
Rohtak.	Superior ownership and Talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	214	533	3,673	3,395	3,484	4,581	41,996	38,038	45,364	181	810	770	1,290
	Right of occupancy ...	1	2	3	3	4	709	2,405	2,321	2,781	...	...	...	...
	Total	215	535	3,676	3,398	3,488	5,290	44,401	40,359	48,145	181	810	770	1,290
Gurgaon.	Superior ownership and Talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,482	4,371	37,327	34,667	47,665	9,353	75,505	71,383	96,038	714	2,481	2,373	3,062
	Right of occupancy ...	162	414	1,817	1,760	2,814	1,578	8,020	7,484	9,744	160	524	492	837
	Total	1,644	4,785	39,144	36,427	50,479	10,931	83,525	78,867	1,05,782	874	3,005	2,865	3,899
Delhi.	Superior ownership and Talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	132	319	2,264	1,315	2,582	4,014	32,516	29,050	48,321	195	1,235	1,065	1,618
	Right of occupancy ...	10	17	91	91	257	902	3,405	3,330	6,252	13	30	30	115
	Total	142	336	2,355	1,406	2,839	4,916	35,921	32,380	54,573	208	1,265	1,095	1,733
Karnal.	Superior ownership and Talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	615	1,952	48,391	6,863	6,854	5,225	163,698	94,122	46,354	226	2,892	2,171	942
	Right of occupancy ...	9	16	80	80	63	760	9,689	5,963	3,637	21	410	405	142
	Total	624	1,968	48,471	6,943	6,917	5,985	173,387	100,085	49,991	247	3,302	2,576	1,084
Umballa.	Superior ownership and Talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	41	731	252	324	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	461	1,303	10,706	6,005	7,589	4,408	36,391	30,959	38,816	325	1,173	996	955
	Right of occupancy ...	47	95	238	234	363	708	2,273	2,174	3,229	28	26	23	38
	Total	508	1,398	10,944	6,239	7,952	5,157	39,395	33,385	42,369	353	1,199	1,019	993
Simla.	Superior ownership and Talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	44	63	167	82	116	368	1,211	539	962	26	53	11	22
	Right of occupancy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	44	63	167	82	116	368	1,211	539	962	26	53	11	22
Kangra.	Superior ownership and Talukdári	30	35	216	165	115	8	483	346	220	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	6,056	18,350	142,744	96,971	34,648	18,903	150,350	104,691	40,580	2,700	8,355	6,525	2,415
	Right of occupancy ...	136	475	1,854	1,673	365	1,395	4,563	3,880	1,718	45	126	118	162
	Total	6,222	18,860	144,814	98,809	35,128	20,306	155,396	108,917	42,518	2,745	8,481	6,643	2,577
Hoshiarpur.	Superior ownership and Talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	70	4,638	2,802	1,504	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	789	2,227	10,632	5,887	12,733	4,932	34,542	26,050	54,174	981	1,132	1,013	2,235
	Right of occupancy ...	551	1,022	1,237	1,111	2,757	3,496	8,917	7,053	15,994	148	159	151	455
	Total	1,340	3,249	11,869	6,998	15,490	8,498	48,097	35,905	71,672	1,129	1,291	1,164	2,690
Jullundur.	Superior ownership and Talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	1	128	121	300	1	406	364	900
	Ownership	1,457	4,403	11,398	8,398	17,316	4,014	20,687	18,988	46,018	8,342	7,545	6,630	20,614
	Right of occupancy ...	147	327	326	324	667	688	1,822	1,768	4,696	398	335	324	948
	Total	1,604	4,730	11,724	8,722	17,983	4,703	22,637	20,877	51,014	8,741	8,286	7,318	22,462
Ludhiana.	Superior ownership and Talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	5	42	41	85	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,446	4,203	20,698	18,872	18,080	5,307	65,314	62,740	51,012	877	2,304	1,524	1,449
	Right of occupancy ...	72	154	340	339	338	487	2,477	2,393	1,991	18	37	37	31
	Total	1,518	4,357	21,038	19,211	18,418	5,799	67,833	65,174	53,088	895	2,341	1,561	1,480

OTHER TRANSFERS FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1888.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION, INCLUDING TRANSFER FOR DEBT BY ORDER OF COURT.					REDEMPTIONS OF MORTGAGES.					SALES AND PERMANENT TRANSFERS FOR VALUE.				
	Area transferred.					*Area redeemed.*					*Area transferred.*			
Number of mortgages.	Total	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money in rupees.	Number of releases.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money discharged in rupees.	Number of transfers.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Price in rupees.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,033	13.788	12,213	4,033	79,580	517	11,107	7,146	3,262	45,085	349	9,680	6,734	2,925	1,16.179
265	3,068	2,981	1,013	23,400	88	793	791	267	4,618	88	1,425	1,345	472	6,274
1,298	16,856	15,194	5,046	1,02,980	605	11,900	7,937	3,529	49,703	437	11,105	8,079	3,397	1,22,453
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,023	6,108	5,919	6,127	1,21,468	643	4,716	4,654	4,418	53,772	337	2,229	2,069	2,452	67,778
7	27	27	28	733	1	4	4	6	195	1	4	4	3	21
1,030	6,135	5,946	6,155	1,22,201	644	4,720	4,658	4,424	53,967	338	2,233	2,073	2,455	67,799
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,719	20,758	20,403	29,264	4,97,030	1,660	6,236	6,020	8,109	98,001	298	4,565	4,357	5,748	1,02,284
645	1,737	1,727	2,664	35,381	81	278	277	481	4,929	20	110	108	251	5,855
9,364	22,495	22,130	31,928	5,32,411	1,741	6,514	6,297	8,590	1,02,930	318	4,675	4,465	5,999	1,08,139
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,475	4,428	4,347	7,214	3,00,269	399	1,673	1,449	2,415	52,727	595	1,919	1,200	2,454	99,773
158	388	385	751	13,303	26	74	74	122	1,612	11	40	30	56	3,980
1,633	4,816	4,732	7,965	3,13,572	425	1,747	1,523	2,537	54,339	606	1,959	1,230	2,510	1,03,753
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
530	7,039	5,921	2,689	82,182	329	4,121	3,324	2,739	24,509	295	5,971	4,643	1,924	64,335
97	1,609	1,259	1,089	7,581	11	72	72	55	991	8	157	156	40	752
627	8,648	7,180	3,778	89,763	340	4,193	3,396	2,794	25,500	303	6,128	4,799	1,964	65,087
3	...	...	25	200	2	196	196	67	349	1	27	27	45	900
1,636	5,264	5,130	7,442	2,26,587	824	3,858	3,387	4,610	96,814	634	3,922	3,109	4,118	1,83,244
212	365	363	642	15,675	170	205	204	353	4,855	22	60	59	95	2,767
1,851	5,629	5,493	8,109	2,42,362	996	4,259	3,787	5,030	1,02,018	657	4,009	3,195	4,258	1,86,911
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
110	136	61	120	6,434	69	96	39	68	1,771	56	36	28	54	2,885
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
110	136	61	120	6,434	69	96	39	68	1,771	56	36	28	54	2,885
8	48	48	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,311	44,287	29,228	14,460	4,11,844	1,643	23,111	19,848	8,335	1,17,972	1,845	38,649	12,921	5,907	2,75,750
78	570	540	136	3,108	11	4	4	5	149	13	19	19	23	351
4,397	44,905	29,816	14,597	4,14,964	1,654	23,115	19,852	8,340	1,18,121	1,858	38,668	12,940	5,930	2,76,101
21	461	232	403	15,965	9	...	...	603	9,235	1	...	...	2	50
5,794	13,216	11,050	22,740	8,03,102	5,159	12,515	9,331	21,917	5,50,265	2,087	5,956	3,728	7,453	3,51,763
1,913	2,906	2,666	7,077	1,85,630	1,300	1,963	1,846	5,072	1,00,096	716	819	508	1,639	28,291
7,728	16,583	13,948	30,220	10,04,697	6,468	14,478	11,177	27,592	6,59,596	2,804	6,775	4,236	9,094	3,80,104
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,795	9,996	9,472	26,105	7,18,570	4,838	8,158	7,920	20,081	4,56,816	2,807	4,400	3,959	13,714	4,64 773
601	966	951	2,714	62,175	318	536	531	1,509	27,786	230	320	296	1,833	19,897
6,396	10,962	10,423	28,819	7,80,745	5,156	8,694	8,451	21,590	4,84,602	3,037	4,720	4,255	15,547	4,84,670
2	1	1	5	295	3	2	2	5	174	...	...	...	...	...
6,130	20,892	20,585	15,776	4,17,285	2,838	14,606	14,400	12,703	3,29,514	1,114	6,608	6,375	4,375	2,35,550
136	425	420	334	9,781	49	221	221	161	3,582	29	74	74	111	1,215
6,268	21,318	21,006	16,114	4,27,361	2,890	14,829	14,623	12,869	3,33,270	1,143	6,682	6,449	4,486	2,36,765

No. 9.—Totals of Sales, Mortgages, and Redemptions and

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Partitions.					Transfers by Inheritance.				Gifts and Exchanges.			
		Holdings.		Area partitioned.				Area transferred.				Area transferred.		
District.	Nature of rights transferred.	Old.	New.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Cases.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.
Ferozepore.	Superior ownership and Talukdári	14	31	159	126	113	29	55	55	27	4	8	8	1
	Ownership	2,671	9,885	83,373	74,872	30,038	7,612	104,289	83,363	36,366	2,632	15,438	10,696	3,711
	Right of occupancy ...	532	1,372	4,956	4,816	3,556	2,449	21,491	20,694	9,831	267	1,634	1,461	666
	Total	3,217	11,288	88,488	79,814	33,707	10,090	125,835	104,112	46,224	2,903	17,080	12,165	4,378
Mooltan.	Superior ownership and Talukdári	49	57	4.531	978	...	99	108,792	5,954	...	10	1,444	977	...
	Ownership	1,102	2,428	41,549	15,300	18,387	2,504	136,176	17,368	24,935	576	12,156	3,297	5,951
	Right of occupancy ...	11	17	230	148	...	79	1,367	547	...	5	53	33	5
	Total	1,162	2,502	46,310	16,426	18,387	2,682	246,335	23,869	24,935	591	13,653	4,307	5,956
Jhang.	Superior ownership and Talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	16	888	239	263	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	335	653	16,921	3,365	2,879	1,955	49,350	14,016	14,129	125	3,994	1,463	1,355
	Right of occupancy ...	1	2	8	8	...	88	1,109	874	354	1	20	1	...
	Total	336	655	16,929	3,373	2,879	2,059	51,347	15,129	14,746	126	4,014	1,464	1,355
Montgomery.	Superior ownership and Talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	31	85	3,968	1,461	721	1,682	58,238	22,756	13,022	52	1,693	513	308
	Right of occupancy ...	15	36	124	71	86	399	2,043	822	543	9	15	13	10
	Total	46	121	4,092	1,532	807	2,081	60,281	23,578	13,565	61	1,708	526	318
Lahore.	Superior ownership and Talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	14	381	343	15	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,031	2,543	48,352	28,275	17,510	5,304	84,863	64,515	67,903	882	6,126	5,041	5,357
	Right of occupancy ...	38	70	488	458	233	1,305	8,175	7,115	4,075	40	107	100	44
	Total	1,069	2,613	48,840	28,733	17,743	6,623	93,419	71,973	71,993	922	6,233	5,141	5,401
Amritsar.	Superior ownership and Talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	2,219	7,074	39,049	32,486	49,161	7,395	39,535	153,331	51,965	3,166	3,314	3,048	3,637
	Right of occupancy ...	606	1,458	3,147	2,986	5,077	1,412	4,905	21,841	8,175	127	157	156	194
	Total	2,825	8,532	42,196	35,472	54,238	8,807	44,440	175,172	60,140	3,293	3,471	3,204	3,831
Gurdaspur.	Superior ownership and Talukdári	1	2	66	66	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	3,028	12,503	36,233	23,934	34,676	16.699	53,489	40,806	74,447	3,442	2,309	2,095	3,338
	Right of occupancy ...	425	1,030	1,709	1,634	2,863	1,965	4,723	4,380	7,000	106	73	71	114
	Total	3,454	13,535	38,008	25,634	37,549	18,664	58,212	45,186	81,447	3,548	2,382	2,166	3,452
Sialkot.	Superior ownership and Talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	7	446	300	271	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	7,269	17,382	88,822	82,878	1,23,167	8,025	55,468	50,951	72,148	1,591	3,444	3,342	4,272
	Right of occupancy ...	735	1,726	3,103	3,040	4,580	1,367	4,297	4,088	5,754	63	139	130	203
	Total	8,004	19,108	91,925	85,918	1,27,747	9,399	60,211	55,339	78,173	1,654	3,583	3,472	4,475
Gujrat.	Superior ownership and Talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	2,448	6,447	45,131	33,188	30,026	3,205	38,100	31,070	30,018	899	3,994	3,074	2,651
	Right of occupancy ...	384	332	648	646	791	620	2,563	2,529	2,429	48	951	143	173
	Total	2,832	6,779	45,779	33,834	30,817	3,825	40,663	33,599	32,447	947	4,945	3,217	2,824
Gujranwala.	Superior ownership and Talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	194	650	38,720	16,755	9,201	1,826	61,814	45,810	29,766	151	1,496	1,396	822
	Right of occupancy ...	12	55	208	202	297	281	2,425	1,795	1,828	12	93	86	110
	Total	206	705	38,928	16,957	9,498	2,107	64,239	47,605	31,594	163	1,589	1,482	932
Shahpur.	Superior ownership and Talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	446	1,215	73,978	16,001	5,742	1,737	78,960	32,904	22,395	454	5,005	2,744	901
	Right of occupancy ...	33	73	390	381	234	127	4,129	1,645	824	2	1	1	6
	Total	479	1,288	74,368	16,382	5,976	1,864	83,089	34,549	23,219	456	5,006	2,745	907

OTHER TRANSFERS FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1888—*continued.*

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION, INCLUDING TRANSFER FOR DEBT BY ORDER OF COURT.					REDEMPTIONS OF MORTGAGES.					SALES AND PERMANENT TRANSFERS FOR VALUE.				
Number of mortgages.	Area transferred.		Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money in rupees.	Number of releases.	Area redeemed.		Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money discharged in rupees.	Number of transfers.	Area transferred.		Revenue in rupees.	Price in rupees.
	Total.	Of which cultivated.				Total.	Of which cultivated.				Total.	Of which cultivated.		
11	11	11	8	580	9	28	28	20	1,239	...	...	...	...	...
5,892	20,661	19,229	13,029	7,48,448	3,495	12,996	12,168	8,504	3,77,725	1,161	14,768	10,320	4,386	3,66,919
1,653	5,227	5,074	3,587	1,64,240	717	2,123	2,115	1,750	55,349	275	6,031	4,403	2,375	44,770
7,556	25,899	24,314	16,624	9,13,268	4,221	15,147	14,311	10,274	4,34,313	1,436	20,799	14,723	6,761	4,11,689
30	4,298	2,182	...	26,833	2	404	97	...	2,550	24	4,126	2,324	...	13,026
1,487	38,808	16,580	23,082	4,32,463	321	14,788	5,246	6,449	1,56,026	1,949	30,255	9,442	24,185	6,97,766
12	184	129	...	1,978	4	241	91	...	329	22	499	266	...	4,932
1,529	43,290	18,891	23,082	4,61,274	327	15,433	5,434	6,449	1,58,905	1,995	34,880	12,032	24,185	7,15,724
17	573	228	...	648	2	30	25	...	35	1	6	5	...	600
2,047	27,462	9,628	10,583	4,01,820	529	8,238	3,645	3,394	96,627	1,236	10,710	3,549	3,774	2,23,835
26	148	92	117	2,684	3	83	15	25	152	7	100	54	11	20
2,090	28,183	9,948	10,700	4,05,152	534	8,351	3,685	3,419	96,814	1,244	10,816	3,608	3,785	2,24,455
8	1,932	1,416	587	2,155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
854	22,752	10,488	8,355	1,95,149	82	4,043	1,890	1,194	13,377	234	10,644	3,080	2,421	92,701
70	272	160	153	3,642	2	10	3	3	71	25	82	28	24	1,691
932	24,956	12,064	9,595	2,00,946	84	4,053	1,893	1,197	13,448	259	10,726	3,108	2,445	94,392
2	91	67	50	312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,815	46,233	36,253	26,694	10,68,350	1,081	10,419	8,098	8,145	1,63,720	1,306	15,563	10,530	9,396	8,53,299
720	3,310	3,150	1,732	73,827	70	355	338	245	5,873	31	187	187	103	7,781
8,537	49,634	39,470	28,476	11,42,489	1,151	10,774	8,436	8,390	1,69,593	1,337	15,750	10,717	9,499	8,61,080
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,663	15,919	15,405	24,104	8,32,698	1,831	6,271	6,039	9,274	1,83,636	1,060	3,845	3,408	6,000	2,20,683
710	1,204	1,164	1,996	54,873	132	341	333	614	9,610	19	76	76	132	3,964
7,373	17,123	16.569	26,100	8,87,571	1,963	6,612	6.372	9,888	1,93,246	1,079	3,921	3,484	6,132	2,24,647
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,138	14,491	13,879	25,459	6,17,483	2,995	13,834	8,300	16,200	2,22,237	623	3,272	2,899	5,037	1,59,162
492	926	898	1,736	32,060	232	523	504	905	13,415	13	92	89	156	3,955
7,630	15,417	14,777	27,195	6,49,543	3,227	14,357	8,804	17,105	2,35,652	636	3,364	2,988	5,193	1,63,117
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13,347	47,159	38,279	56.274	15,72,323	3,756	16,432	15,527	25,615	43,782	1,066	5,940	5,146	6,963	4,07,768
1,829	1,641	1,588	4,240	48,490	174	439	433	709	11,265	22	163	162	161	5,510
15,176	48,800	39,867	60,514	16,20,813	3,930	16,871	15,960	26,324	4,15,047	1,088	6,103	5,308	7,124	4,13,278
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,850	23,264	13,447	14,926	4,91,369	658	2,740	2,566	2,911	78,415	917	3,897	3,008	2,888	1,77,787
685	1,251	1,251	1,452	56,642	38	92	91	106	3,820	32	36	34	41	1,988
6,535	24,515	14,698	16,378	5,48,011	696	2,832	2,657	3,017	82,235	949	3,933	3,042	2,929	1,79,775
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,370	22,635	16,031	13,087	2,32,244	302	7,601	6,857	4,563	51,413	764	16,128	12,973	7,201	1,61,739
40	239	238	337	3,208	3	16	16	19	189	8	120	116	197	2,349
1,410	22,874	16,269	13,424	2,35,452	305	7,617	6,873	4,582	51,602	772	16,248	13,089	7,398	1,64,088
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,926	53,253	27,881	18,930	2,81,743	408	9,510	4,844	2,162	50,171	1,033	13,877	8,298	2,293	1,41,596
88	630	580	376	7,321	2	7	7	5	97	11	110	72	57	1,579
3,014	53,883	28,461	19,306	2,89,064	410	9,517	4,851	2.167	50,268	1,044	13,987	8,370	2,350	1,43,175

No. 9.—Totals of Sales, Mortgages, and Redemptions and

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Partitions.					Transfers by Inheritance.				Gifts and Exchanges.			
		Holdings.		Area partitioned.				Area transferred.				Area transferred.		
District.	Nature of rights transferred.	Old.	New.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Cases.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.
Jhelum.	Superior ownership and Talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership ...	486	1,756	51,490	24,720	5,706	2,470	103,593	63,565	24,404	505	6,759	5,390	2,104
	Right of occupancy	92	192	2,334	2,194	420	609	8,934	7,871	2,610	63	850	573	231
	Total ...	578	1,948	53,824	26,914	6,126	3,079	112,527	71,436	27,014	568	7,609	5,963	2,335
Rawalpindi.	Superior ownership and Talukdári ...	1	3	9	9	1	1	33	25	9	...	...	...	...
	Ownership ...	4,475	7,901	37,401	21,111	17,344	4,113	67,375	38,924	30,036	1,522	2,605	2,054	2,437
	Right of occupancy	1,057	1,875	6,269	5,382	4,322	2,124	19,353	13,104	9,584	365	901	747	958
	Total ...	5,533	9,779	43,679	26,502	21,667	6,238	86,761	52,053	39,629	1,887	3,506	2,801	3,395
Hazara.	Superior ownership and Talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership ...	387	791	5,325	3,483	3,624	2,745	98,060	37,941	25,067	727	8,226	3,749	3,980
	Right of occupancy	230	458	2,365	1,447	1,497	2,178	17,454	9,271	8,743	318	998	710	768
	Total ...	617	1,249	7,690	4,930	5,121	4,923	115,514	47,212	33,810	1,045	9,224	4,459	4,748
Peshawar.	Superior ownership and Talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	11	147	129	264	...	...	...	...
	Ownership ...	625	1,730	16,483	13,692	13,014	2,634	28,683	23,871	31,702	1,525	4,396	4,130	4,706
	Right of occupancy	51	73	313	291	613	272	2,937	2,647	3,654	139	541	524	834
	Total ...	676	1,803	16,796	13,983	13,627	2,917	31,767	26,647	35,620	1,664	4,937	4,654	5,540
Kohat.	Superior ownership and Talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership ...	269	466	2,458	1,943	1,350	4,250	35,221	21,192	12,272	164	383	277	172
	Right of occupancy	10	23	214	188	65	104	1,075	810	216	7	22	22	6
	Total ...	279	489	2,672	2,131	1,415	4,354	36,296	22,002	12,488	171	405	299	178
Bannu.	Superior ownership and Talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	185	44	5	...	...	...	...
	Ownership ...	596	1,139	13,035	8,206	3,252	2,340	269,026	121,168	17,767	513	5,255	3,973	1,041
	Right of occupancy	22	43	1,375	952	110	161	16,734	7,153	645	9	324	233	31
	Total ...	618	1,182	14,410	9,158	3,362	2,505	285,945	128,365	18,417	522	5,579	4,206	1,072
D. I. Khan.	Superior ownership and Talukdári ...	44	47	12,129	5,370	625	274	78,789	12,894	2,505	24	7,550	1,952	866
	Ownership ...	1,547	2,892	34,191	15,433	9,934	2,742	96,826	21,180	17,073	924	14,401	4,090	2,666
	Right of occupancy	203	436	2,849	1,109	1,230	441	12,039	4,772	2,479	232	975	466	667
	Total ...	1,794	3,375	49,169	21,912	11,789	3,457	187,654	38,846	22,057	1,180	22,926	6,508	4,199
D. G. Khan.	Superior ownership and Talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4,165	735	193	...	...	...	...
	Ownership ...	523	638	10,492	5,366	4,386	4,373	68,327	51,270	11,483	509	4,419	1,691	1,578
	Right of occupancy	115	130	36	34	9	502	4,123	1,808	682	16	74	60	25
	Total ...	638	768	10,528	5,400	4,395	4,876	76,615	53,813	22,358	525	4,493	1,751	1,603
Muzaffargarh.	Superior ownership and Talukdári ...	113	266	4,446	1,543	1,876	295	26,436	6,026	3,938	27	3,999	2,065	4,211
	Ownership ...	465	985	10,037	4,584	6,459	3,303	53,586	16,490	21,041	332	6,329	2,361	3,013
	Right of occupancy	16	26	118	72	75	200	1,641	908	1,011	9	106	28	40
	Total ...	594	1,277	14,601	6,199	8,410	3,798	81,663	23,424	25,990	368	10,434	4,454	7,264
Grand Total of the Punjab.	Superior ownership and Talukdári ...	252	441	21,556	8,257	2,740	876	226,339	30,306	9,923	66	13,407	5,366	5,978
	Ownership ...	44,236	121,250	1,107,775	7,05,358	5,65,091	151,435	2,365,488	1,557,756	11,43,319	35,663	150,082	95,299	91,584
	Right of occupancy	6,344	13,262	48,581	43,046	39,986	29,535	216,418	180,705	1,32,814	2,846	11,920	9,112	8,587
	Total ...	50,832	134,953	1,177,912	7,56,661	6,07,817	181,846	2,808,245	1,768,767	12,86,056	38,575	175,409	109,777	1,06,149

OTHER TRANSFERS FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1888—*concluded.*

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION, INCLUDING TRANSFER FOR DEBT BY ORDER OF COURT.					REDEMPTIONS OF MORTGAGES.					SALES AND PERMANENT TRANSFERS FOR VALUE.				
Number of mortgages.	Area transferred.		Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money in rupees.	Number of releases.	Area redeemed.		Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money discharged in rupees.	Number of transfers	Area transferred.		Revenue in rupees.	Price in rupees.
	Total.	Of which cultivated.				Total.	Of which cultivated.				Total.	Of which cultivated.		
1	24	12	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,686	26,471	22,126	9,393	3,10,328	506	5,556	4,159	2,146	58,316	2,139	17,834	11,548	4,683	2,95,692
436	3,444	3,087	1,697	43,348	82	629	614	334	8,906	212	1,002	880	523	27,554
3,123	29,939	25,225	11,090	3,53,756	588	6.185	4,773	2,480	67.222	2,351	18,836	12,428	5,206	3,23,246
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,576	24,074	13,161	10,065	2,95,523	1,508	3,466	2,360	2,193	62,563	4,084	8,046	6,524	5,654	3,90,479
1,055	9,794	5,700	5,694	86,206	1,080	797	775	1,403	35,267	1,011	1,974	1,812	2,967	79,842
4,631	33,868	18,861	15.759	3,81,729	2,588	4,263	3,135	3,596	97,830	5,095	10,020	8,336	8,621	4,70.321
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,808	23,191	10,262	8,605	3,75,122	1,079	7,636	4,546	4,599	1,06.271	1,453	7,834	3,472	2,933	1,92.368
1,180	3,585	2,385	3,401	86,833	252	609	454	794	15,996	631	2,282	1,619	1,721	46,790
4,988	26,776	12,647	12,006	4,61,955	1,331	8,245	5,000	5,393	1,22,267	2,084	10,116	5,091	4,654	2,39,158
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,570	24,324	15,575	27,929	6,24,496	1,722	4,947	4,716	17,594	1,52,190	2,656	18,438	11,550	13,743	3,98,256
373	940	859	1,899	42,394	78	195	179	445	7,360	118	363	306	630	16,237
4,943	25,264	16,434	29,828	6,66,890	1,800	5,142	4,895	18,039	1,59,550	2,774	18,801	11,856	14,373	4,14,493
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,098	5,452	4,595	3,560	71,712	1,191	4,029	3,204	2,034	49,739	522	2,812	2,116	1,169	30,495
14	56	53	19	1,010	7	21	21	20	401	15	205	149	7	1,061
1,112	5,508	4,647	3,579	72,722	1,198	4,050	3,225	2,054	50,140	537	3,017	2,265	1,176	31,556
6	4,939	2,000	111	925	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,122	898	148	...
4,719	172,981	95,929	13,298	4,86,543	2,547	59,967	32,769	6,989	1,65,771	2,411	35,647	18,297	5,026	2,72,961
115	8,753	5,636	561	14,176	32	3,054	2,520	240	2,845	84	4,566	2,867	415	8,709
4,840	186,673	1,03,565	13,970	5,01,644	2,579	63,021	35,289	7,229	1,68,616	2,497	42,335	22,062	5,589	2,81,670
134	18,289	5,442	902	22,801	65	8,206	1,662	1,069	10,027	123	18,320	3,226	556	14,600
2,091	40,377	10,577	9,196	2,85,955	579	12.457	4,262	2,784	68,872	3,434	32,144	8,301	6,508	2,83,948
344	4,272	1,499	1,593	21,193	73	1,327	482	471	3,493	253	4,696	1,605	1,358	17,123
2,569	62,938	17,518	11,691	3,29,949	717	21,990	6,406	4,324	82,392	3,810	55,160	13,132	8,422	3,15,671
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,618	27,981	15,232	14,993	4,00,524	1,765	12,751	8,382	7,068	1,23,561	2,804	21,461	9,839	7,423	2,74,410
15	157	126	60	1,926	3	41	26	80	170	469	2,637	1,062	563	2,629
4,633	28,138	15,358	15,053	4,02,450	1,768	12,792	8,408	7,148	1,23,731	3,273	24,098	10,901	7,986	2,77,039
94	3,666	2,095	1,303	17,520	33	1,114	366	327	5,082	159	9,697	2,141	1,420	26,694
2,083	16,836	7,476	11,058	3,50.508	548	5,803	2,841	4,016	68,554	2,611	23,991	7,799	9,698	4,18,474
67	663	364	491	7,849	9	59	9	16	401	63	345	202	201	3,051
2,244	21,165	9,935	12,852	3,75,877	590	6,976	3,216	4,359	74,037	2,833	34,033	10,142	11,319	4,48,219
337	34,333	13,734	3,395	88,326	125	9,980	2,376	2,091	28,691	311	34,298	8,621	2,171	55'870
121,194	840,236	536,361	4,79,089	1,73,39,152	45.822	313,681	219,937	2,26,491	44,80,212	43,880	380,041	201,222	1,82,505	80,24,652
14,036	58,757	45,352	47,589	11,10,567	5,048	15,112	13,050	16,215	3,23,822	4,459	28,594	18,588	16,165	3,50,938
135,567	933,326	595,447	5,30,073	1,49,38,045	50,995	338,773	235,363	2,44,797	48,32,725	48,650	442,933	228,431	2,00,841	84,31,460

No. 10.—Land Revenue of the Punjab for the Agricultural Year ending 30th September 1888.

Description of Revenue.	1886-87.		1887-88.				Cost of collections.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balance at the end of the agricultural year 1887-88.	Number of sales for arrears of land revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.	Realization of balances of previous years.	Total realized.					
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Revenue as in past year	1,94,25,432	1,95,76,462	1,97,94,654	1,95,85,549	2,52,598	1,98,38,147	...	...	4,69,132	...	...
Added to roll during the year ...	4,80,939	...	2,02,135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taken off	99,225	...	89,021	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tribute	2,79,068	2,79,068	2,79,968	2,79,968	...	2,79,968	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Land Revenue not included in above.	17,87,215	17,10,640	19,95,248	19,17,094	1,19,473	20,36,567	...	...	78,154	...	...
Total ...	2,20,71,879	2,15,66,170	2,21,82,984	2,17,82,611	3,72,071	2,21,54,682	...	...	5,47,286	...	...

No. 11.—Statement showing the Regular Organized Police of all kinds (Imperial, Municipal, Cantonment, Railway, Canal, Ferry, Pound, and Watch and Ward) maintained in the Punjab during 1888.

Total of all grades during the year.						Detail of number at end of year.				Arms provided.			Average annual pay of				Total annual cost, including contingencies.		
						Officers.		*Men.*					*Officers.*		*Men.*				
Remaining on 1st January 1888 from last year.	Recruited in 1888.	Total for 1888.	Died.	Discharged, dismissed and deserted.	Remaining on 31st December 1888.	European District Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	Native Assistant District Superintendents, Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	Mounted.	Foot.	Fire-arms.	Swords only, or swords and batons.	Batons only.	Each European.	Each Native.	Each mounted man.	Each footman.	Paid from Imperial Revenues.	Paid from Local Funds and other sources.	Total cost.
19,957	1,553	21,510	340	1,509	* 19,861	87	627	362	18,785	9,648	10,137	200	Rs. 5,010	Rs. 834	Rs. 103	Rs. 90	Rs. 25,53,040	Rs. 5,67,428	Rs. 31,20,468

* Includes 1,102 officers and men of the Railway Police.

No. 12.—Statement showing Religion, Races, &c., of the Organized Police of the Punjab on the 31st December 1888.

Classification.	Number of all Grades.	Remarks.
Religions and Castes.		*Percentage of Religions, &c.*
Christians	95	Christians ... ... ·04
Muhammadans	11,499	Muhammadans ... ... 57·80
Brahmins...	1,564	Brahmins ... ... 7·87
Rájpúts	1,364	Rájpúts ... ... 6·86
Sikhs	2,594	Sikhs ... ... 13·00
Gurkhas	9	Gurkhas... ... ... 0·04
Kúkás	9	Kúkás ... ... 0·04
Mazbís	73	Mazbís ... ... 0·36
Hindús of all other castes	2,654	Other denominations... ... 13·36
Other religions	...	
Total ...	19,861	
Races.		*Percentage of Races.*
Europeans	75	Europeans ... ... 0·37
Eurasians...	12	Eurasians ... ... 0·06
Natives	19,774	Natives ... ... 99·56
Total ...	19,861	

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1888.

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18a	
			CASES.																		
											Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14, and of those investigated by the Police in column 7.						Cases disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C.	
														a	b	c					
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not enquired into under Section 157, clauses (a) and (b), Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	*Suo motu.*	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in acquittal or discharge.	Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offences by public, &c.																			
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.																			
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*																				
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467, 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notes.	163	1	1	2	129	71	...	...	152	3	...	72	53	14	...	...	4	...	...
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	23	...	1	3	24	16	...	...	23	1	...	16	6	2	...	...	...	...	...
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	176	...	24	16	156	127	...	...	174	3	...	119	22	11	...	...	1	...	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	1,253	5	9	46	754	425	...	...	579	160	18	382	95	28	...	...	192	10	16
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servants or soldiers.	36	...	...	1	32	22	...	...	31	4	...	21	10	2	...	...	1	...	1
		Total ...	1,651	6	35	68	1,095	661	68	60	959	171	18	610	186	57	53	76	198	10	17

		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*																			
8	302, 303, 396	Murder ... by thags ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		,, dakaits ...	8	...	...	4	3	2	...	...	8	...	...	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	...
10		,, robbers ...	46	...	5	16	42	26	...	...	49	1	...	26	15	3	...	...	1	...	...
11		,, poison ...	45	...	3	5	29	17	...	..	46	...	...	17	12	8	...	...	8	1	...
12		Other murders	421	...	34	109	335	234	...	...	423	2	1	227	92	111	...	...	19	1	3
13	307	Attempt at murder	120	...	9	23	80	48	...	...	119	4	2	47	32	21	...	...	19	1	...
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	163	...	11	27	139	98	...	...	158	13	2	86	35	22	...	...	19	1	4
15	376	Rape	230	9	1	7	116	31	...	...	107	29	4	30	39	8	...	...	53	...	...
16	377	Unnatural offence	145	6	4	10	100	54	...	...	121	3	...	54	38	9	...	...	27	...	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	52	...	2	3	29	13	...	...	44	1	...	13	12	1	...	...	6	...	...
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	178	...	1	6	144	104	...	...	168	...	1	103	36	2	...	...	3	...	...
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purposes of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	5	...	...	1	3	3	...	...	4	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	1,658	12	20	61	1,115	662	...	...	1,252	56	10	648	253	42	...	...	82	18	63
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	100	1	6	3	26	8	...	...	84	5	...	7	16	6	...	...	38	...	2
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	20	1	...	...	12	10	...	...	10	2	1	8	2	2	...	...	2	...	1
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	248	1	5	8	174	80	...	...	221	1	1	79	85	18	...	...	15	2	2
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction ...	524	1	13	16	264	84	...	...	202	73	4	81	46	29	...	...	86	14	12
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	42	...	...	...	22	1	...	...	7	6	1	1	4	...	...	...	11	...	1
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	20	...	...	...	14	4	...	...	8	2	...	4	4	...	...	...	1	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	5	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	1,188	13	13	28	865	436	...	...	701	79	10	387	187	31	...	...	93	15	19
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	57	...	1	4	46	34	...	...	56	2	...	33	10	5	...	...	2	...	...
30	498	(*Frontier districts only.*) Enticing or taking away or detaining with criminal intent a married woman.	401	1	9	12	234	119	...	...	156	155	8	113	84	10	...*	...	19	1	21
		TOTAL ...	5,676	45	137	343	3,795	2,069	76	54	3,945	436	45	1,968	1,003	336	44	66	506	55	128

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1888—*continued.*

Part I.—Cognizable Crime—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18*a*	
			CASES.																		
											Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14, and of those investigated by the Police in column 7.						Cases disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C.	
														a	*b*	*c*					
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not enquired into under Section 157, clauses (*a*) and (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	*Suo motu.*	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in acquittal or discharge.	Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.
	Class III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*																				
31	395, 397, 398	Dakaiti	148	6	3	52	41	25	...	...	129		4	...	25	15	112	...	...	18	...	...
32	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti.	1	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	1	...		...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
33	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt — By poisonous or stupefying drugs.	20	...	3	1	11	5	...	...	18	...		...	5	6	2	...	...	4	...	...
34		Robbery with hurt — By other means ...	54	1	2	11	15	6	...	...	40		4	...	6	7	13	...	...	5	...	...
35	392, 393	Robbery ... — In dwelling house	8	...	1	1	4	1	..	...	6		1	...	1	3	...	...	...	3	...	...
36		Robbery ... — On the highway between sunset and sunrise.	61	3	4	13	36	15	...	...	58	...		...	15	14	10	...	...	7	...	...
37		Robbery ... — Other robberies ...	710	79	11	24	351	68	...	...	214		53	2	62	37	31	...	...	136	4	18
38	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	1,212	33	29	32	434	134	...	...	889		63	6	119	150	50	...	...	66	5	10
39	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	1,064	23	27	37	481	182	...	...	778		58	7	169	192	26	...	...	116	10	10
40	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt,	17,289	4,789	549	180	3,293	2,278	...	...	12,079		51	8	2,268	948	262	...	...	294	3	29

41	449 to 452	House trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	910	3	1	5	121	67	...	...	115	13	...	65	32	4	...	...	23	1	6
42	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti or habitually.	3	...	...	1	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
43	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakaits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	1	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	20,760	4,937	630	360	4,787	2,785	68	58	14,330	247	23	2,739	1,406	512	18	65	672	23	73
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*																				
44	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	1,212	4	3	5	595	74	...	...	117	127	13	40	66	10	...	...	173	50	72
45	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	18	...	...	1	16	7	...	...	12	1	...	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	374	Compulsory labour	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	1,231	4	3	6	611	81	21	13	130	128	13	47	69	10	17	40	173	50	72
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*																				
47	453 to 456	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking.	728	133	16	10	200	129	...	...	616	7	...	129	50	7	...	...	12	...	5
48	379 to 382	Theft ... Of cattle	5,301	86	250	140	2,197	1,569	...	...	4,610	202	11	1,569	610	291	...	...	311	1	37
49		Theft ... Ordinary	15,506	1,383	310	186	6,957	4,265	...	...	10,610	924	71	4,193	1,245	229	...	...	1,107	37	135
50	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	1,225	22	24	19	698	209	...	...	484	100	5	185	115	12	...	...	121	34	39
51	411, 414	Receiving stolen property ...	3,310	11	146	141	2,516	1,726	...	...	3,210	52	3	1,722	870	113	...	...	84	1	5
52	447, 448	Criminal or house trespass ...	3,867	18	5	20	2,337	443	..	...	408	380	20	252	201	14	...	...	637	171	250
53	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ...	25	2	...	...	7	2	...	...	17	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	2
		TOTAL ...	29,962	1,655	751	516	14,912	8,343	70	55	19,955	1,665	110	8,052	3,093	666	37	72	2,273	244	473
	TOTAL OF PRECEDING CLASSIFICATIONS I TO V ...		59,280	6,647	1,556	1,293	25,200	13,939	69	55	39,319	2,647	209	13,416	5,757	1,581	31	69	3,822	382	763

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1888—*continued*.

Part I.—Cognizable Crime—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18a	
			Cases.																		
											Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14, and of those investigated by the Police in column 7.						Cases disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C.	
														a	b	c					
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crime	Number of reported cases in column 4 not enquired into under Section 157, clauses (a) and (b), Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	*Suo motu.*	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in acquittal or discharge.	Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*																				
54	295 to 297	Offences against religion ...	136	...	...	2	79	19	...	...	27	19	2	11	8	1	...	...	22	17	1
55	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	9,582	...	111	382	9,386	8,106	...	...	7,316	2,147	...	7,994	1,090	314	...	...	14	...	...
56	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ...	153	...	...	3	141	107	...	...	152	1	...	106	34	6	...	...	...	...	...
57	"	" " Excise Laws ...	268	...	4	5	241	192	...	...	231	5	...	166	45	6	...	...	3	13	...
58	"	" " Opium Act ...	174	...	4	4	164	136	...	...	140	3	...	113	20	7	...	...	5	...	...
59	"	" " Railway Laws ...	100	...	...	1	73	51	...	...	90	2	...	49	22	2	...	...	2	...	...
60	"	" " Salt and Customs Laws.	48	...	1	5	50	46	...	...	16	27	...	42	4	1	...	...	...	...	...
61	"	" " Arms Act ...	271	...	7	20	270	204	...	...	268	5	...	202	57	8	...	...	2	...	...
62	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	11,801	...	1	25	11,761	10,325	...	...	10,914	843	...	10,328	1,420	34	...	...	13	...	1

63	Act III of 1880, Sections 14, 15, 27.	Cantonment Act	3,027	...	...	21	3,029	2,698	...	...	3,008	6	...	2,683	331	18	...	...	...	...	...
64	Act VII of 1871, Sections 71, 76.	Indian Emigration Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Act X of 1886, Section 24 ...	Escape from custody under Civil Procedure Code or warrant.	4	1	...	1	3	2	...	...	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Act IX of 1874, Sections 4, 5, 19, 20, 23.	European Vagrancy	18	...	...	...	18	18	...	...	18	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	Act XVII of 1878, Sections 25, 28.	Northern India Ferry Act ...	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	Act VII of 1878, Sections 25, 32, 42, 51, 61, 62, 76.	Forest Law	569	4	9	9	473	362	...	...	309	35	...	216	50	7	...	...	5	4	3
69	Act XV of 1872, Sections 68 to 71, 73 to 75.	Indian Christian Marriage Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Act V of 1871, Section 29 ...	Prisoners Act	20	...	...	...	20	20	...	...	9	9	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Act XIV of 1866, Section 48 ...	Post Office Act	4	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	Act III of 1877, Sections 81, 82.	Registration Act	56	...	5	2	45	36	...	...	61	...	...	36	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	Act XXVII of 1871, Sections 19, 20.	Criminal Tribes Act	374	...	37	4	344	332	...	...	393	...	...	332	12	17	...	...	...	...	...
74	Act XXXI of 1871, Section 16	Indian Weights and Measures of Capacity.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	Act IV of 1874, Section 6 ...	Foreign recruiting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
76	Act IV of 1872, Section 47 ...	Punjab Laws Act	76	...	2	1	74	65	...	...	78	...	...	65	9	1	...	...	1	...	...
77	Act I of 1876, Section 15 ...	Telegraph Act	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	44 and 45 Vic., Cap. 58 and 156.	Persons found purchasing soldiers' regimental necessaries, equipments, stores, &c.	18	...	...	...	14	7	...	...	18	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	26,704	5	181	485	26,190	22,729	60	86	23,060	3,102	2	22,391	3,121	422	85	87	67	34	5
		GRAND TOTAL ...	85,984	6,652	1,737	1,778	51,390	36,668	66	71	62,379	5,749	211	35,807	8,878	2,003	52	80	3,889	416	768

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1888—*continued.*

Part I.—Cognizable Crime—continued.

Serial No. (1)	Law under which punishable. (2)	Description of Crime. (3)	PERSONS. — Pending at the end of last year. (19)	Received by transfer. (20)	Number arrested or appearing on other process during the year. — Arrested by Police. (21)	Number arrested or appearing on other process during the year. — Appearing under order of Magistrate. (22)	Total of columns 19 to 22. (23)	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial. (24)	Released without being brought before a Magistrate. (25)	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police. (26)	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial. (27)	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. — By Magistrate. (28)	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. — By Sessions or High Court. (29)	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct). — By Magistrate. (30)	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct). — By Sessions or High Court. (31)	Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police. (32)	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police. (33)	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial. (34)	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial. (35)	Number pending at end of year. — *Before appearance before a Magistrate.* — In custody of Police. (36)	Number pending at end of year. — *Before appearance before a Magistrate.* — On bail. (37)	Number pending at end of year. — Under trial before Magistrate. (38)	Number pending at end of year. — Committed to Sessions. (39)	PROPERTY. — Number of cases in which property was stolen. (40)	Number of cases in which property was recovered. (41)	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost. (42)	Amount of property stolen. (43)	Amount of property recovered. (44)	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost. (45)
1	115 ...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117 ...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.																											
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.																											
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*																												
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467, 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notes.	3	...	164	4	171	...	4	...	167	74	1	74	2	76	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	212 to 216 ...	Harbouring an offender...	4	...	32	1	37	...	...	...	36	7	...	28	...	28	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice.	21	...	255	34	310	3	1	...	306	90	1	193	...	180	...	...	3	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	546	..	4,522	832	5,900	1	48	...	5,822	2,064	14	3,433	86	3,229	...	...	...	...	29	235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier.	1	...	42	1	44	...	...	...	44	21	...	22	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	575	...	5,015	872	6,462	4	53	1	6,375	2,256	16	3,740	88	3,534	70	55	3	...	30	272	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*																											
8	302, 303, 396.	Murder by thags ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder ,, dakaits...	1	...	15	1	17	...	...	...	17	1	5	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	7	6	...	3,555	456	...
10		Murder ,, robbers...	29	...	62	3	94	...	3	...	91	22	20	23	19	40	...	...	1	...	...	4	2	41	18	...	4,890	1,642	...
11		Murder ,, poison ...	4	...	56	...	60	...	4	...	55	16	9	5	13	18	...	...	...	...	1	5	7	1	...	...	9	...	...
12		Other murders ...	201	...	761	27	989	7	17	...	956	268	106	146	217	359	...	...	6	9	...	146	67	18	15	...	1,914	1,162	...
13	307	Attempt at murder ...	18	...	143	2	163	1	16	...	145	61	13	27	22	48	...	...	2	...	1	19	1	1	...	...	281	...	...
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	64	...	264	6	334	...	9	...	323	71	43	95	61	150	...	...	1	2	...	47	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	376	Rape	11	...	85	24	120	...	3	...	116	69	5	27	6	32	...	...	...	1	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	377	Unnatural offences ...	16	...	125	...	141	...	9	...	132	60	...	52	6	58	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	6	...	33	3	42	...	4	...	38	19	...	16	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	5	...	153	1	159	9	3	...	144	36	...	106	...	106	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purposes of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	9	...	8	...	17	...	...	...	17	5	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	121	...	1,466	276	1,863	1	78	...	1,774	679	13	997	22	941	...	...	5	1	9	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	4	...	51	...	55	1	10	...	43	25	...	6	2	8	...	...	...	1	...	9	1	1	...	...	1,308	...	...
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	28	11	39	...	...	...	39	15	4	10	3	9	...	...	1	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	15	...	262	13	290	...	5	...	284	147	...	114	2	112	...	...	...	...	1	20	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction	40	16	345	63	464	9	26	...	421	237	4	128	6	129	...	...	11	7	1	35	...	24	11	...	1,231	351	...
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement & restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	...	...	12	11	23	...	...	...	23	19	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	...	13	11	24	...	...	...	24	17	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves.	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	56	..	1,094	344	1,494	...	15	...	1,478	671	4	768	...	668	...	...	...	...	1	35	...	7	2	...	100	7	...
29	304 A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	3	...	65	1	69	...	1	...	67	25	...	35	...	34	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	498	(*Frontier districts only.*) Enticing or taking away or detaining with criminal intent a married woman.	14	...	182	171	367	2	9	...	356	197	...	148	1	142	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	617	16	5,223	971	6,827	30	212	4	6,546	2,660	226	2,728	385	2,900	55	44	28	21	18	424	95	100	52	5	13,288	3,618	27

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1888—*continued.*

Part I.—Cognizable Crime—continued.

Serial No. (1)	Law under which punishable. (2)	Description of Crime. (3)	Persons: Pending at the end of last year. (19)	Received by transfer. (20)	Number arrested or appearing on other process during the year: Arrested by Police. (21)	Number arrested or appearing on other process during the year: Appearing under order of Magistrate. (22)	Total of columns 19 to 22. (23)	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial. (24)	Released without being brought before a Magistrate. (25)	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police. (26)	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial. (27)	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate: By Magistrate. (28)	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate: By Sessions or High Court. (29)	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct): By Magistrate. (30)	Finally convicted: By Sessions or High Court. (31)	Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police. (32)	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police. (33)	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial. (34)	Otherwise disposed of, e. g., died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial. (35)	Number pending at end of year: Before appearance before a Magistrate: In custody of Police. (36)	Number pending at end of year: Before appearance before a Magistrate: On bail. (37)	Number pending at end of year: Under trial before Magistrate. (38)	Number pending at end of year: Committed to Sessions. (39)	Property: Number of cases in which property was stolen. (40)	Number of cases in which property was recovered. (41)	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost. (42)	Amount of property stolen. (43)	Amount of property recovered. (44)	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost. (45)
	Class III.—Serious offences against Person and Property or against Property only.																												
31	395, 397, 398,	Dakaiti	28	4	277	...	309	2	7	...	297	102	8	98	28	126	...	...	3	3	...	58	...	119	62	...	40,981	11,218	...
32	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti.	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	1	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	394, 397, 398.	Robbery with hurt. By poisonous or stupefying drugs.	4	1	14	...	19	...	...	...	19	12	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	17	4	...	837	296	...
34		By other means	5	...	37	...	42	...	4	...	35	21	...	7	2	9	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	33	12	...	2,946	691	...
35	392, 393 ...	Robbery. In dwelling house.	4	...	4	...	8	...	...	...	8	3	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	176	96	...
36		On the highway between sunset and sunrise.	7	...	76	...	83	1	4	...	78	43	2	29	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	57	26	...	2,626	683	...
37		Other robberies	22	...	179	56	257	...	11	...	246	117	...	117	...	112	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	178	56	...	9,551	3,271	...
38	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	81	...	496	275	852	...	15	...	836	480	1	294	1	206	...	...	1	...	1	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

39	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	63	...	598	92	753	1	44	...	703	402	6	268	...	242	...	...	1	...	5	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	323	15	5,333	57	5,728	13	174	...	5,505	2,014	42	3,127	32	3,140	...	...	22	31	5	268	...	9,599	3,331	...	7,06,286	1,86,646	...
41	449 to 452 ...	House trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	6	...	127	19	152	...	6	...	146	51	...	90	1	89	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	5	5	...	250	73	...
42	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti or habitually.	6	...	9	...	15	...	...	...	15	3	...	9	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	44	...
43	311, 400, 401...	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakaits, robbers and thieves.	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	558	20	7,150	499	8,227	17	265	3	7,897	3,251	64	4,051	65	3,975	55	50	27	37	11	436	3	10,012	3,501	34	7,63,656	2,03,018	26
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*																												
44	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	11	...	189	881	1,081	...	2	...	1,079	917	...	139	...	73	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	2	...	18	2	22	...	...	...	22	9	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	374	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	13	...	207	883	1,103	...	2	1	1,101	926	...	152	...	86	41	7	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*																												
47	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house breaking.	12	...	225	13	250	...	11	...	239	92	...	141	...	138	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	26	...	...
48	379 to 382 ...	Theft of cattle ...	243	16	3,287	68	3,614	9	91	...	3,497	1,182	7	2,156	3	2,140	...	...	12	12	5	136	1	4,566	2,608	...	1,95,990	1,12,472	...
49		Theft ordinary ...	289	16	7,457	868	8,630	5	117	...	8,467	2,771	23	5,403	9	5,249	...	...	7	41	...	254	...	11,353	5,996	...	2,36,401	86,868	...
50	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust.	22	4	355	241	622	1	13	...	608	365	1	232	...	206	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	420	210	...	27,171	13,792	...
51	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property.	230	14	3,861	92	4,197	56	133	...	3,985	1,503	37	2,238	11	2,240	...	...	45	7	16	151	...	2,035	2,743	...	61,308	91,582	...
52	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house trespass.	31	...	502	3,164	3,697	...	11	...	3,684	2,878	1	753	...	277	...	...	...	...	2	52	...	2	2	...	3	3	...
53	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle.	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	999	241	...
		TOTAL ...	827	50	15,691	4,446	21,014	71	376	2	20,484	8,793	69	10,925	23	10,252	65	50	64	60	23	609	1	18,383	11,560	62	5,21,898	3,04,958	58
	TOTAL OF PRECEDING CLASSIFICATIONS I TO V.		2,590	86	33,286	7,671	43,633	122	908	2	42,403	17,886	375	21,596	561	20,747	62	48	122	118	82	1,764	99	28,495	15,113	41	12,98,842	5,11,594	39

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1888—*continued.*

Part I—Cognizable Crime—concluded.

Serial No. (1)	Law under which punishable. (2)	Description of Crime. (3)	PERSONS. Pending at the end of last year. (19)	Received by transfer. (20)	Number arrested or appearing on other process during the year. Arrested by Police. (21)	Number arrested or appearing on other process during the year. Appearing under order of Magistrate. (22)	Total of columns 19 to 22. (23)	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial. (24)	Released without being brought before a Magistrate. (25)	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police. (26)	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial. (27)	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Magistrate. (28)	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Sessions or High Court. (29)	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct). By Magistrate. (30)	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct). By Sessions or High Court. (31)	Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police. (32)	Percentage of persons convicted, in Police cases to persons arrested by Police. (33)	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial. (34)	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial. (35)	Number pending at end of year. *Before appearance before a Magistrate.* In custody of Police. (36)	Number pending at end of year. *Before appearance before a Magistrate.* On bail. (37)	Number pending at end of year. Under trial before Magistrate. (38)	Number pending at end of year. Committed to Sessions. (39)	PROPERTY. Number of cases in which property was stolen. (40)	Number of cases in which property was recovered. (41)	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost. (42)	Amount of property stolen. (43)	Amount of property recovered. (44)	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost. (45)
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*																												
54	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	4	...	48	97	149	...	...	...	149	107	...	40	...	21	...	..	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character.	395	...	7,616	2,210	10,221	9	24	...	9,983	1,224	4	8,434	...	7,929	...	...	3	...	205	818	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	Offences against Gambling Act.	12	...	887	2	901	...	23	...	878	247	2	588	...	588	...	...	2	...	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	"	" " Excise Laws...	11	...	344	71	426	1	3	...	421	120	...	291	...	237	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	"	" " Opium Act ...	8	...	185	41	234	1	1	...	231	51	...	172	...	146	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	"	" " Railway Laws	2	...	121	2	125	...	7	...	118	41	...	72	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	"	" " Salt and Customs Laws.	19	...	33	52	104	1	...	...	103	9	...	88	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	27	27	...	20	20	...
61	"	" " Arms Act ...	28	...	306	8	342	...	3	...	337	96	...	228	...	226	...	...	...	1	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act	Public and local nuisances.	27	...	11,403	834	12,264	1	1	...	12,260	1,482	...	10,744	...	10,707	...	...	...	...	2	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.																												
63	Act III of 1880, Sections 14, 15, 27.	Cantonment Act ...	21	...	3,111	19	3,151	...	...	...	3,151	332	...	2,801	...	2,786	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	Act VII of 1883, Sections 71, 76.	Indian Emigration Act...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Act X of 1886, Section 246.	Escape from custody under Civil Procedure Code or warrant.	2	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	4	1	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Act IX of 1874, Sections 4, 5, 19, 20, 23.	European Vagrancy ...	...	...	18	...	18	...	...	...	18	...	...	18	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	Act XVII of 1878, Sections 25, 28.	Northern India Ferry Act.	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	6	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	Act VII of 1878, Sections 25, 32, 42, 51, 61, 62, 76.	Forest Law ...	14	...	547	592	1,153	...	2	...	1,150	413	...	702	...	380	...	...	...	...	1	35	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
69	Act XV of 1872, Sections 68 to 71, 73 to 75.	Indian Christian Marriage Act.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Act V of 1871, Section 29.	Prisoners Act ...	...	...	11	12	23	...	...	...	23	...	...	23	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Act XIV of 1866, Sec. 48.	Post Office Act ...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	Act III of 1877, Sections 81, 82.	Registration Act ...	2	9	39	...	50	...	...	...	48	9	...	36	...	36	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	Act XXVII of 1871, Secs. 19, 20	Criminal Tribes Act ...	6	23	352	...	381	2	1	...	377	17	...	341	..	341	...	...	1	1	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	Act XXXI of 1871, Sec. 16.	Indian Weights and Measures of Capacity.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	Act IV of 1874, Section 6.	Foreign recruiting ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	Act IV of 1872, Section 47.	Punjab Laws Act ...	1	...	91	...	92	...	2	...	90	11	...	77	...	77	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
77	Act I of 1876, Section 15.	Telegraph Act ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	44 & 45 Vic., Caps. 58 and 156.	Persons found purchasing soldiers' regimental necessaries, equipments, stores, &c.	...	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	20	10	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	552	32	25,143	3,940	29,667	15	67	2	29,370	4,174	6	24,675	...	23,673	94	80	9	3	212	506	...	30	30	100	20	20	100
		GRAND TOTAL ...	3,142	118	58,429	11,611	73,300	137	975	1	71,773	22,060	381	46,271	561	44,420	76	61	131	121	294	2,270	99	28,525	15,143	53	12,98,862	5,11,014	39

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1888—*concluded.*

Part II.—Non-Cognizable Crime.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
			CASES.						PERSONS.							
												ACQUITTED.		CONVICTED.		
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	Waiting trial at close of year.
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by Police, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ...	2	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
		TOTAL ...	2	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*															
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	1	10	...	10	1	7	14	13	2	...	...	9	...	2
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice	971	1,109	392	1,501	595	1,142	2,076	2,195	288	624	...	1,249	1	33
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants	235	212	41	253	112	128	200	229	61	43	3	109	...	13
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	475	576	166	742	234	525	858	919	260	239	8	388	2	22
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	195	303	45	348	123	149	155	202	40	60	5	72	7	18
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	50	81	10	91	47	49	85	101	17	10	...	73	...	1
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade marks	124	80	47	127	6	59	66	67	20	19	...	25	...	3
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	185	126	72	198	98	112	631	774	106	186	...	480	...	2
		TOTAL ..	2,236	2,497	773	3,270	1,216	2,171	4,085	4,500	794	1,181	16	2,405	10	94
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*															
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	46	33	2	35	30	8	10	17	12	...	...	4	...	1
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	14	16	1	17	8	2	4	8	...	4	...	...	...	4
		TOTAL ...	60	49	3	52	38	10	14	25	12	4	...	4	...	5

		Class III.—*Serious offences against Property.*														
13	384 to 389	Extortion	81	566	27	593	228	123	259	259	116	93	...	42	...	8
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*														
14	345	Wrongful confinement	14	22	...	22	2	8	20	19	8	9	...	2	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	15,216	17,915	843	18,758	774	12,563	28,058	28,281	10,039	14,601	...	3,435	...	206
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	387	316	1	317	27	265	334	330	76	201	...	53	...	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	3,294	9,120	1,659	10,779	718	6,090	15,744	14,265	5,365	6,385	...	2,443	6	66
		Total ...	18,911	27,373	2,503	29,876	1,521	18,926	44,156	42,895	15,488	21,196	...	5,933	6	272
		Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*														
18	417 to 420	Cheating	949	1,283	49	1,332	283	512	903	898	334	344	...	191	...	29
19	403 to 404	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	567	493	76	569	347	248	409	524	115	104	...	299	...	6
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	82	67	9	76	22	40	51	58	9	22	2	21	1	3
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	1,492	2,406	223	2,629	279	1,363	3,396	3,304	1,193	1,079	...	955	...	77
		Total ...	3,090	4,249	357	4,606	931	2,163	4,759	4,784	1,651	1,549	2	1,466	1	115
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*														
22	298	Offences against religion	73	87	2	89	14	57	128	114	45	36	...	27	...	6
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	18	27	...	27	4	19	25	20	4	12	...	2	...	2
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	3,337	4,544	259	4,803	341	2,698	3,712	3,685	2,023	1,272	...	306	...	84
25	500 to 502	Defamation	304	378	13	391	23	144	274	283	180	74	...	22	...	7
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	654	829	205	1,034	75	573	1,074	1,032	559	318	...	133	...	22
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	260	293	65	358	90	239	935	930	79	177	1	656	...	17
28	291 A	Keeping a lottery office	5	1	1	2	1	1	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...
29	Offences under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	2,536	3,696	515	4,211	1,885	2,093	7,046	8,148	2,263	1,454	...	4,274	...	157
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	145	24	9	33	2	21	179	179	41	59	...	3	...	76
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property	115	275	13	288	197	243	670	670	77	408	...	185	...	...
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children	882	1,172	378	1,550	210	1,310	1,280	1,214	413	434	64	297	...	6
33	......	*Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.*	2,819	3,481	486	3,967	658	3,269	6,421	6,378	1,137	1,736	...	3,433	...	72
		Total ...	11,148	14,807	1,946	16,753	3,500	10,667	21,749	22,658	6,826	5,980	65	9,338	...	449
		Grand Total ...	35,928	49,541	5,610	55,151	7,435	34,061	75,023	75,122	24,887	30,003	83	19,189	17	943

No. 14.—Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Province of the Punjab on the last day of the year 1888, with the Cost of Tribunals.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Name of Province and Class of Court.	Area.	Population.	Number of divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of districts.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	Total Number of Officers exercising Original or Appellate Jurisdiction. Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.	Total Number of Cases decided. Original. Regular.	Original. Miscellaneous.	Appeals. Regular.	Appeals. Miscellaneous.	Total Receipts of the Courts.	Total Charges of the Courts.
Punjab. Civil ...	107,010 square miles.	18,842,264.	14	31	124	6	14	31	122	262	2,68,184	43,075	20,629	1,578	Rs. 27,96,381.	Rs. 28,86 695.
Punjab. Criminal			13	31	124	6	13	*32	115	499	86,432	77,252	11,971	57		
Punjab. Revenue			...	...	...	2	6	53	84	289	25,625	6,954	3,387	475		
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	380,241	127,281	35,987	2,110	...	...

18. Remarks.

	Grades of Judicial Officers.	Europeans.	Natives.
Officers exercising both Original and Appellate Jurisdiction.	Chief Court Judges ...	6	...
	Divisional Judges ...	14	...
	District Judges ...	29	2
	Subordinate Judges ...	2	15
Officers exercising Original Jurisdiction only.	Assistant Commissioners ...	20	3
	Extra Assistant " ...	6	94
	Small Cause Court Judges ...	13	1
	Munsiffs	...	83
	Tahsíldárs and Náib-Tahsíldárs.	...	222
	Honorary Magistrates and Honorary Civil Judges.	1	199
	Special Magistrates ...	25	16

* Includes one additional District Magistrate at Peshâwar.

No. 15.—Statement of Offences Reported and of Persons Tried, Convicted and Acquitted of each Class of Offence in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1888.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Number of Persons					
Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Offences against the State, Chapter VI, Indian Penal Code	2	1	2	2	1	...	...	1	
Do. relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII, I. P. C.... ...	2	2	2	6	2	4	...	...	
Do. against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII, I. P. C.	1,599	922	819	6,764	2,523	4,003	5	233	
Do. by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX, I. P. C.	351	150	132	177	125	43	...	9	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X, I. P. C.	1,452	1,280	1,253	2,379	1,110	1,230	...	39	
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI, I. P. C. ...	1,616	1,239	1,229	1,946	935	951	4	56	
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII, I. P. C.	170	157	124	144	67	72	1	4	
Do. relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII., I. P. C. ...	109	103	103	144	42	102	...	...	
Do. affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV, I. P. C.	896	685	574	1,600	491	1,087	1	21	
Do. relating to religion, Chapter XV, I. P. C.	316	145	131	327	238	80	...	9	
Offences against the human body, Chapter XVI, I. P. C. — Offences affecting life	1,158	957	930	1,778	742	779	17	240	
Offences against the human body, Chapter XVI, I. P. C. — Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births	87	50	34	54	30	20	...	4	
Offences against the human body, Chapter XVI, I. P. C. — Hurt	17,859	11,452	10,247	25,414	20,012	5,117	7	278	
Offences against the human body, Chapter XVI, I. P. C. — Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	1,969	783	663	1,866	1,583	239	...	44	
Offences against the human body, Chapter XVI, I. P. C. — Criminal force and assault	28,782	18,192	15,902	38,458	32,832	5,316	4	306	
Offences against the human body, Chapter XVI, I. P. C. — Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labor ..	742	277	210	493	317	159	3	14	
Offences against the human body, Chapter XVI, I. P. C. — Rape	252	132	98	135	72	44	...	19	
Offences against the human body, Chapter XVI, I. P. C. — Unnatural offence	158	109	86	122	58	60	...	4	

No. 15.—Statement of Offences Reported and of Persons Tried, Convicted and Acquitted of each Class of Offence in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1888—*concluded.*

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					Number of Persons					
Description of Offence.		Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Offences against property, Chapter XVII, I. P. C.	Theft	22,075	15,739	8,412	12,669	4,655	7,799	34	181	
	Extortion	981	201	153	355	298	57	...	...	
	Robbery and Dacoity	1,217	589	302	825	441	318	...	66	
	Criminal misappropriation of property	883	455	443	728	366	351	...	11	
	Criminal breach of trust	1,782	834	651	823	523	283	1	16	
	Receiving of stolen property	3,498	3,174	2,380	3,811	1,509	2,215	10	77	
	Cheating	1,875	746	684	1,181	875	255	10	41	
	Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	58	16	13	22	19	3	...	...	
	Mischief	6,892	3,926	3,410	8,491	5,670	2,629	2	190	
	Criminal trespass	24,187	19,720	6,333	12,295	7,336	4,658	20	281	
Offences relating to documents, to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII		607	156	154	307	212	68	...	27	
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX		82	20	18	35	20	15	...	...	
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX		7,487	4,052	3,701	5,663	4,865	624	10	164	
Defamation, Chapter XXI		492	227	212	389	344	33	...	12	
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, Chapter XXII		1,887	1,110	1,071	1,859	1,580	254	...	25	
Offences under special and local laws		32,936	28,475	25,969	56,331	14,535	41,378	25	393	
Grand Total ...		164,459	116,076	86,445	187,593	104,428	80,246	154	2,765	

No. 16.—Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Province of the Punjab during 1888.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Nature of Proceedings.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Remarks.
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Sections 87 to 89 and 485 ...	2	2	...	...	
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace ...	2,747	11,067	4,877	6,038	
3. Ditto ditto VIII, security for good behaviour ...	6,080	9,280	1,194	8,022*	
4. Ditto against local nuisances, Chapter X	109	454	140	202	
5. Disputes as to immoveable property, Chapter XII	343	921	677	229	
6. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Section 250.	1,150	1,228	5	1,223	
7. Non-attendance of Jurors or Assessors, Chapter XXIII	...	...	...	...	
8. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	2,097	2,098	1,543	544	
9. Forfeiture of bonds under Chapter XLII	312	495	*135	342	* Includes one person who escaped.
Total ...	12,840	25,545	8,571	16,600	

No. 17.—Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various Classes in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1888.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Persons whose cases were disposed of.									
				Convicted.							
Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Discharged or acquitted.	On regular trial.	On summary trial.	Committed or referred.	Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	Remarks.
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under Section 14	2,858	1	1,186	1,636	...	...	35	1,297	3	2,829	
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	16,464	10	9,961	6,278	...	48	167	7,662	6	28,876	
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	144,945	91	82,176	55,968	3,586	1,085	2,039	65,654	7	129,263	
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates	14,333	6	8,581	2,325	3,329	...	92	6,933	4	12,901	
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under Sections 347 and 349, Criminal Procedure Code.	364	...	70	282	...	3	9	254	5	92	
Chief Magistrates of Districts	9,223	72	3,495	4,621	421	311	303	3,866	14	13,852	
Courts of Session*	1,185	5	299	602	...	143	136	651	24	5,723	
Chief Court†	176	...	13	113	...	...	50	115	45	63	
Total ...	189,548	185	105,781	71,825	7,336	1,590	2,831	86,432	7	193,599	

* Includes cases decided by Sessions Judges on reference.
† Ditto ditto by the Chief Court on reference under Section 374, Criminal Procedure Code.

No. 18.—Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1888.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	Persons sentenced to										Detail of Punishment.																	
				Imprisonment.							*Fine.*									*Imprisonment.*					*Whipping.*			
Class of Tribunals.	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give security, or recognizance to keep the peace, or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.
																	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under Section 14.	...	...	...	69	46	...	1,570	...	...	...	1,365	205	...	...	...	...	9,070	8,771	67	83	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	1,323	49	...	4,495	44	701	66	3,593	832	62	8	...	...	38,671	33,158	3,728	172	935	323	8	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	14,020	675	...	42,738	1,066	11,479	784	34,283	7,753	567	133	2	...	3,78,634	3,01,290	25,272	1,922	9,199	4,320	38	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates.	...	...	...	381	30	...	5,912	38	...	...	5,655	230	25	2	...	...	13,552	11,146	632	68	341	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under Section 349, Criminal Procedure Code.	...	...	...	210	1	...	115	66	3	...	18	83	13	1	...	...	4,158	1,633	303	1	23	187	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Magistrates of Districts	...	...	...	1,517	39	...	2,363	148	1,950	107	709	963	355	310	25	1	1,58,043	86,108	29,460	56	315	579	713	...	...	...	...	...
Courts of Session ...	...	174	...	354	...	...	137	8	178	52	2	84	42	15	...	...	11,090	6,208	1,051	1	8	71	300	26	...	...	...	...
Chief Court ...	80	30	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...
Total ...	80	204	...	17,879	840	...	57,331	1,370	14,311	1,009	45,625	10,150	1,064	470	27	1	6,13,418	4,48,314	60,513	2,303	10,853	5,482	1,061	29	...	...	...	...

Note.—A detail of columns 26, 27 and 28 cannot be furnished.

No. 18 A.—Statement showing the Particulars of Whippings inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals of the Punjab during the year 1888.

Part I.—*Showing whippings inflicted under Sections 2 and 3, Act VI, 1864, in lieu of other punishments.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Number of stripes awarded.												Total.	
	5 *and under.*		6 *to* 10		11 *to* 15		16 *to* 20		21 *to* 25		26 *to* 30			
Offences for which awarded.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	Adults.	Juveniles.
In lieu of other punishments.														
(Sections 2 and 3, Act VI, 1864.)														
1. Theft, as defined in Section 378, I. P. C.	21	...	170	1	191	2	111	6	21	1	85	8	456	161
" " 380, "	8	...	20	...	30	...	17	...	2	...	12	1	70	20
" " 381, "	1	...	9	...	17	...	3	7	20	...	13	...	60	10
" " 382, "	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	4	...
2. Extortion, as defined in Section 388, "	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
" " 389, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 411, "	5	...	15	...	24	1	17	...	16	...	17	...	77	18
" " 412, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Lurking house trespass, as defined in Section 443, I. P. C.	2	...	1	...	8	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	8	8
5. Lurking house trespass by night as defined in Section 444, I. P. C. ...	1	...	4	...	5	...	4	1	...	...	3	...	16	2
6. House-breaking, as defined in Section 445, I. P. C.	...	...	5	...	14	...	8	...	1	...	9	...	29	8
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in Section 346, I. P. C.	2	...	11	...	20	...	17	1	6	...	26	...	66	17
8. Offence under Section 49, Act XXVI of 1870	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Offence under Section 19, Act XXVII of 1871	...	...	5	...	16	...	6	...	1	...	2	...	30	...
10. Offence under Section 14, Act III of 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	1
Total ...	40	...	240	1	327	3	188	15	67	1	173	9	819	245

No. 18 A.—*continued.*

PART II.—*Showing whippings inflicted in addition to other punishments, Sections* 3 *and* 4, *Act VI*, 1864.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
OFFENCES FOR WHICH AWARDED.	NUMBER OF STRIPES.						TOTAL.
	5 and under.	*6 to* 10.	11 *to* 15.	16 *to* 20.	21 *to* 25.	26 *to* 30.	
In addition to other punishments. (Sections 3 and 4.)							
A.—SECTION 3.							
1. Theft, as defined in Section 378, I. P. C.	...	6	14	23	6	51	100
" " 380, "	...	3	5	9	...	26	43
" " 381, "	...	...	1	...	...	14	15
" " 382, "	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
2. Extortion, as defined in Section 388, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " 389, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in ... Section 411, I. P. C. ...	...	...	3	1	1	7	12
" " 412, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Lurking house trespass, as defined in Section 443, I. P. C.	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
5. Lurking house trespass by night, as defined in Section 444, I. P. C.	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
6. House-breaking, as defined in Section 445, I. P. C. ...	...	...	1	4	1	8	14
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in Section 446, I. P. C.	...	...	5	8	7	25	45
8. Offence under Section 19, Act XXVII of 1871	1	1	8	4	2	8	24
9. Offence under Section 14, Act III of 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.—SECTION 4.							
1. False evidence, as defined in Section 193, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " 194, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " 195, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. False charge of unnatural offence, as defined in Sections 211 and 377, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Assault, as defined in Section 354, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Rape, as defined in Section 375, I. P. C.	...	...	...	1	...	2	3
5. Unnatural offence, as defined in Section 377, I. P. C. ...	...	...	2	...	...	1	3
6. Robbery, as defined in Section 390, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Dacoity, as defined in Section 591, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Attempt at robbery, as defined in Section 393, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Hurt in committing robbery, as defined in Section 394, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 413, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Forgery, as defined in... Section 463, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " 466, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " 467, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " 468, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " 469, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Lurking house trespass, as defined in Section 443, I. P. C.	...	1	...	...	...	2	3
13. Lurking house trespass by night, as defined in Section 444, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. House-breaking, as defined in Section 445, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. House-breaking by night, as defined in Section 446, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
TOTAL ...	1	11	41	52	17	·147	269

No. 18 A.—*concluded.*

PART III.—*Showing whippings inflicted under Section* 5, *Act VI*, 1864, *on Juveniles for offences other than those specified in Parts I and II.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	STRIPES.												
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		
OFFENCE.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	TOTAL.
Section 251	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 304	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
" 309	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 334	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 354	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	3
" 369	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
" 376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
" 377	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	5
" 379	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
" 392	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 403	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
" 406	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" 436	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
" 511	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Section 24 of Act IV of 1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL ...	2	...	2	...	3	1	8	...	2	...	11	...	29

PART IV.—*Showing relative number of times whipping was awarded, as compared with other punishments.*

1	2	3
Punishments.	Number.	REMARKS.
1. Total number of whippings awarded	1,362	
2. Total number of other punishments in cases in which whipping might have been legally inflicted ...	14,236	
Percentage of whipping ...	9·57	

No. 19.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE RESULT OF APPEAL AND REVISION IN CRIMINAL CASES IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB IN THE YEAR 1888.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	NUMBER OF PERSONS.												
TRIBUNALS.	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Appeals or Applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further inquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the Chief Court.	Pending trial.	Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	REMARKS.
Appeals.													
To Chief Magistrates of Districts	10,014	...	3,003	3,438	1	881	2,269	7	129	...	286	10	
To Courts of Session	6,682	25	2,895	1,895	2	465	1,162	6	60	...	172	13	
To Superior Courts { By persons convicted ...	854	2	274	224	...	138	74	8	10	...	124	45	
To Superior Courts { By Government from judgments of acquittal ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	
Total ...	17,556	27	6,172	5,557	3	1,484	3,505	21	205	...	582	12	
Revision.													
By Chief Magistrates of Districts... ...	3,301	...	2,426	...	...	...	...	...	591	107	177	11	
By Courts of Session	1,166	...	819	...	...	...	...	...	208	79	60	10	
By Chief Court	3,675	...	2,372	385	65	142	338	12	121	...	240	31	
Total ...	8,142	...	5,617	385	65	142	338	12	920	186	477	12	
GRAND TOTAL ...	25,698	27	11,789	5,942	68	1,626	3,843	33	1,125	186	1,059	...	

No. 20.—Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Province of the Punjab during the year 1888.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
	Suits for Money or Moveable Property.										Suits under the Rent Law.								Other Suits.																		
Class of Tribunals.	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work and materials.	Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	Moveable property or value thereof.	Damages.	Other suits for money or moveables not already mentioned.	Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion or withholding receipts or on account of illegal restraint or other cause.	For Pattahs or Kabúlyats.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from agents.	All other suits under the Rent Law not included above.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Inter-pleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under Section 261, Act X of 1865 (Also Hindu Wills Act).	Other suits not falling under the previous heads.	Grand Total.
Courts in the Interior.																																					
I.—Civil Courts.																																					
Unpaid Tribunals	3,443	2,464	3,358	22	136	128	81	1,081	114	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,059	17	12	21	4	...	1	4	2	100	18	...	4	...	...	1	...	2	12,253
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	76,900	34,722	42,246	240	2,211	1,663	1,869	13,633	1,717	1,376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,424	175	182	585	107	24	2	76	3	2,982	74	...	23	...	...	4	...	108	198,346
Small Cause Courts	7,229	4,001	4,538	56	3,419	1,266	1,506	472	50	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,681
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts...	4,965	1,590	3,528	37	70	181	130	981	200	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,956	412	157	690	360	29	10	174	38	1,555	92	2	2	5	...	52	2	190	24,688
Divisional Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total ...	92,537	42,777	53,670	355	5,836	3,238	3,586	16.167	2,081	1,976	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,439	604	351	1,296	471	53	13	254	46	4,637	184	2	29	5	...	57	2	300	2,57,971
II.—Revenue Courts.																																					
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,183	916	...	...	...	6,377	1,142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,618
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	5,042	...	...	...	124	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,198
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,203	5,958	...	...	...	6,501	1,154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,716
Courts at the Seat of Government.																																					
Chief Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Grand Total ...	92,537	42,777	53,670	355	5,836	3,238	3,586	16,167	2,081	1,976	17,203	5,958	...	...	...	6,501	1,154	...	27,439	604	351	1,296	471	53	13	254	48	4,639	184	2	29	5	...	57	2	300	288,691

No. 21.—Statement showing the Number and Value of Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1888.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of Suits.	Number of Suits instituted in different Courts.									Total value of suits.	Remarks.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 50.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.		
Courts in the Interior.										Rs.	
I.—Civil Courts.											
Unpaid Tribunals ...	3,498	5,894	1,790	1,004	52	3	...	...	12	5,81,720	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	46,627	95,688	33,159	21,802	473	...	...	...	597	96,88,002	
Small Cause Courts ...	7,191	10,782	2,438	2,270	...	...	...	...	...	7,72,825	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	2,612	5,348	3,707	5,409	2,448	858	27	9	1,407	53,88,235	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	33	106	130	402	687	1,031	75	44	355	70,71,047	
Divisional Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	
Total ...	59,961	117,818	41,224	30,887	3,660	1,892	102	53	2,374	2,35,01,829	
II.—Revenue Courts.											
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts ...	9,122	10,016	3,107	2,512	383	94	1	...	383	15,12,145	
Collectors' Courts ...	3,679	970	161	136	22	8	...	...	222	1,08,391	
Total ...	12,801	10,986	3,268	2,648	405	102	1	...	605	16,20,536	
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government.											
Chief Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	
Grand Total ...	72,762	138,804	44,492	33,535	4,065	1,994	103	53	2,983	2,51,22,365	

No. 22.—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1888.

Part I.—Civil Suits.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Class of Courts.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	Number of Suits disposed of.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of Suits.	
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	*Without contest.*				*On reference to arbitration.*		*With contest.*					
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte.*	Dismissed *ex-parte.*	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant	Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for Defendant.			Contested.	Uncontested.
Courts in the Interior.															
I.—Civil Suits.															
Unpaid Tribunals	13,359	2	2,484	2,212	2,770	1,432	173	187	24	2,624	789	662	26	30	18
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	218,793	3	41,240	41,557	38,190	24,590	2,649	1,070	260	42,311	14,142	12,781	413	31	20
Small Cause Courts	24,395	...	3,146	4,373	4,593	4,023	225	108	20	5,296	1,518	1,093	117	17	14
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	25,686	...	4,638	2,697	2,735	2,044	418	267	50	6,833	3,367	2,637	350	51	36
Chief Courts of Districts ...	3,740	1	367	394	261	209	39	45	20	1,072	706	626	155	67	41
Divisional Courts	7	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	1	1	85	38
Total ...	285,980	6	51,876	51,233	48,549	32,298	3,506	1,677	374	58,138	20,523	17,800	1,062	33	21
II.—Revenue Courts.															
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts ...	27,028	...	3,602	3,458	2,696	1,525	1,066	341	76	7,088	2,977	4,199	241	85	57
District Courts	5,205	...	37	336	1	237	7	...	...	2,088	101	2,398	1,378	26	40
Total ...	32,233	...	3,639	3,794	2,697	1,762	1,073	341	76	9.176	3,078	6,597	1,619	38	26
Courts at the Seat of Government.															
Chief Court	7	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	3	2	280	168
Total ...	7	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	3	2	280	168
Grand Total ...	318,220	6	55,515	55,028	51,246	34,061	4,580	2,018	450	67,315	23,601	24,400	2,683	35	22

No. 22 A.—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1888.

Part II.—Miscellaneous Cases (Judicial).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Class of Courts.	Total number of cases before the Court.	Number of cases disposed of.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases.	
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	*Without contest.*				*On reference to arbitration.*		*With contest.*					
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte.*	Dismissed *ex parte.*	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for Defendant.			Contested.	Uncontested.
Courts in the Interior.															
I.—Civil Courts.															
Unpaid Tribunals	1,257	...	291	58	69	37	23	2	....	494	209	74	5	15	14
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals...	30,247	...	8,062	1,517	1,383	1,058	221	12	6	9,937	6,040	2,011	33	19	12
Small Cause Courts	1,354	...	392	142	39	42	8	1	1	414	288	27	1	13	13
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	6.370	...	2,150	155	72	92	50	29	18	2,059	1,317	428	9	21	11
Chief Courts of Districts ...	4,504	...	654	80	33	243	36	...	...	2,308	789	361	22	29	17
Divisional Courts	2,300	...	1,550	...	...	35	203	...	...	193	251	68	7	36	10
Total ...	46,032	...	13,099	1,952	1,596	1,507	541	44	25	15,405	8,894	2,969	77	20	13
II.—Revenue Courts.															
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Courts at the seat of Government.															
Chief Court	13	...	...	...	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	47
Total ...	13	...	...	...	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	47
Grand Total ...	46,045	...	13,099	1,952	1,596	1,518	542	44	25	15,405	8,894	2,970	77	20	12

No. 23.—Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Province of the Punjab during the year 1888.

Part. I.—Appeals from Decrees.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
					Heard *ex parte*.				Contested.							
Class of Court.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Decisions confirmed, Section 551, Civil Procedure Code.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under Section 561, Act XIV of 1882.
Courts in the Interior.																
A.—Civil Courts.																
Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	9,240	48	1,568	358	105	24	54	28	2,831	959	1,520	818	927	21	26	55
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province. { Appeals from Original decrees	13,561	73	1,331	631	825	32	75	35	3,842	440	2,163	654	3,460	1,864	144	130
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province. { Do. do. Appellate do.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	22,802	121	2,899	989	930	56	129	63	6,673	1,399	3,684	1,472	4,387	1,885	85	185
B.—Revenue Courts.																
Collectors' Appellate Courts	2,491	1	206	137	129	7	12	15	943	141	370	245	285	36	39	4
Other Courts exercising the Collector's Appellate powers ...	1,276	...	132	53	51	...	1	...	397	194	153	50	245	106	118	1
Divisional Commissioners' Courts	217	10	107	1	...	...	...	...	5	17	9	1	67	11	49	1
Total ...	3,984	11	445	191	180	7	13	15	1,345	352	532	296	587	153	206	6
Courts at the Seat of Government.																
Chief Court ... ... { Appeals from Original decrees ...	272	11	16	5	...	...	1	...	29	17	13	12	168	149	396	2
Chief Court ... ... { Ditto Appellate do. ...	3,996	7	899	74	4	...	1	...	492	112	360	161	1,886	1,541	217	9
Total ...	4,268	18	915	79	4	...	2	...	521	129	373	173	2,054	1,690	306	11
Grand Total ...	31,054	150	4,259	1,259	1,114	63	144	78	8,539	1,980	4,589	1,941	7,028	3,728	142	202

No. 23 A.—Statement showing the Business of the Civil Appellate Courts of the Province of the Punjab in the year 1888.

Part II.—Miscellaneous (Judicial) Cases before Appellate Courts.

Class of Courts. (1)	Miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts. (2)	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces. (3)	Decisions confirmed, Section 551, Civil Procedure Code. (4)	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted. (5)	Heard *ex parte*. Confirmed. (6)	Heard *ex parte*. Modified. (7)	Heard *ex parte*. Reversed. (8)	Heard *ex parte*. Remanded. (9)	Contested. Confirmed. (10)	Contested. Modified. (11)	Contested. Reversed. (12)	Contested. Remanded. (13)	Pending. (14)	Of these pending more than three months. (15)	Average duration of miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts. (16)	Objections under Section 561, Act XIV of 1882. (17)
Courts in the Interior.																
A.—Civil Courts.																
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	690	2	110	25	24	1	6	10	185	13	109	152	53	2	23	...
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province. { Appeals from Original orders	806	11	94	41	85	...	13	10	183	34	112	76	147	48	113	1
Ditto Appellate orders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,496	13	204	66	109	1	19	20	368	47	221	228	200	50	68	1
B.—Revenue Courts.																
Collectors' Appellate Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commissioners' Divisional Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Officers with Appellate powers of a Deputy Commissioner	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Courts at the Seat of Government.																
Chief Court ... { Appeals from Original orders	167	3	62	3	...	...	...	...	21	1	16	16	45	32	161	1
Ditto Appellate orders	214	...	56	20	2	...	1	...	19	2	21	39	54	38	159	...
Total	381	3	118	23	2	...	1	...	40	3	37	55	99	70	160	1
Grand Total	1,877	16	322	89	111	1	20	20	408	50	258	283	299	120	85	2

No. 24.—Statement showing the result of Proceedings on applications for the Execution of Decrees in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1888.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		Applications disposed of.						Amount realized.		Number of Applications.											
												On which moveable property		On which immoveable property			On which possession was given				
Class of Courts.	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the Courts.	By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.	Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.	On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested but released without imprisonment.	Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt with under Sections 305, 322, or 326, Act X of 1877.	Was attached, but subsequently released under Section 275	Of moveables.	Of immoveables.	On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than in the preceding columns.
Courts in the Interior.																					
I—Civil Courts.																					
Unpaid Tribunals	5,771	32	2,022	1,187	2,021	509	51	65,322	65,322	30	141	323	1,743	73	3	264	40	198	...	6	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	164,725	959	40,655	31,976	73,325	17,810	1,840	2,07,170	2,07,170	410	2,643	5,969	36,618	1,762	485	5,288	205	3,989	34	33	4
Small Cause Courts	17,351	843	4,098	5,424	5,933	1,053	...	81,621	81,621	75	747	668	2,701	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	68
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	20,257	94	5,696	3,341	8,444	2,182	357	59,529	59.529	77	1,422	1,498	3,556	262	72	922	106	1,386	17	16	5
Chief Courts of Districts...	6,967	82	2,124	1,261	2,394	1,106	174	1,53,204	15,304	38	91	329	780	106	26	258	35	795	34	8	2
Total	215,071	2,010	54,595	43,189	92,117	23,160	2,422	5,08,116	5,08,116	630	4,044	8,787	45,398	2,203	586	6,732	413	6,368	135	63	79
II.—Revenue Courts.																					
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	8,669	10	3,984	1,193	2,550	932	122	80,622	6,802	12	85	493	2,619	35	6	102	44	628	52	2	50
District Courts	32	1	17	...	2	12	...	62	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Total	8,701	11	4,001	1,193	2,552	944	122	80,684	6,802	12	85	493	2,628	35	6	102	44	630	52	2	50
Courts at the Presidency or Seat of Government,																					
Chief Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	223,772	2,021	58,596	44,382	94,669	24,104	2,544	5,88,800	5,14,918	642	4,129	9,280	48,026	2,238	592	6,834	454	6,998	187	65	129

No. 25.—Statement showing the Number and Result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX, Act XIV of 1882, in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1888.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Applications for a Declaration of Insolvency.										Amount of Creditors' Claims dealt with during the year.		Gross Amount of Insolvents' Assets realized and disbursed.	
			Granted.		Rejected.									
Class of Court.	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another Province, withdrawn, &c.	A Receiver being appointed.	A Receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under Section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under Section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.	Pending at the close of the year.	Number of insolvents discharged during the year under Section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of Receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	215	...	26	21	59	...	...	40	18	19	18,482	51,485	43,634	51,203
Chief Courts of Districts	265	...	35	15	83	...	...	38	14	22	91,570	1,38,450	70,739	42,088
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Total	480	...	61	36	142	...	...	78	32	41	1,10,052	1,89,935	1,14,373	93,291

No. 26.—Statement showing Use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1888.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
				Jury Trials.					Assessors' Trials.			
					Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.		Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.			Number of cases in which Judge differed from		
Classes of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of jury or assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by jury.	Number of cases tried with assessors.	Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under Section 263, C. P. C.	Whose cases he did not refer under Section 263, C. P. C.	Number of cases in which Judge agreed with assessors.	One assessor.	Two or more assessors.	Remarks.
I.—Civil Courts.												
Divisional Courts acting under Act X of 1870. } Assessors	2	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	1	
II.—Criminal Courts.												
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter XXXIX, C. P. C. } Jurors ...	5	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Session ... ... { Jurors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Session ... ... { Assessors	3	...	388	...	...	...	...	...	311	17	54	
Chief Court, Original Criminal Jurisdiction. } Jurors ...	9	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	5	401	5	...	...	...	...	321	19	55	

No. 27.—Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the Punjab during the year 1888.

1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8			9			10			11		
Serial No.	Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Hissar ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	273	3	276	566	7	573	839	10	849	621	9	630	218	1	219	231	1	232			
			Under-trial ...	5	...	5	353	3	356	358	3	361	337	3	340	21	...	21	15	...	15	246	1	247
			Civil ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Sirsa ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	55	...	55	55	...	55	55	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	284	3	287	286	3	289	283	2	285	3	1	4	10	...	10	10	...	10
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2	Rohtak ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	146	6	152	299	9	308	445	15	460	310	13	323	135	2	137	156	4	160			
			Under-trial ...	11	...	11	240	7	247	251	7	258	226	7	233	25	...	25	7	...	7	163	4	167
			Civil ...	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...			
3	Gurgaon ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	15	...	15	58	2	60	73	2	75	73	2	75	...	...	...	3	...	3			
			Under-trial ...	11	...	11	81	1	82	92	1	93	92	1	93	...	...	...	2	...	2	5	...	5
			Civil ...	1	...	1	5	...	5	6	...	6	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Do. ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	258	5	263	258	5	263	257	5	262	1	...	1	3	...	3			
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	336	4	340	336	4	340	312	3	315	24	1	25	10	...	10	13	...	13
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
4	Delhi ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	504	4	508	921	31	952	1,425	35	1,460	898	26	924	527	9	536	510	7	517			
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	34	5	39	36	5	41	31	5	36	5	...	5	3	...	3	517	7	524
			Civil ...	5	1	6	20	1	21	25	2	27	25	2	27	...	...	...	4	...	4			
	Do. ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	6	...	6	498	13	511	504	13	517	496	12	508	8	1	9	16	...	16	16	...	16
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
5	Karnál ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	99	1	100	248	7	255	347	8	355	219	8	227	128	...	128	108	1	109			
			Under-trial ...	25	1	26	342	10	352	367	11	378	349	10	359	18	1	19	16	1	17	124	2	126
			Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...			

No. 27.—Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the Punjab during the year 1888—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5			6			7		
Serial No.	Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
6	Umballa ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	472	12	484	1,050	21	1,071	1,522	33	1,555
			Under-trial ...	16	1	17	473	19	492	489	20	509
			Civil ...	6	...	6	18	2	20	24	2	26
7	Simla ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	12	1	13	117	2	119	129	3	132
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	50	...	50	51	...	51
			Civil ...	4	...	4	6	...	6	10	...	10
	Kasauli ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	88	3	91	89	3	92
			Civil ...	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	6
8	Dharmsála ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	104	5	109	304	27	331	408	32	440
			Under-trial ...	7	1	8	125	8	133	132	9	141
			Civil ...	...	...	...	5	2	7	5	2	7
	Kulu ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	2	1	3	48	4	52	50	5	55
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	30	2	32	30	2	32
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Hoshiárpur ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	35	3	38	310	21	331	345	24	369
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	194	3	197	197	3	200
			Civil ...	6	...	6	15	...	15	21	...	21
10	Jullundur ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	222	7	229	710	27	737	932	34	966
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	22	14	36	24	14	38
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Under-trial ...	4	...	4	294	...	294	298	...	298
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

2	4	8			9			10			11		
Station.	Classes of prisoners.	Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Umballa	Convicted ...	884	26	910	638	7	645	509	6	515			
	Under-trial ...	463	18	481	26	2	28	20	1	21	533	7	540
	Civil ...	22	2	24	2	...	2	4	...	4			
Simla	Convicted ...	118	2	120	11	1	12	17	...	17			
	Under-trial ...	51	...	51	...	...	...	1	...	1	19	...	19
	Civil ...	10	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	1			
Kasauli	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Under-trial ...	87	3	90	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2
	Civil ...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Dharmsála	Convicted ...	334	29	363	74	3	77	98	6	104			
	Under-trial ...	130	9	139	2	...	2	6	...	6	105	6	111
	Civil ...	5	2	7	...	...	...	1	...	1			
Kulu	Convicted ...	45	5	50	5	...	5	3	...	3			
	Under-trial ...	28	2	30	2	...	2	1	...	1	4	...	4
	Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Hoshiárpur	Convicted ...	329	24	353	16	...	16	28	1	29			
	Under-trial ...	192	3	195	5	...	5	4	...	4	35	1	36
	Civil ...	21	...	21	...	...	...	3	...	3			
Jullundur (District Jail)	Convicted ...	620	24	644	312	10	322	266	6	272			
	Under-trial ...	24	13	37	...	1	1	2	1	3	268	7	275
	Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Ditto (Lock-up)	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Under-trial ...	294	...	294	4	...	4	7	...	7	7	...	7
	Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

11	Ludhiána ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	170	9	179	555	34	589	725	43	768	551	36	587	174	7	181	201	8	209			
			Under-trial ...	14	...	14	436	43	479	450	43	493	426	40	466	24	3	27	25	1	26	227	9	236
			Civil ...	5	...	5	12	1	13	17	1	18	17	1	18	...	...	...	1	...	1			
12	Ferozepore ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	291	2	293	840	16	856	1,131	18	1,149	773	17	790	358	1	359	357	3	360			
			Under-trial ...	3	2	5	108	3	111	111	5	116	104	5	109	7	...	7	5	1	6	368	4	372
			Civil ...	9	...	9	47	1	48	56	1	57	52	1	53	4	...	4	6	...	6			
	Ditto ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	11	1	12	449	14	463	460	15	475	447	15	462	13	...	13	11	1	12	11	1	12
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Fázilka ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	8	...	8	248	2	250	256	2	258	250	2	252	6	...	6	6	...	6	7	...	7
			Civil ...	...	...	...	17	...	17	17	...	17	17	...	17	...	...	...	1	...	1			
13	Mooltan ...	Central Jail ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	555	...	555	555	...	555	6	...	6	549	...	549	22	...	22			
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	22
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
14	Ditto ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	702	9	711	1,253	34	1,287	1,955	43	1,998	1,238	33	1,271	717	10	727	681	11	692			
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	58	14	72	60	14	74	57	14	71	3	...	3	3	1	4	691	12	703
			Civil ...	6	2	8	77	1	78	83	3	86	77	3	80	6	...	6	7	...	7			
	Ditto ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	3	...	3	4	...	4	7	...	7	4	...	4	3	...	3	3	...	3			
			Under-trial ...	11	...	11	713	28	741	724	28	752	704	27	731	20	1	21	17	1	18	20	1	21
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
15	Jhang ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	320	3	323	538	7	545	858	10	868	557	8	565	301	2	303	269	3	272			
			Under-trial ...	20	...	20	375	5	380	395	5	400	378	3	381	17	2	19	17	...	17	287	3	290
			Civil ...	1	...	1	9	1	10	10	1	11	9	1	10	1	...	1	1	...	1			
16	Montgomery ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	402	1	403	985	21	1,006	1,387	22	1,409	772	18	790	615	4	619	473	4	477			
			Under-trial ...	36	...	36	635	13	648	671	13	684	652	13	665	19	...	19	29	...	29	504	4	508
			Civil ...	2	...	2	29	2	31	31	2	33	29	2	31	2	...	2	2	...	2			
17	Lahore ...	Central Jail ...	Convicted ...	1,845	...	1,845	739	...	739	2,584	...	2,584	1,125	...	1,125	1,459	...	1,459	1,750	...	1,750			
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	1,751	...	1,751
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
18	Ditto ...	Female ...	Convicted ...	...	116	116	...	101	101	...	217	217	...	78	78	...	139	139	...	131	131			
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	131
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...			
19	Ditto ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	632	...	632	1,283	...	1,283	1,915	...	1,915	1,324	...	1,324	591	...	591	638	...	638			
			Under-trial ...	5	...	5	53	...	53	58	...	58	51	...	51	7	...	7	4	...	4	648	...	648
			Civil ...	4	...	4	39	...	39	43	...	43	41	...	41	2	...	2	6	...	6			
	Ditto ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	83	2	85	83	2	85	83	2	85	...	...	...	1	...	1			
			Under-trial ...	54	1	55	1,797	56	1,853	1,851	57	1,908	1,809	56	1,865	42	1	43	52	1	53	53	1	54
			Civil ...	...	...	...	28	...	28	28	...	28	28	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...			

No. 27.—Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the Punjab during the year 1888—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8			9			10			11		
Serial No.	Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	Kasúr ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	8	...	8	588	3	591	596	3	599	589	3	592	7	...	7	15	...	15	15	...	15
			Civil ...	...	...	...	57	...	57	57	...	57	57	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...			
20	Amritsar ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	374	10	384	1,086	23	1,109	1,460	33	1,493	1,076	29	1,105	384	4	388	396	5	401			
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	82	5	87	82	5	87	75	5	80	7	...	7	4	...	4	402	5	407
			Civil ...	4	...	4	29	1	30	33	1	34	27	1	28	6	...	6	2	...	2			
	Ditto ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	31	2	33	1,043	32	1,075	1,074	34	1,108	1,049	33	1,082	25	1	26	28	2	30	28	2	30
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
21	Gurdáspur ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	156	6	162	453	22	475	609	28	637	422	23	445	187	5	192	172	4	176			
			Under-trial ...	13	1	14	389	21	410	402	22	424	389	22	411	13	...	13	16	1	17	191	5	196
			Civil ...	6	...	6	19	...	19	25	...	25	24	...	24	1	...	1	3	...	3			
	Dalhousie ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	10	2	12	10	2	12	10	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
22	Siálkot ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	237	5	242	1,033	25	1,058	1,270	30	1,300	852	25	877	418	5	423	350	6	356			
			Under-trial ...	25	...	25	626	21	647	651	21	672	622	21	643	29	...	29	26	1	27	384	7	391
			Civil ...	14	...	14	43	...	43	57	...	57	53	...	53	4	...	4	8	...	8			
23	Gujrát ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	260	...	260	639	17	656	899	17	916	654	12	666	245	5	250	240	3	243			
			Under-trial ...	24	...	24	640	14	654	664	14	678	644	14	658	20	...	20	24	1	25	264	4	268
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
24	Gujránwála ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	308	1	309	1,596	27	1,623	1,904	28	1,932	1,537	27	1,564	367	1	368	352	4	356			
			Under-trial ...	28	...	28	736	14	750	764	14	778	743	14	757	21	...	21	27	...	27	384	4	388
			Civil ...	11	...	11	25	1	26	36	1	37	33	1	34	3	...	3	5	...	5			

25	Chenáwán ...	Centl. P. W. Jail	Convicted ...	1,036	...	1,036	849	...	849	1,885	...	1,885	916	...	916	969	...	969	998	...	998			
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	998	...	998
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
26	Shahpur ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	302	16	318	1,032	31	1,063	1,334	47	1,381	1,024	42	1,066	310	5	315	331	10	341			
			Under-trial ...	18	...	18	451	7	458	469	7	476	445	7	452	24	...	24	14	...	14	347	10	357
			Civil ...	3	...	3	20	1	21	23	1	24	21	1	22	2	...	2	2	...	2			
27	Jhelum ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	289	5	294	863	47	910	1,152	52	1,204	927	45	972	225	7	232	297	10	307			
			Under-trial ...	43	...	43	573	23	596	616	23	639	549	21	570	67	2	69	49	2	51	347	12	359
			Civil ...	3	...	3	4	1	5	7	1	8	7	1	8	...	...	...	1	...	1			
	Pind Dádan Khan	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	7	...	7	300	13	313	307	13	320	305	13	318	2	...	2	14	...	14	14	...	14
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
28	Ráwalpindi ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	683	17	700	1,600	49	1,649	2,283	66	2,349	1,582	35	1,617	701	31	732	737	20	757			
			Under-trial ...	16	1	17	113	7	120	129	8	137	102	7	109	27	1	28	9	...	9	753	20	773
			Civil ...	6	...	6	39	...	39	45	...	45	39	...	39	6	...	6	7	...	7			
	Ditto ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	20	...	20	758	18	776	778	18	796	754	18	772	24	...	24	22	1	23	22	1	23
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Attock ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	18	1	19	241	7	248	259	8	267	242	8	250	17	...	17	9	...	9	9	...	9
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Murree ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	63	6	69	63	6	69	63	6	69	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
29	Hazára ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	50	4	54	410	8	418	460	12	472	448	12	460	12	...	12	32	1	33			
			Under-trial ...	20	...	20	531	17	548	551	17	568	509	17	526	42	...	42	32	1	33	64	2	66
			Civil ...	...	...	...	13	...	13	13	...	13	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...			
30	Peshâwar ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	423	14	437	1,544	43	1,587	1,967	57	2,024	1,507	36	1,543	460	21	481	469	17	486			
			Under-trial ...	115	4	119	1,441	62	1,503	1,556	66	1,622	1,472	60	1,532	84	6	90	98	5	103	575	22	597
			Civil ...	11	...	11	58	1	59	69	1	70	63	1	64	6	...	6	8	...	8			
	Mardán ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	8	...	8	293	15	308	301	15	316	295	14	309	6	1	7	10	1	11			
			Under-trial ...	35	2	37	724	29	753	759	31	790	749	31	780	10	...	10	26	2	28	36	3	39
			Civil ...	1	...	1	6	1	7	7	1	8	7	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...			
31	Kohát ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	67	2	69	788	42	830	855	44	899	740	35	775	115	9	124	118	9	127			
			Under-trial ...	51	5	56	834	53	887	885	58	943	836	58	894	49	...	49	44	4	48	164	13	177
			Civil ...	5	...	5	20	1	21	25	1	26	22	1	23	3	...	3	2	...	2			
	Teri ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	67	6	73	67	6	73	67	6	73	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	12	...	12	209	9	218	221	9	230	212	9	221	9	...	9	8	...	8	8	...	8
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

No. 27.—Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the Punjab during the year 1888—*concluded.*

Serial No.	Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year. Male.	Female.	Total.	Received during the year. Male.	Female.	Total.	Total. Male.	Female.	Total.	Discharged from all causes. Male.	Female.	Total.	Remaining at end of the year. Male.	Female.	Total.	Daily average number of each class. Male.	Female.	Total.	Total daily average of whole jail. Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8			9			10			11		
32	Bannu ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	89	1	90	565	14	579	654	15	669	545	12	557	109	3	112	114	3	117			
			Under-trial ...	51	...	51	773	16	789	824	16	840	757	15	772	67	1	68	52	1	53	169	4	173
			Civil ...	11	...	11	19	3	22	30	3	33	30	3	33	...	...	...	3	...	3			
	Miánwáli ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	117	4	121	117	4	121	117	4	121	...	...	...	3	...	3			
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	431	14	445	433	14	447	433	13	446	...	1	1	11	...	11	14	...	14
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
33	Dera Ismail Khan	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	403	5	408	837	27	864	1,240	32	1,272	755	20	775	485	12	497	446	7	453			
			Under-trial ...	13	2	15	312	13	325	325	15	340	298	14	312	27	1	28	16	1	17	464	9	473
			Civil ...	...	...	...	12	3	15	12	3	15	12	3	15	...	...	...	2	1	3			
	Bhakkar ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	43	...	43	43	...	43	43	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	26	...	26	275	5	280	301	5	306	286	3	289	15	2	17	12	...	12	12	...	12
			Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...			
34	Dera Gházi Khan	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	238	4	242	593	23	616	831	27	858	577	21	598	254	6	260	252	5	257			
			Under-trial ...	36	3	39	474	25	499	510	28	538	473	28	501	37	...	37	25	1	26	278	6	284
			Civil ...	2	...	2	10	1	11	12	1	13	12	1	13	...	...	...	1	...	1			
	Rájanpur ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	35	...	35	211	2	213	246	2	248	234	2	236	12	...	12	30	1	31			
			Under-trial ...	11	...	11	223	10	233	234	10	244	222	10	232	12	...	12	9	...	9	40	1	41
			Civil ...	...	...	...	11	...	11	11	...	11	10	...	10	1	...	1	1	...	1			
35	Muzaffargarh ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	43	...	43	610	20	630	653	20	673	611	20	631	42	...	42	51	1	52			
			Under-trial ...	27	...	27	577	23	600	604	23	627	575	23	598	29	...	29	30	1	31	82	2	84
			Civil ...	1	...	1	14	...	14	15	...	15	12	...	12	3	...	3	1	...	1			
		Grand Total...	Convicted ...	11,250	273	11,523	27,008	823	27,831	38,258	1,096	39,354	26,125	785	26,910	12,133	311	12,444	11,725	299	12,024			
			Under-trial ...	910	28	938	21,738	743	22,481	22,648	771	23,419	21,681	742	22,423	967	29	996	913	33	946	12,721	333	13,054
			Civil ...	127	3	130	745	27	772	872	30	902	820	30	850	52	...	52	83	1	84			

No. 28.—Statement showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts in the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1888.

1	2	3		4		5		6										7		
Serial No.	Jails.	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the year.		Total		Received by Transfer. A. To undergo sentence. From Jails in the Province.		From subsidiary Jails to District Jails in the Province.		From Jails outside the Province.		B. In transit for transportation or to other Jails. From Jails in the Province.		From Jails outside the Province.		Grand Total.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Hissar ...	273	3	566	7	839	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	839	10	849
2	Rohtak ...	146	6	299	9	445	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	445	15	460
3	Gurgaon ...	15	...	58	2	73	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	2	75
4	Delhi ...	504	4	826	28	1,330	32	86	2	...	...	2	...	7	1	...	...	1,425	35	1,460
5	Karnál ...	99	1	240	7	339	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	347	8	355
6	Umballa ...	472	12	638	21	1,110	33	398	...	...	...	12	...	2	...	...	...	1,522	33	1,555
7	Simla ...	12	1	114	2	126	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	3	132
8	Dharmsála ...	104	5	303	27	407	32	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	408	32	440
9	Hoshiárpur ...	35	3	308	21	343	24	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	345	24	369
10	Jullundur ...	222	7	499	15	721	22	209	12	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	932	34	966
11	Ludhiána ...	170	9	543	34	713	43	11	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	725	43	768
12	Ferozepore ...	291	2	807	16	1,098	18	31	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1,131	18	1,149
13	Mooltan Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	555	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	555	...	555
14	Do. District	702	9	863	19	1,565	28	384	15	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	1,955	43	1,998
15	Jhang ...	320	3	538	7	858	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	858	10	868
16	Montgomery ...	402	1	756	21	1,158	22	229	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,387	22	1,409
17	Lahore Central	1,845	...	10	...	1,855	...	599	...	...	...	4	...	126	...	...	...	2,584	...	2,584
18	Do. Female	...	116	...	28	...	144	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	217	217
19	Do. District	632	...	1,266	...	1,898	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,915	...	1,915
20	Amritsar ...	374	10	1,078	23	1,452	33	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1,460	33	1,493
21	Gurdáspur ...	156	6	452	22	608	28	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	609	28	637
22	Siálkot ...	237	5	952	25	1,189	30	80	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1,270	30	1,300
23	Gujrát ...	260	...	633	17	893	17	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	899	17	916
24	Gujránwála ...	308	1	734	27	1,042	28	102	...	...	...	...	...	760	...	...	...	1,904	28	1,932
25	Chenáwán Central	1,036	...	...	...	1,036	...	849	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,885	...	1,885
26	Shahpur ...	302	16	1,020	31	1,322	47	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,334	47	1,381
27	Jhelum ...	289	5	850	47	1,139	52	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,152	52	1,204
28	Ráwalpindi ...	683	17	1,110	27	1,793	44	479	22	...	...	3	...	8	...	...	...	2,283	66	2,349
29	Hazára ...	50	4	410	8	460	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	460	12	472
30	Peshávar ...	423	14	1,538	43	1,961	57	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1,967	57	2,024
31	Kohát ...	67	2	779	42	846	44	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	855	44	899
32	Bannu ...	89	1	565	14	654	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	654	15	669
33	D. I. Khan ...	403	5	656	18	1,059	23	170	8	...	...	...	...	11	1	...	...	1,240	32	1,272
34	D. G. Khan ...	238	4	535	23	773	27	54	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	831	27	858
35	Muzaffargarh ...	43	...	600	20	643	20	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	653	20	673
	Total ...	11,202	272	20,546	651	31,748	923	4,323	118	...	...	40	...	920	16	...	...	37,031	1,057	38,088

1	2	8				9										10		11		12		13		14		15		16		
Serial No.	Jails.	Transferred to other Jails. A. To undergo sentence.		B. For transportation beyond seas, &c.		Released during the year. A. On appeal.		B. On expiry of sentence.		C. Under remission rules.		D. By order of Government. A. On account of sickness.		B. On other grounds.		Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of present year.		Daily average number.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Hissar ...	71	3	4	...	68	...	449	6	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	218	1	231	1	232
2	Rohtak ...	5	4	3	...	37	...	244	9	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	135	2	156	4	160
3	Gurgaon ...	59	2	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
4	Delhi ...	54	2	...	...	72	1	701	21	48	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	11	...	527	9	510	7	517
5	Karnál ...	5	1	...	1	45	...	152	6	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	128	...	108	1	109
6	Umballa ...	28	4	...	1	100	1	644	20	73	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	30	...	638	7	509	6	515
7	Simla ...	20	...	1	...	12	1	85	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	17	...	17
8	Dharmsála ...	15	1	2	1	32	2	270	25	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	74	3	98	6	104
9	Hoshiárpur ...	140	11	3	1	39	1	146	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	16	...	28	1	29
10	Jullundur ...	72	3	...	...	30	2	505	18	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	312	10	266	6	272
11	Ludhiána ...	75	2	1	...	65	1	395	33	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	174	7	201	8	209
12	Ferozepore ...	52	3	6	...	124	...	562	14	20	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	358	1	357	3	360
13	Mooltan Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	549	...	22	...	22
14	Do. District	209	...	...	...	118	3	857	30	43	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	...	717	10	681	11	692
15	Jhang ...	5	...	1	...	31	...	496	8	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	5	...	301	2	269	3	272
16	Montgomery ...	134	4	3	...	96	1	504	13	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	13	...	615	4	473	4	477
17	Lahore Central	537	...	...	...	12	...	86	...	221	...	7	...	...	...	159	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	101	...	1,459	...	1,750	...	1,750
18	Do. Female	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	54	...	14	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	139	...	131	131
19	Do. District	312	...	10	...	246	...	675	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	25	...	591	...	638	...	638
20	Amritsar ...	70	9	3	...	90	...	857	20	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	14	...	384	4	396	5	401
21	Gurdáspur ...	17	6	1	2	47	...	335	15	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	187	5	172	4	176
22	Siálkot ...	42	2	3	1	54	2	738	20	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	418	5	350	6	356
23	Gujrát ...	116	...	...	...	69	...	444	12	19	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	245	5	240	3	243
24	Gujránwála ...	942	1	9	...	47	1	503	25	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	367	1	352	4	356
25	Chenáwán Central	48	...	...	...	6	...	390	...	428	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	41	...	969	...	998	...	998
26	Shahpur ...	181	2	9	...	59	9	754	30	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	310	5	331	10	341
27	Jhelum ...	148	4	7	2	206	4	547	35	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	10	...	225	7	297	10	307
28	Ráwalpindi ...	319	...	26	...	173	2	941	31	71	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	9	...	39	1	701	31	737	20	757
29	Hazára ...	237	6	7	...	16	...	185	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	12	...	32	1	33
30	Peshávar ...	248	6	18	1	76	1	1,133	28	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	7	...	460	21	469	17	486
31	Kohát ...	187	16	...	...	25	1	522	17	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	115	9	118	9	127
32	Bannu ...	170	8	11	1	38	...	310	3	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	5	...	109	3	114	3	117
33	D. I. Khan ...	112	5	17	3	71	2	506	10	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	9	...	485	12	446	7	453
34	D. G. Khan ...	80	...	3	...	54	4	410	17	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	254	6	252	5	257
35	Muzaffargarh ...	394	15	8	...	9	...	200	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	51	1	52
	Total ...	5,104	120	156	14	2,167	40	15,564	542	1,288	16	20	1	...	...	172	8	4	1	8	...	73	2	369	3	12,106	310	11,672	297	11,969

No. 29.—Statement showing the Religion, Age and Previous Occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1888.

1	2	3														4								5											6		
		Religion.														Age.								Previous Occupation.													
		A						B		C		D		E		A		B		C		D		Males.							Females.						
		Christians.																						A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K			
		A		B		C																															
Serial No.	Jails.	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.		Muhammadans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Budhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.		40 to 60.		Above 60.		Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other Local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations, &c., &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	Total.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.												M.	F.	Total.
1	Hissar	1	...	...	...	...	...	205	3	360	4	...	...	...	...	18	1	466	6	65	...	17	...	21	6	9	364	13	2	151	3	2	...	2	566	7	573
2	Rohtak	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	1	237	8	5	...	...	...	2	...	261	6	31	3	5	...	6	...	11	229	8	21	24	4	...	5	...	299	9	308
3	Gurgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	1	39	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	47	1	5	1	...	...	1	...	25	27	5	...	...	1	...	1	...	58	2	60
4	Delhi	...	...	...	...	2	...	236	10	588	18	...	...	...	...	44	1	619	27	135	...	28	...	19	...	317	352	73	26	39	17	2	6	3	826	28	854
5	Karnál	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	1	178	6	...	...	...	...	9	1	210	4	18	1	3	1	5	...	83	117	2	...	33	4	1	2	...	240	7	247
6	Umballa	1	...	...	...	1	...	244	8	392	13	...	...	...	...	21	3	543	18	71	...	3	...	23	7	52	298	47	49	162	16	2	2	1	638	21	659
7	Simla	...	...	...	...	1	...	34	1	79	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	105	2	5	...	1	...	22	...	56	16	9	8	3	...	...	1	1	114	2	116
8	Dharmsála	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	3	277	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	248	21	50	6	5	...	13	...	54	175	17	...	44	13	...	13	1	303	27	330
9	Hoshiárpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	12	198	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	18	63	3	5	...	2	...	109	177	4	3	13	15	...	5	1	308	21	329
10	Jullundur	...	...	...	...	1	...	186	1	312	14	...	...	...	...	14	...	415	15	43	...	27	...	19	...	22	254	...	24	180	11	1	2	1	499	15	514
11	Ludhiána	...	...	...	...	...	...	260	19	275	15	...	...	8	...	5	1	453	28	80	4	5	1	5	...	42	253	2	71	170	27	1	6	...	543	34	577
12	Ferozepore	1	...	...	...	...	...	392	12	414	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	707	12	83	4	14	...	33	...	174	453	25	69	54	12	2	1	1	807	16	823
13	Mooltan Central...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

14	Ditto District	...	...	...	...	...	...	782	17	81	2	...	...	...	...	7	...	769	15	83	4	4	...	18	6	27	401	24	83	304	14	5	...	...	863	19	882
15	Jhang	...	...	...	...	...	...	502	7	32	...	...	...	4	...	8	...	449	6	64	1	17	...	10	...	...	356	19	1	152	5	1	1	...	538	7	545
16	Montgomery	...	...	...	...	...	...	674	19	82	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	629	17	116	4	9	...	13	...	3	435	7	38	260	16	1	4	...	756	21	777
17	Lahore Central	2	...	5	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	2	...	...	...	8	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
18	Ditto Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	1	3	...	28	28
19	Ditto District	...	...	...	...	2	...	788	...	460	...	...	...	16	...	8	...	1,074	...	155	...	29	...	21	1	181	503	53	20	487	...	...	...	...	1,266	...	1,266
20	Amritsar	...	...	...	...	...	...	405	11	673	12	...	...	...	...	16	1	873	19	165	2	24	1	29	...	4	513	...	103	429	20	...	3	...	1,078	23	1,101
21	Gurdáspur	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	8	275	14	...	...	...	...	1	...	357	19	81	3	13	...	5	2	90	230	...	...	125	20	...	1	1	452	22	474
22	Siálkot	...	...	...	...	3	...	568	17	381	8	...	...	...	...	6	...	801	23	137	2	8	...	12	...	...	402	1	...	537	24	...	...	1	952	25	977
23	Gujrát	...	...	...	...	...	...	590	17	43	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	513	15	103	2	8	...	14	2	79	463	17	34	24	15	...	2	...	633	17	650
24	Gujránwála	...	...	...	...	...	...	523	25	211	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	589	25	120	2	21	...	13	1	...	440	45	...	235	17	...	1	9	734	27	761
25	Chenáwán Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Shahpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	934	30	86	1	...	...	...	...	9	...	838	27	163	4	10	...	17	...	18	650	43	79	213	26	1	1	3	1,020	31	1,051
27	Jhelum	...	...	...	...	...	...	794	45	56	2	...	...	...	...	11	...	716	44	97	3	26	...	24	2	113	592	15	21	83	39	2	5	1	850	47	897
28	Ráwalpindi	...	...	...	...	...	...	980	25	130	2	...	...	...	...	31	...	949	23	122	3	8	1	40	25	189	610	40	52	154	23	...	4	...	1,110	27	1,137
29	Hazára	...	...	...	...	...	...	397	8	13	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	349	7	53	1	5	...	18	...	8	338	4	13	29	7	1	...	...	410	8	418
30	Peshávar	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,485	42	47	1	...	...	6	...	20	5	1,348	28	146	10	24	...	...	...	422	926	2	96	92	24	7	11	1	1,538	43	1,581
31	Kohát	...	...	...	...	...	...	758	42	21	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	646	36	113	4	10	...	21	...	56	596	5	11	90	33	4	5	...	779	42	821
32	Bannu	...	...	...	...	...	...	547	14	18	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	515	12	42	2	3	...	11	...	20	406	...	...	128	9	1	4	...	565	14	579
33	Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	605	15	43	2	...	...	8	1	4	...	552	16	94	1	6	1	21	...	13	388	17	17	200	15	...	3	...	656	18	674
34	Dera Ghazi Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	488	22	47	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	483	21	49	1	...	...	9	2	27	377	27	24	69	20	...	3	...	535	23	558
35	Muzaffargarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	525	7	75	13	...	...	...	...	2	1	544	13	52	6	2	...	4	...	14	435	...	36	111	15	1	4	...	600	20	620
	TOTAL ...	5	...	5	...	12	...	14,354	464	6,123	186	5	...	42	1	284	17	17,316	547	2,606	82	340	5	476	54	2,218	11,777	524	901	4,596	489	35	97	30	20,546	651	21,197

Note.—In column 3 E are entered Sweepers, Chamárs, Sánsís, Nuts and Baurias who are not classified as Hindús or Muhammadans.

No. 30.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONVICTS ADMITTED INTO THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1888, AND THOSE REMAINING ON THE 31ST DECEMBER OF THAT YEAR, ACCORDING TO THE NATURE AND LENGTH OF SENTENCES.

1	2	3	4																						5		
			Numbers according to Length of Sentence.																								
			A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I. Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				J				
																			A		B						
Serial No.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.	Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		For life.		For a term.		Sentenced to death.		Total.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Hissar	A ...	38	2	8	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	3	51
		B ...	139	3	31	...	23	..	13	...	3	...	1	...	2	..	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	217	3	220
		C ...	11	...	41	...	88	1	40	...	81	...	19	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	284	1	285
		D ...	4	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	17
	Total of admissions ...	...	192	5	82	1	115	1	56	...	88	...	22	...	6	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	566	7	573
	Total remaining on 31st December ...	...	3	...	12	...	49	1	44	...	85	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	218	1	219
2	Rohtak	A ...	2	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	10
		B ...	31	...	24	1	10	1	3	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	72	5	77
		C ...	8	...	32	1	69	2	62	...	25	...	16	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	3	218
		D ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
	Total of admissions ...	...	41	1	56	2	87	3	65	1	26	...	18	2	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	299	9	308
	Total remaining on 31st December ...	...	2	...	5	...	25	...	31	2	30	...	41	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	2	137
3	Gurgaon	A ...	1	1	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	7
		B ...	7	...	4	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18
		C ...	3	...	5	1	6	...	6	...	8	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	1	33
		D ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Total of admissions ...	...	11	1	13	1	13	...	6	...	9	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	2	60
	Total remaining on 31st December ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Delhi	A ...	5	1	19	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	3	29
		B ...	88	2	90	3	40	...	14	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	2	1	243	7	250
		C ...	5	...	110	7	164	7	87	1	76	1	41	...	8	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	492	18	510
		D ...	56	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	65
	Total of admissions ...	...	154	3	219	12	208	7	104	1	78	1	45	...	8	2	1	...	7	1	...	...	2	1	826	28	854
	Total remaining on 31st December ...	...	...	...	29	4	91	2	81	1	120	1	126	...	71	1	1	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	527	9	536

5	Karnál	A ...	1	2	10	...	8	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	2	28
		B ...	48	...	12	1	6	...	19	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	91	1	92
		C ...	4	...	20	1	15	2	38	...	24	...	17	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	4	123
		D ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
	Total of admissions ...	...	53	2	42	2	32	2	63	...	28	...	19	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	240	7	247
	Total remaining on 31st December ...	...	1	...	10	...	13	...	31	...	31	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	...	128
6	Umballa	A ...	23	2	9	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	4	39
		B ...	126	4	102	7	35	4	7	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	275	17	292
		C ...	8	...	65	...	89	...	66	...	45	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	281	...	281
		D ...	29	...	2	...	4	...	3	...	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	47
	Total of admissions ...	...	181	6	178	9	130	4	77	1	52	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	638	21	659
	Total remaining on 31st December ...	...	14	...	14	2	57	3	169	1	240	...	101	...	36	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	3	...	638	7	645
7	Simla	A ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		B ...	42	1	13	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	63	1	64
		C ...	14	...	15	1	10	...	5	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	1	49
		D ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Total of admissions ...	...	57	1	29	1	18	...	5	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	114	2	116
	Total remaining on 31st December ...	...	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	12
8	Dharmsála	A ...	41	4	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	4	51
		B ...	92	8	30	7	8	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	137	20	157
		C ...	14	...	19	...	26	2	13	1	17	...	18	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	3	112
		D ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
	Total of admissions ...	...	147	12	50	7	37	5	22	2	18	...	22	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	303	27	330
	Total remaining on 31st December ...	...	4	...	8	...	16	2	17	1	17	...	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	74	3	77
9	Hoshiárpur	A ...	26	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	6	36
		B ...	68	2	30	2	25	4	19	4	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	155	13	168
		C ...	4	...	39	1	29	...	24	...	11	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	2	118
		D ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
	Total of admissions ...	...	99	8	73	3	54	4	43	4	22	...	12	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	308	21	329
	Total remaining on 31st December ...	...	6	...	4	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	16	...	16
10	Jullundur	A ...	23	1	3	3	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	4	35
		B ...	137	2	47	3	42	...	23	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	255	5	260
		C ...	2	...	30	2	29	2	34	...	64	2	30	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	6	200
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	19
	Total of admissions ...	...	162	3	80	8	71	2	63	...	71	2	42	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	499	15	514
	Total remaining on 31st December ...	...	10	..	58	...	40	5	44	5	65	...	86	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	312	10	322

No. 30.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1888, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the Nature and Length of Sentences—*continued.*

1	2	3	4																						5		
			Numbers according to Length of Sentence.																								
			A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I				J				
																			Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.								
																			A		B						
Serial No.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.	Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		For life.		For a term.		Sentenced to death.		Total.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
11	Ludhiána	A ...	29	4	5	3	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	8	48
		B ...	89	6	97	9	55	3	30	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	281	20	301
		C ...	2	...	18	...	32	2	67	2	53	1	36	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	219	6	225
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
	Total of admissions ...	...	120	10	120	12	89	6	104	3	56	2	36	1	11	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	543	34	577
	Total remaining on 31st December ...	...	4	...	12	1	38	2	43	3	37	1	31	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	174	7	181
12	Ferozepore...	A ...	31	3	5	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	38	6	44
		B ...	182	2	73	1	52	4	37	1	13	1	5	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	4	...	374	9	383
		C ...	17	...	40	...	120	...	88	...	75	...	45	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	388	1	389
		D ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
	Total of admissions ...	...	230	5	118	4	174	4	127	1	92	1	50	1	5	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	4	...	807	16	823
	Total remaining on 31st December ...	...	5	...	17	...	78	1	84	...	147	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	358	1	359
13	Mooltan Central	A ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		C ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of admissions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	...	...	...	...
	Total remaining on 31st December ...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	31	...	132	...	221	...	119	...	7	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	549	...	549
14	Mooltan District	A ...	18	2	11	4	8	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	6	45
		B ...	76	3	109	4	39	...	30	1	6	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	1	...	271	9	280
		C ...	2	...	105	1	163	1	106	1	118	...	35	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	533	4	537
		D ...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	11	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	20
	Total of admissions ...	...	97	5	225	9	212	1	139	2	135	1	42	...	5	1	...	...	6	...	1	...	1	...	863	19	882
	Total remaining on 31st December ...	...	14	...	32	...	94	4	137	2	188	3	165	...	71	1	1	...	11	...	1	...	3	...	717	10	727

15	Jhang...	A ...	4	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
		B ...	42	1	38	2	24	1	14	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	125	5	130
		C ...	6	...	27	2	95	...	141	...	75	...	49	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	398	2	400
		D ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
	Total of admissions ...	...	53	1	69	4	121	1	155	...	79	...	52	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	538	7	545
	Total remaining on 31st December ...	...	2	...	6	1	38	...	99	...	75	...	78	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	301	2	303
16	Montgomery...	A ...	4	2	5	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	3	17
		B ...	129	...	34	2	9	2	3	1	2	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	192	5	197
		C ...	50	4	49	...	138	6	125	1	156	2	26	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	548	13	561
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Total of admissions ...	...	183	6	88	2	148	8	132	3	159	...	37	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	756	21	777
	Total remaining on 31st December ...	...	13	...	13	...	62	3	147	1	324	2	53	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	615	4	619
17	Lahore Central	A ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		B ...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
		C ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of admissions ...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
	Total remaining on 31st December ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	16	...	557	...	597	...	70	...	147	...	69	...	...	...	1,459	...	1,459
18	Lahore Female	A ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
		B ...	...	5	...	6	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	16
		C ...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of admissions ...	...	...	6	...	8	...	5	...	3	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	28
	Total remaining on 31st December ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	28	...	40	...	34	...	...	...	18	...	9	...	...	...	139	139
19	Lahore District	A ...	16	...	44	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	70
		B ...	80	...	157	...	77	...	66	...	23	...	6	...	5	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	5	...	427	...	427
		C ...	5	...	74	...	107	...	154	...	252	...	131	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	747	...	747
		D ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	7	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	22
	Total of admissions ...	...	101	...	277	...	190	...	226	...	282	...	148	...	29	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	5	...	1,266	...	1,266
	Total remaining on 31st December ...	...	...	...	33	...	83	...	164	...	304	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	591	...	591
20	Amritsar	A ...	23	3	16	2	4	...	6	...	3	...	6	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	5	63
		B ...	210	4	158	2	36	3	12	2	13	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	1	463	12	475
		C ...	26	...	123	3	184	2	84	1	92	...	31	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	551	6	557
		D ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
	Total of admissions ...	...	262	7	297	7	224	5	102	3	111	...	61	...	11	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	1	1,078	23	1,101
	Total remaining on 31st December ...	...	67	...	41	1	8	2	37	...	187	...	38	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	384	4	388

No. 30.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1888, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the Nature and Length of Sentences—*continued.*

1	2	3	4																						5		
			Numbers according to Length of Sentence.																								
			A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I. Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				J				
Serial No.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.	Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		A. For life.		B. For a term.		Sentenced to death.		Total.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
21	Gurdáspur	A ...	13	...	6	1	2	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	1	32
		B ...	86	10	53	4	17	1	29	1	9	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	1	201	19	220
		C ...	11	...	35	...	41	1	50	...	44	1	25	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	2	215
		D ...	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
	Total of admissions ...	...	110	10	95	5	63	2	91	1	54	1	28	...	7	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	1	452	22	474
	Total remaining on 31st December ...	...	6	...	12	2	25	1	62	...	59	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	187	5	192
22	Siálkot	A ...	28	4	6	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	5	42
		B ...	208	7	71	2	50	4	49	2	12	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	9	...	3	1	1	...	408	17	425
		C ...	44	...	119	1	126	1	52	...	71	...	39	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	455	3	458
		D ...	37	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	52
	Total of admissions ...	...	317	11	198	4	179	5	104	2	88	...	49	1	4	1	...	...	9	...	3	1	1	...	952	25	977
	Total remaining on 31st December ...	...	13	...	39	...	73	2	71	2	146	...	60	1	5	...	...	...	7	...	3	...	1	...	418	5	423
23	Gujrát	A ...	31	4	4	...	3	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	4	53
		B ...	131	6	34	3	24	...	37	1	15	...	10	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	257	12	269
		C ...	16	...	18	...	82	...	80	...	97	1	24	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	319	1	320
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
	Total of admissions ...	...	178	10	56	3	109	...	128	1	119	1	35	2	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	633	17	650
	Total remaining on 31st December ...	...	4	...	7	1	44	...	81	1	85	1	18	2	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	245	5	250
24	Gujránwála	A ...	38	10	6	2	5	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	15	65
		B ...	96	2	76	2	31	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	4	...	5	...	227	6	233
		C ...	2	...	48	...	70	3	160	2	83	1	80	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	445	6	451
		D ...	...	...	1	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
	Total of admissions ...	...	136	12	131	4	110	7	173	3	83	1	85	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	4	...	5	...	734	27	761
	Total remaining on 31st December ...	...	1	...	5	...	28	1	82	...	116	...	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	367	1	368

25	Chenáwán Central	A	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of admissions ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total remaining on 31st December ...		...	...	...	...	...	57	...	176	...	657	...	34	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	969	...	969
26	Shahpur	A	...	31	5	7	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	6	47
		B	...	185	9	54	2	44	4	126	2	14	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	5	...	4	...	438	17	455
		C	...	25	...	77	1	163	5	81	...	142	2	36	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	527	8	535
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
	Total of admissions ...		...	241	14	138	4	209	9	207	2	166	2	43	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	5	...	4	...	1,020	31	1,051
	Total remaining on 31st December ...		...	12	...	5	...	72	3	63	...	109	2	45	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	310	5	315
27	Jhelum	A	...	20	1	7	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	2	33
		B	...	115	14	44	6	21	4	44	...	20	1	9	...	6	...	...	...	1	2	12	...	10	...	282	27	309
		C	...	66	3	125	2	149	7	46	1	112	3	36	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	535	18	553
		D	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Total of admissions ...		...	202	18	176	9	173	11	91	1	132	4	46	...	7	2	...	...	1	2	12	...	10	...	850	47	897
	Total remaining on 31st December ...		...	21	2	8	1	62	4	31	...	72	...	17	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	6	...	225	7	232
28	Ráwalpindi	A	...	37	4	7	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	6	52
		B	...	287	5	153	11	79	1	29	...	9	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	16	2	4	...	9	...	592	19	611
		C	...	22	...	88	...	106	1	113	1	92	...	30	...	14	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	467	2	469
		D	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
	Total of admissions ...		...	346	9	248	13	188	2	144	1	102	...	34	...	17	...	2	...	16	2	4	...	9	...	1,110	27	1,137
	Total remaining on 31st December ...		...	77	4	90	6	117	5	185	5	135	4	63	5	18	...	...	...	8	2	6	...	2	...	701	31	732
29	Hazára	A	...	28	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	34
		B	...	80	2	50	...	28	...	23	1	2	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	2	...	203	3	206
		C	...	16	1	51	3	35	...	24	1	26	...	14	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	5	173
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
	Total of admissions ...		...	124	3	102	3	64	...	52	2	28	...	28	...	3	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	2	...	410	8	418
	Total remaining on 31st December ...		...	3	...	1	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	12	...	12
30	Peshâwar	A	...	34	4	8	1	20	...	106	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	172	6	178
		B	...	193	5	91	5	137	7	156	...	12	1	82	4	10	3	1	...	12	...	8	1	16	...	718	26	744
		C	...	26	...	146	3	189	2	49	2	81	2	60	2	61	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	615	11	626
		D	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	7	...	15	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	33
	Total of admissions ...		...	254	9	245	9	348	9	313	3	104	3	157	6	76	3	5	...	12	...	8	1	16	...	1,538	43	1,581
	Total remaining on 31st December ...		...	10	...	17	3	94	3	103	3	42	3	100	5	62	3	5	...	14	...	6	1	7	...	460	21	481

No. 30.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1888, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the Nature and Length of Sentences—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4																				5		
			Numbers according to Length of Sentence.																						
			A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I				J		
																			Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.						
																			A		B				
Serial No.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.	Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		For life.		For a term.		Sentenced to death.		Total.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
31	Kohát	A ...	13	4	8	...	13	...	248	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	284	7	291
		B ...	84	9	43	2	49	4	19	4	17	5	37	7	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	272	32	304
		C ...	2	...	24	1	43	...	45	2	46	...	42	...	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	3	216
		D ...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
	Total of admissions ...	...	100	13	75	3	107	4	314	7	64	7	85	7	27	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	..	779	42	821
	Total remaining on 31st December ...	...	13	2	9	...	16	2	13	2	22	1	30	2	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	115	9	124
32	Bannu	A ...	7	...	1	...	3	1	12	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	2	26
		B ...	134	1	62	1	100	2	40	3	2	2	4	...	5	...	...	...	12	1	...	...	3	...	362	10	372
		C ...	10	...	17	...	40	1	42	...	53	1	8	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	2	175
		D ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
	Total of admissions ...	...	151	1	81	1	143	4	94	4	61	3	12	...	8	...	...	...	12	1	...	...	3	...	565	14	579
	Total remaining on 31st December ...	...	7	...	18	1	40	...	23	...	15	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	109	3	112
33	Dera Ismail Khan	A ...	12	1	3	2	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	4	23
		B ...	81	5	40	...	38	...	15	...	3	...	7	...	4	...	...	...	11	1	...	...	5	1	204	7	211
		C ...	26	...	50	2	121	2	93	1	93	2	39	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	424	7	431
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
	Total of admissions ...	...	119	6	93	4	160	2	113	2	102	2	47	...	6	...	...	..	11	1	...	...	5	1	656	18	674
	Total remaining on 31st December ...	...	12	1	17	1	80	2	102	6	193	...	58	...	5	...	...	...	13	1	1	...	4	1	485	12	497

34	Dera Gházi Khan	A ...	29	...	1	3	1	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	5	39
		B ...	103	3	30	6	20	4	16	1	17	1	3	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	6	...	201	15	216
		C ...	3	...	29	...	80	...	69	2	77	1	32	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	298	3	301
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Total of admissions ...	...	135	3	60	9	101	6	87	3	95	2	37	...	10	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	6	...	535	23	558
	Total remaining on 31st December ...	...	2	...	5	...	50	3	63	1	57	2	66	...	6	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	254	6	260
35	Muzaffargarh	A ...	14	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	20
		B ...	75	4	42	1	37	11	19	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	3	...	186	16	202
		C ...	4	...	23	...	183	3	68	1	70	...	33	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	388	4	392
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
	Total of admissions ...	...	93	4	67	1	224	14	87	1	76	...	33	...	9	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	3	...	600	20	620
	Total remaining on 31st December ...	...	2	...	9	...	29	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	42
	Total	A ...	623	72	214	34	108	7	435	6	12	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,402	121	1,523
		B ...	3,447	125	1,893	95	1,168	72	905	29	212	14	233	15	58	7	1	...	137	11	43	2	120	4	8,217	374	8,591
		C ...	449	8	1,662	35	2,792	54	2,112	22	2,261	24	1,018	8	214	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,515	156	10,671
		D ...	135	...	13	...	33	...	35	...	97	...	87	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	412	...	412
	GRAND TOTAL ... of admissions ...	...	4,654	205	3,782	164	4,101	133	3,487	57	2,582	40	1,348	23	283	12	9	...	137	11	43	2	120	4	20,546	651	21,197
	GRAND TOTAL ... of remaining on 31st December 1888 ...	...	329	11	544	25	1,504	51	2,223	44	3,707	48	2,258	55	1,062	40	87	...	225	24	103	10	64	2	12,106	310	12,416

A—Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.
B—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.
C—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.
D—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.

No. 31.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1888 who had been previously convicted.

1	2	3			4									5			6					
Serial No.	Jails.	Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.									Ratio per cent. of column 4 D to column 3.			Juvenile Prisoners under 16 years of age (Section 399 of the Criminal Procedure Code).					
					A		B		C		D						A			B		
					Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.						Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Hissar	566	7	573	66	...	9	...	2	...	77	...	77	14	...	13	18	1	19	...	...	...
2	Rohtak	299	9	308	17	...	4	...	2	...	23	...	23	8	...	7	2	...	2	...	...	...
3	Gurgaon	58	2	60	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	...	3	6	...	6	...	...	...
4	Delhi	826	28	854	44	1	42	1	23	1	109	3	112	13	11	13	44	1	45	9	1	10
5	Karnál	240	7	247	25	...	5	...	4	...	34	...	34	14	...	14	9	1	10	2	...	2
6	Umballa	638	21	659	40	1	12	...	14	1	66	2	68	10	10	10	21	3	24	...	1	1
7	Simla	114	2	116	6	...	2	...	1	...	9	...	9	8	...	8	3	...	3	...	...	...
8	Dharmsála	303	27	330	21	...	5	1	3	1	29	2	31	10	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Hoshiárpur	308	21	329	32	...	12	1	17	8	61	9	70	20	43	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Jullundur	499	15	514	63	3	13	...	25	...	101	3	104	20	20	20	14	...	14	...	...	...
11	Ludhiána	543	34	577	62	2	29	...	28	2	119	4	123	22	12	21	5	1	6	...	...	...
12	Ferozepore	807	16	823	78	...	16	...	8	1	102	1	103	13	6	12	3	...	3	...	...	...
13	Mooltan Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Do. District	863	19	882	107	...	28	...	13	...	148	...	148	17	...	17	7	...	7	4	...	4
15	Jhang	538	7	545	78	...	8	...	3	...	89	...	89	17	...	16	8	...	8	...	...	...
16	Montgomery	756	21	777	107	...	12	...	6	...	125	...	125	17	...	16	2	...	2	...	...	...
17	Lahore Central	10	...	10	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	...	4	40	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Do. Female	...	28	28	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Do. District	1 266	...	1,266	151	...	49	...	53	...	253	...	253	20	...	20	8	...	8	...	...	...
20	Amritsar	1,078	23	1,101	103	...	31	...	56	...	190	...	190	18	...	17	16	1	17	4	...	4
21	Gurdáspur	452	22	474	63	2	15	1	10	2	88	5	93	19	23	20	1	...	1	...	...	...
22	Siálkot	952	25	977	97	...	40	1	38	1	175	2	177	18	8	18	6	...	6	...	...	...
23	Gujrát	633	17	650	70	...	13	...	10	...	93	...	93	15	...	14	9	...	9	2	...	2
24	Gujránwála	734	27	761	106	...	31	...	10	...	147	...	147	20	...	19	4	...	4	...	...	...
25	Chenáwán Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Shahpur	1,020	31	1,051	71	2	12	...	4	...	87	2	89	9	6	8	9	...	9	...	...	...
27	Jhelum	850	47	897	34	...	19	...	39	...	92	...	92	11	...	10	11	...	11	1	...	1
28	Ráwalpindi	1,110	27	1,137	75	1	32	...	30	...	137	1	138	12	4	12	31	...	31	1	...	1
29	Hazára	410	8	418	15	...	5	...	2	...	22	...	22	5	...	5	3	...	3	...	...	...
30	Peshávar	1,538	43	1,581	257	1	30	...	105	...	392	1	393	25	2	25	20	5	25	3	...	3
31	Kohát	779	42	821	64	2	12	...	11	...	87	2	89	11	5	11	10	2	12	2	...	2
32	Bannu	565	14	579	36	...	7	...	8	...	51	...	51	9	...	9	5	...	5	...	...	...
33	Dera Ismail Khan	656	18	674	58	1	17	...	7	...	82	1	83	12	6	12	4	...	4	...	...	...
34	Dera Gházi Khan	535	23	558	70	1	14	...	6	...	90	1	91	17	4	16	3	1	4	2	...	2
35	Muzaffargarh	600	20	620	66	1	25	...	11	...	102	1	103	17	5	17	2	1	3	...	...	...
	Total ...	20,546	651	21,197	2,083	20	553	5	550	17	3,186	42	3,228	16	6	15	284	17	301	30	2	32

No. 32.—Statement showing the Offences committed by the Convicts, and the Punishments inflicted on them, in the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1888.

1	2	3		4		5						6														7	8
						Breaches of Jail Rules.						Punishment inflicted.															
												A		B—By Jail Officers.											C		
														A		B		C		D	E		F				
Serial No.	Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		By Criminal Courts.		Solitary confinement		Reduced diet.		Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment.	Formal warning by Supdt.		Other punishments.		Total punishments	Ratio of column 6 C to column 3.	Ratio of column 6 D to the total number of other Jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
1	Hissar	231	1	2	...	9	...	122	...	28	...	2	...	29	...	23	...	18	...	2	53	...	34	...	161	69	1
2	Rohtak	156	4	2	...	18	...	120	...	15	...	3	...	15	...	6	...	13	...	...	104	...	15	...	156	98	...
3	Gurgaon	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Delhi	510	7	11	...	96	1	383	1	256	1	19	...	222	2	...	...	215	...	21	193	1	76	...	740	145	3
5	Karnál	108	1	2	...	27	...	135	...	101	...	2	...	50	...	74	...	24	...	5	94	...	15	...	264	242	2
6	Umballa	509	6	4	...	14	...	361	...	142	...	2	...	90	...	115	...	73	...	2	154	...	83	...	519	101	...
7	Simla	17	...	1	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	53	...
8	Dharmsála	98	6	1	...	27	...	86	2	34	...	1	...	37	...	20	...	8	...	2	79	2	1	...	150	144	1
9	Hoshiárpur	28	1	2	...	3	...	14	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	6	...	...	9	...	...	...	20	69	...
10	Jullundur	266	6	1	...	41	...	77	...	57	...	1	...	5	...	1	...	22	...	7	126	...	14	...	176	65	4
11	Ludhiána	201	8	...	...	29	...	176	...	47	2	...	...	38	2	100	...	14	...	3	42	...	55	...	254	122	1
12	Ferozepore	357	3	2	...	62	...	284	...	70	1	2	...	22	...	101	1	...	...	16	253	...	24	...	419	116	4
13	Mooltan Central	22	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	6	27	...
14	Do. District	681	11	1	1	30	...	413	...	54	...	5	1	32	...	25	...	91	...	19	211	...	116	...	500	72	4
15	Jhang	269	3	1	...	27	...	529	...	46	1	2	...	31	...	4	...	51	...	3	436	1	76	...	604	222	1
16	Montgomery	473	4	2	...	24	...	77	...	39	...	2	...	53	...	...	...	44	...	...	40	...	3	...	142	30	...
17	Lahore Central	1,750	...	7	...	238	...	1,349	...	583	...	5	...	680	...	...	...	23	...	27	804	...	637	...	2,175	124	1
18	Do. Female	...	131	...	...	...	...	...	584	...	41	...	...	...	204	...	55	...	7	...	...	340	...	19	625	477	...
19	Do. District...	638	...	1	...	149	...	2,337	...	148	...	...	...	399	...	94	...	16	...	8	1,086	...	131	...	2,634	413	...
20	Amritsar	396	5	4	...	7	...	116	...	32	...	7	...	21	...	6	...	21	...	2	71	...	33	...	161	40	1
21	Gurdáspur	172	4	1	...	25	...	97	...	22	...	1	...	7	...	1	...	15	...	7	103	...	11	...	145	82	5
22	Siálkot	350	6	...	...	11	...	505	...	94	...	...	...	40	...	67	...	51	...	6	388	...	58	...	610	171	1
23	Gujrát	240	3	...	...	19	...	192	...	56	...	...	...	52	...	15	...	11	...	5	123	...	61	...	267	110	2
24	Gujránwála	352	4	2	...	6	...	26	...	49	...	2	...	...	...	23	...	16	...	2	17	...	23	...	83	23	3
25	Chenáwán Central	998	...	2	...	186	...	224	...	121	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	33	...	22	154	...	320	...	532	53	4
26	Shahpur	331	10	1	...	70	...	91	...	11	...	1	...	28	...	71	...	1	...	5	43	...	24	...	173	51	3
27	Jhelum	297	10	...	...	3	...	623	...	23	...	...	...	57	...	20	...	3	...	20	538	...	11	...	649	211	3
28	Ráwalpindi	737	20	5	...	36	...	629	...	96	...	10	...	106	...	76	...	29	...	40	435	...	69	...	765	101	6
29	Hazára	32	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...
30	Peshâwar...	469	17	...	...	47	...	1,883	18	116	2	1	...	293	...	1	...	7	...	41	1,673	20	30	...	2,066	425	2
31	Kohát	118	9	...	...	12	...	75	...	13	2	...	...	19	2	...	...	3	...	1	53	...	24	...	102	80	1
32	Bannu	114	3	4	...	23	...	509	...	78	...	12	...	148	...	299	...	65	...	12	72	...	6	...	614	525	2
33	Dera Ismail Khan	446	7	1	...	67	...	278	...	128	14	1	...	88	1	...	...	7	...	26	334	13	18	...	488	108	6
34	Dera Ghází Khan	252	5	2	...	24	...	184	...	31	...	2	...	68	...	3	...	10	...	1	91	...	66	...	241	94	...
35	Muzaffargarh	51	1	2	...	3	...	33	...	9	...	2	...	20	...	...	...	2	...	...	23	...	...	...	47	90	...
	Total ...	11,672	297	64	1	1,345	1	11,929	605	2,502	64	89	1	2,661	211	1,146	56	891	7	306	8,703	377	2,040	19	16,507	138	2

Notes.—The difference of 25 between columns 4 and 6 *A* is due—

1st.—(*a*).—To 6 recaptured prisoners, 1 at Rohtak, 1 at Umballa, 1 at Mooltan District Jail, 1 at Lahore Central Jail and 2 at Amritsar, who escaped in previous years having been recaptured and tried in this year (1888) 6

(*b*).—To 30 prisoners, 8 at Delhi, 1 at Karnál, 4 at Mooltan District Jail, 1 at Jhang, 1 at Amritsar, 6 at Ráwalpindi, 1 at Peshâwar and 8 at Bannu, having been tried and punished by Magistrates for repeated breaches of Jail rules ... 30—36

2nd.—(*a*).—To 8 prisoners who escaped, *viz.*, from Umballa 3, Lahore Central Jail 2, Lahore District Jail 1, Chenáwán Central Jail 1 and Ráwalpindi 1, not having been recaptured before the close of the year... 8

(*b*) —To 2 prisoners whose cases were not decided in the year, 1 who escaped from the Karnál Jail and 1 who assaulted a prisoner in the Lahore Central Jail 2

(*c*).—To 1 prisoner who assaulted a Jemadar at Mooltan District Jail having been punished by Superintendent, Jail ... ... 1—11

Difference 25

No. 33.—Statement showing the State of Education of the Convicts Imprisoned in, and Released from, the Jails of the Punjab for the year 1888.

1	2	3		4						5		6		7		8						9					
				Of those in Column 3 there were												Of those in Column 7 there were when they entered Jail						Of those in Column 7 there were when they left Jail					
Serial No.	Jails.	Number imprisoned during the year.		Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.		Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year who had been under instruction in Jail.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Hissar	566	7	566	7	...	...	...	...	231	1	22	...	33	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	21	...	11	...
2	Rohtak	299	9	292	9	5	...	2	...	156	4	21	...	22	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	7	...
3	Gurgaon	58	2	54	2	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Delhi	826	28	797	28	8	...	21	...	510	7	43	...	48	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	9	...
5	Karnál	240	7	239	7	1	...	...	...	108	1	20	...	21	...	20	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	8	...
6	Umballa	638	21	628	21	2	...	8	...	509	6	68	...	31	...	29	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	16	...
7	Simla	114	2	106	2	5	...	3	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Dharmsála	303	27	302	27	...	...	1	...	98	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Hoshiárpur	308	21	301	21	7	...	...	...	28	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Jullundur	499	15	491	15	8	...	...	...	266	6	41	...	44	...	42	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	16	...
11	Ludhiána	543	34	512	34	20	...	11	...	201	8	54	...	39	...	35	...	4	...	...	...	7	...	28	...	4	...
12	Ferozepore	807	16	805	16	2	...	...	...	357	3	41	...	42	...	38	...	3	...	1	...	8	...	23	...	11	...
13	Mooltan Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Do. District	863	19	853	19	8	...	2	...	681	11	61	...	18	...	15	...	3	...	...	...	7	...	10	...	1	...
15	Jhang	538	7	528	7	3	...	7	...	269	3	30	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	9	...	1	...
16	Montgomery	756	21	738	21	5	...	13	...	473	4	19	...	11	...	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	4	...
17	Lahore Central	10	...	1	...	4	...	5	...	1,750	...	94	...	75	...	63	...	11	...	1	...	...	...	48	...	27	...
18	Do. Female	...	28	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	131	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Do. District	1,266	...	1,261	...	...	...	5	...	638	...	29	...	51	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	23	...	12	...
20	Amritsar	1,078	23	1,060	23	14	...	4	...	396	5	50	...	46	...	36	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	30	...	16	...
21	Gurdáspur	452	22	449	22	2	...	1	...	172	4	21	...	29	...	27	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	7	...
22	Siálkot	952	25	951	25	...	...	1	...	350	6	28	...	44	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	7	...
23	Gujrát	633	17	631	17	...	...	2	...	240	3	19	...	17	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...
24	Gujránwála	734	27	725	27	2	...	7	...	352	4	29	...	34	...	33	...	1	...	...	...	20	...	13	...	1	...
25	Chenáwán Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	998	...	61	...	252	...	103	...	68	...	81	...	74	...	81	...	97	...
26	Shahpur	1,020	31	1,009	31	6	...	5	...	331	10	62	...	84	...	81	...	3	...	...	...	40	...	37	...	7	...
27	Jhelum	850	47	819	47	13	...	18	...	297	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Ráwalpindi	1,110	27	1,106	27	4	...	...	...	737	20	155	...	72	...	67	...	5	...	...	...	4	...	43	...	25	...
29	Hazára	410	8	409	8	...	...	1	...	32	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Peshâwar	1,538	43	1,534	43	...	...	4	...	469	17	48	...	112	...	101	...	10	...	1	...	1	...	100	...	11	...
31	Kohát	779	42	779	42	...	...	...	...	118	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Bannu	565	14	565	14	...	...	...	...	114	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Dera Ismail Khan	656	18	652	18	5	...	2	...	446	7	82	...	74	...	70	...	4	...	...	...	47	...	21	...	6	...
34	Dera Ghází Khan	535	23	527	23	2	...	3	...	252	5	39	...	52	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	8	...
35	Muzaffargarh	600	20	580	20	10	...	10	...	51	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	20,546	651	20,270	651	136	...	140	...	11,672	297	1,137	13	1,263	...	1,049	...	129	...	85	...	227	...	724	...	312	...

No. 34.—Statement showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1888, excluding the Cost of Building new Jails, of Additions, Alterations or Repairs.

1	2	3				4				5				6			
		Average Number of Prisoners.				Rations.				Establishment.				Police Guard.			
						A	B			A	B			A	B		
Serial No.	Jails.	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding Civil Prisoners.			Total Cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Total Cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		
						Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Hissar	232	15	...	247	5,169	20	14	10	5,866	23	12	0	1,842	7	7	3
2	Rohtak	160	7	...	167	3,662	21	14	10	5,090	30	8	6	828	4	15	4
3	Gurgaon	3	2	...	5	112	22	6	5	467	93	6	5	214	42	12	9
4	Delhi	517	3	4	524	12.428	23	14	5	9,644	18	6	6	1,860	3	8	10
5	Karnál	109	17	...	126	2,515	19	15	4	4,686	37	3	1	1,194	9	7	7
6	Umballa	515	21	4	540	10,449	19	7	11	10,830	20	0	11	2,508	4	10	4
7	Simla	17	1	1	19	578	32	1	9	1,538	80	15	2	948	49	14	4
8	Dharmsála	104	6	1	111	3,048	27	11	4	4 826	43	7	8	1,632	14	11	3
9	Hoshiárpur	29	4	3	36	757	22	15	0	2,636	73	3	7	912	25	5	4
10	Jullundur	272	3	...	275	5,778	21	0	2	5,984	21	12	2	1,794	6	8	4
11	Ludhiána	209	26	1	236	5,077	21	9	8	5,881	24	14	9	1,890	8	0	2
12	Ferozepore	360	6	6	372	7,918	21	11	5	7,113	19	1	11	1.788	4	12	11
13	Mooltan Central ...	22	...	...	22	581	26	8	9	402	18	4	4	300	13	10	2
14	Do. District ...	692	4	7	703	17,183	24	11	0	10,254	14	9	4	2.820	4	0	2
15	Jhang	272	17	1	290	6,487	22	7	1	6.587	22	11	5	2,064	7	1	10
16	Montgomery	477	29	2	508	11,174	22	1	4	8,194	16	2	1	2,070	4	1	2
17	Lahore Central ...	1,750	1	...	1,751	46,184	26	6	0	38,404	21	14	11	5,268	3	0	2
18	Do. Female ...	131	...	...	131	2,536	19	5	9	4,335	33	1	5	...	...	...	...
19	Do. District ...	638	4	6	648	14,440	22	7	11	7,695	11	14	0	1,950	3	0	2
20	Amritsar	401	4	2	407	9,361	23	1	10	8,671	21	4	11	2,088	5	2	1
21	Gurdáspur	176	17	3	196	4,126	21	6	0	5.440	27	12	1	1,782	9	1	6
22	Sialkot	356	27	8	391	8,450	22	1	0	6,983	17	13	9	1,764	4	8	2
23	Gujrát	243	25	...	268	5,832	21	12	2	6,293	23	7	8	1,728	6	7	2
24	Gujránwála	356	27	5	388	8,590	22	6	10	7,275	18	12	0	1,908	4	14	8
25	Chenáwán Central ...	998	...	...	998	31.114	31	2	10	20,736	20	12	5	8,930	8	15	2
26	Shahpur...	341	14	2	357	8,121	22	14	0	6,971	19	8	5	2,028	5	10	11
27	Jhelum	307	51	1	359	8,156	22	12	6	6.168	17	2	10	1,860	5	2	10
28	Ráwalpindi	757	9	7	773	21,180	27	10	5	11,593	15	0	0	2.700	3	7	11
29	Hazára	33	33	...	66	1,666	25	3	10	2,180	33	0	5	1,200	18	2	10
30	Pesháwar	486	103	8	597	13.447	22	13	4	9.507	15	14	9	4,128	6	14	7
31	Kohát	127	48	2	177	4,504	25	11	9	4,712	26	9	11	3,168	17	14	4
32	Bannu	117	53	3	173	3,789	22	4	8	4,485	25	14	9	1,609	9	4	9
33	Dera Ismail Khan ...	453	17	3	473	13,668	29	1	3	10,168	21	7	11	2,457	5	3	1
34	Dera Gházi Khan ...	257	26	1	284	6,769	23	14	8	6,878	24	3	6	1,512	5	5	2
35	Muzaffargarh	52	31	1	84	1,928	23	3	8	2,637	31	6	4	1,356	16	2	3
	Total ...	11,969	651	82	12,702	3,06,810	24	5	0	2,61,138	20	8	11	72,100	5	10	10

1	2	7							8				9				10	11		
		Hospital Charges.							Clothing.				Contingencies.							
		A	B			C			A	B			A	B						
Serial No.	Jails.	Total Cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Cost per head of average number sick.			Total Cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Total Cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.		
		Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Hissar	271	1	1	7	54	3	2	916	3	11	4	1,030	4	2	9	15,094	61	1	9
2	Rohtak	217	1	4	9	54	4	0	630	3	12	4	476	2	13	7	10,912	65	5	4
3	Gurgaon	5	1	0	0	...	...	...	119	23	12	9	45	9	0	0	962	192	6	4
4	Delhi	1,390	2	10	5	63	2	11	2,272	4	5	11	1,076	2	0	10	28,670	54	14	11
5	Karnál	193	1	8	6	64	5	4	418	3	5	1	373	2	15	4	9,379	74	6	11
6	Umballa	1,456	2	11	2	80	14	3	2,110	3	15	0	1,530	2	13	4	28,883	53	10	8
7	Simla	56	2	15	2	...	...	...	26	1	7	1	185	9	11	10	3,331	177	1	4
8	Dharmsála	107	0	15	5	53	8	0	297	2	11	2	502	4	8	4	10,412	94	1	2
9	Hoshiárpur	71	1	15	7	71	0	0	46	1	6	3	267	7	6	8	4,689	132	4	5
10	Jullundur	277	1	0	1	39	9	1	490	1	12	6	589	2	2	3	14,912	54	3	6
11	Ludhiána	256	1	1	4	64	0	0	600	2	8	10	699	2	15	5	14,403	61	2	2
12	Ferozepore	344	0	14	10	68	12	9	1,374	3	12	1	1,290	3	7	6	19,857	53	12	8
13	Mooltan Central ...	50	2	4	4	50	0	0	...	...	...	...	828	37	10	2	2,164	98	5	9
14	Do. District ...	493	0	11	2	61	10	0	3,104	4	7	4	1,037	1	7	7	34,891	49	14	7
15	Jhang	192	0	10	7	48	0	0	1,289	4	7	4	635	2	3	0	17,254	59	9	3
16	Montgomery	398	0	12	6	49	12	0	2.543	5	0	5	1,131	2	3	7	25,510	50	5	1
17	Lahore Central ...	4,210	2	6	6	69	0	3	7,068	4	0	7	13,488	7	11	3	1,14,622	65	7	5
18	Do. Female ...	289	2	3	4	32	1	9	467	3	9	0	979	7	7	7	8,606	65	11	1
19	Do. District ...	726	1	1	11	36	4	9	2,805	4	5	11	1,060	1	10	2	28,676	44	8	1
20	Amritsar	1,425	3	8	0	54	12	11	320	0	13	0	558	1	5	11	22,433	55	3	9
21	Gurdáspur	106	0	8	8	106	0	0	259	1	5	5	539	2	12	0	12,252	62	13	8
22	Sialkot	227	0	9	3	56	12	0	1,237	3	3	8	904	2	5	6	19 565	50	8	10
23	Gujrát	175	0	10	5	58	5	4	563	2	1	7	543	2	0	5	15,134	56	7	5
24	Gujránwála	656	1	11	1	59	10	2	1,659	4	5	4	875	2	4	1	20,963	54	6	0
25	Chenáwán Central ...	1,813	1	13	1	54	15	0	6,692	6	11	3	2,729	2	11	9	72 014	72	2	6
26	Shahpur...	248	0	11	1	49	9	7	1,355	3	13	1	1,460	4	1	5	20,183	56	10	11
27	Jhelum	693	1	14	10	63	0	0	1,523	4	4	0	1.228	3	6	9	19.628	54	11	9
28	Ráwalpindi	1,904	2	7	5	90	10	8	4,489	5	13	9	3,988	5	2	7	45,854	59	10	1
29	Hazára	103	1	9	0	34	5	4	371	5	9	11	985	14	14	9	6,505	98	8	9
30	Pesháwar	752	1	4	2	47	0	0	2,256	3	13	3	1,932	3	3	9	32,022	53	15	10
31	Kohát	255	1	7	0	42	8	0	563	3	3	6	934	5	4	5	14,136	80	2	11
32	Bannu	272	1	9	1	38	13	8	1,337	7	13	10	569	3	4	7	12,061	70	3	8
33	Dera Ismail Khan ...	677	1	6	11	45	2	1	1,695	3	9	8	1,440	3	0	8	30,105	63	13	6
34	Dera Gházi Khan ...	166	0	9	4	41	8	0	687	2	6	10	730	2	9	2	16.742	59	0	8
35	Muzaffargarh	269	3	3	3	67	4	0	136	1	10	3	539	6	6	8	6,865	82	0	5
	Total ...	20,742	1	10	2	58	14	10	51,726	4	1	7	47,173	3	11	5	7,59,689	59	15	11

No. 35.—Statement showing the Employment of Convicts in the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1888.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7													8	9		
						Average number employed on working days.														Ratio per cent. on column 4 of those employed on working days as		
						A	On Prison Duties.					On Jail Buildings.				K	L					
							B	C	D	E	F	Additions and alterations.		New Jails.			Public Works.					
												G	H	I	J		a	b				
Serial No.	Jails.	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in Jails, e.g., wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public Works Jails.	Other extramural labour.	Average number of prisoners hired out to Municipalities, private individuals, or Departments other than the Public Works Department	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (7K).
1	Hissar	4	228	5	6	...	3	19	16	36	6	...	...	...	...	143	...	...	...	1	8	63
2	Rohtak	2	158	4	...	...	...	16	13	28	33	...	2	...	...	62	...	...	...	...	10	39
3	Gurgaon	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	33
4	Delhi	6	511	22	5	...	10	51	8	110	28	...	35	...	...	247	...	...	...	2	10	48
5	Karnál	3	106	2	...	...	2	13	6	16	12	...	...	...	...	57	...	...	...	2	12	54
6	Umballa	3	512	18	35	...	16	44	28	94	14	...	121	...	...	142	...	...	...	3	9	28
7	Simla	...	17	...	...	...	...	2	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	12	41
8	Dharmsála	3	100	2	...	...	...	12	1	23	2	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	12	60
9	Hoshiárpur	2	27	1	...	...	...	3	11	2	1	3	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	11	22
10	Jullundur	3	289	7	...	...	8	20	9	32	...	...	...	...	...	197	...	...	...	3	7	73
11	Ludhiána	5	205	4	...	...	1	21	10	22	14	...	...	...	...	136	...	...	...	...	10	66
12	Ferozepore	2	358	5	5	...	2	36	12	21	6	...	...	...	...	271	...	...	...	1	10	76
13	Mooltan Central	...	21	1	2	...	1	2	9	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10	...
14	Do. District	7	685	8	23	...	22	69	69	69	48	30	...	...	...	370	...	...	...	3	10	54
15	Jhang	1	271	4	18	...	1	26	10	46	4	...	...	...	...	162	...	...	...	...	10	60
16	Montgomery	2	476	8	5	...	4	63	48	76	18	...	...	...	...	261	...	...	...	1	13	55
17	Lahore Central	1	1,749	61	10	...	18	185	33	358	28	7	...	...	...	1,049	...	...	...	1	11	60
18	Do. Female	2	129	9	...	...	8	10	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	96	...	...	...	6	8	74
19	Do. District	4	633	20	46	...	10	68	53	66	22	71	...	...	...	324	...	...	...	2	11	51
20	Amritsar	10	391	25	44	...	7	38	29	65	39	1	...	...	...	187	...	...	...	2	10	48
21	Gurdáspur	1	175	1	...	...	1	17	11	37	5	...	...	...	...	103	...	...	...	1	10	59
22	Siálkot	5	349	4	...	...	2	38	14	81	21	...	...	...	...	189	...	...	...	1	11	54
23	Gujrát	3	240	3	...	...	2	24	10	34	10	...	...	...	...	157	...	...	...	1	10	65
24	Gujránwála	6	349	11	13	...	...	30	26	30	14	...	...	...	...	224	...	...	1	...	9	64
25	Chenáwán Central	...	998	33	55	...	69	80	17	109	38	25	...	...	...	98	475	...	...	7	8	10
26	Shahpur	7	334	5	...	...	6	31	13	86	18	...	14	...	...	161	...	...	...	2	9	48
27	Jhelum	3	304	10	...	...	3	34	16	45	22	...	...	...	...	173	...	...	1	1	11	56
28	Ráwalpindi	10	747	21	37	...	14	78	32	164	31	...	...	...	...	366	...	...	4	2	10	49
29	Hazára	1	32	2	2	...	...	5	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	16	3
30	Peshâwar	26	460	15	14	...	8	54	15	83	18	...	...	...	...	289	...	4	...	2	12	63
31	Kohát	8	119	4	...	...	...	13	5	22	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	11	63
32	Bannu	4	113	5	...	...	2	18	8	18	...	...	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	2	15	58
33	D. I. Khan	5	419	14	...	...	29	43	10	45	11	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	7	9	67
34	D. G. Khan	3	254	4	2	...	5	28	8	49	...	...	...	...	...	160	...	...	...	2	11	63
35	Muzaffargarh	1	50	3	...	...	...	8	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	16	50
	Total	143	11,822	341	322	...	254	1,199	589	1,877	467	137	172	...	...	6,165	475	4	6	2	10	52

No. 36.—Statement showing the Net Cost of the Prisoners in the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1888.

1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8	
Serial No.	Jails.	Total cost of maintenance (column 10, Statement X).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 11, Statement X).		Total cash earnings (column 11, Statement XIII).		Average cash earnings per head of average strength.		Net cost to Government (column 3 minus column 5).		Average net cost per head of average strength (column 4 minus column 6).	
		Rs.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
1	Hissar	15,094	61	2	1,850	7	7	8	13,243	9	53	10
2	Rohtak...	10,912	65	5	1,252	13	7	8	9,659	3	57	13
3	Gurgaon	962	192	6	92	0	18	6	870	0	174	0
4	Delhi	28,670	54	15	5,414	4	10	5	23,255	12	44	10
5	Karnál	9,379	74	7	1,490	4	11	13	7,888	12	62	10
6	Umballa	28,883	53	11	2,719	15	5	1	26,163	1	48	10
7	Simla	3,331	177	1	362	14	19	2	2,968	2	157	15
8	Dharmsála	10,412	94	1	777	1	7	0	9,634	15	87	1
9	Hoshiárpur	4,689	132	4	329	13	9	3	4,359	3	123	1
10	Jullandur	14,912	54	3	3,820	8	13	14	11,091	8	40	5
11	Ludhiána	14,403	61	2	2,464	7	10	7	11,938	9	50	11
12	Ferozepore	19,857	53	13	3,886	6	10	7	15,970	10	43	6
13	Mooltan Central ...	2,164	98	6	...	...	...	...	2,164	0	98	6
14	Do. District ...	34,891	49	15	5,060	15	7	3	29,830	1	42	12
15	Jhang	17,254	59	9	1,265	8	4	6	15,988	8	55	3
16	Montgomery	25,510	50	5	2,638	13	5	3	22,871	3	45	2
17	Lahore Central ...	1,14,622	65	7	12,842	1	7	5	1,01,779	15	58	2
18	Do. Female ...	8,606	65	11	160	15	1	3	8,445	1	64	8
19	Do. District ...	28,676	44	8	3,825	3	5	14	24,850	13	38	10
20	Amritsar	22,433	55	4	3,526	4	8	11	18,906	12	46	9
21	Gurdáspur	12,252	62	14	1,878	14	9	9	10,373	2	53	5
22	Siálkot	19,565	50	9	1,837	0	4	11	17,728	0	45	14
23	Gujrát	15,134	56	7	1,178	0	4	6	13,956	0	52	1
24	Gujránwála	20,963	54	6	1,431	10	3	11	19,531	6	50	11
25	Chenáwán Central ...	72,014	72	2	27,374	14	27	7	44,639	2	44	11
26	Shahpur	20,183	56	11	3,440	14	9	10	16,742	2	47	1
27	Jhelum	19,628	54	12	725	0	2	0	18,903	0	52	12
28	Ráwalpindi	45,854	59	10	1,024	4	1	5	44,829	12	58	5
29	Hazára	6,505	98	9	—5	15	...	...	6,510	15	98	9
30	Peshávar	32,022	54	0	6,450	1	10	13	25,571	15	43	3
31	Kohát	14,136	80	3	1,191	3	6	12	12,944	13	73	7
32	Bannu	12,061	70	4	1,005	12	5	13	11,055	4	64	7
33	Dera Ismail Khan ...	30,105	63	13	4,336	12	9	3	25,768	4	54	10
34	Dera Ghází Khan ...	16,742	59	1	3,441	1	12	2	13,300	15	46	15
35	Muzaffargarh	6,865	82	0	658	5	7	13	6,206	11	74	3
	Total ...	7,59,689	60	0	1,09,748	2	8	10	6,49,940	14	51	6

No. 37.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among Prisoners

1	2		3			4		
Serial No.	Jails.		Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Hissar ...	Convicts ...	208	19	227	231	1	232
		Under-trials ...	24	...	24	15	...	15
		Civil Prisoners ...	7	...	7	...	...	...
		Total ...	239	19	258	246	1	247
2	Rohtak ...	Convicts ...	201	13	214	156	4	160
		Under-trials ...	17	5	22	7	...	7
		Civil Prisoners ...	5	...	5	...	...	...
		Total ...	223	18	241	163	4	167
3	Gurgaon ...	Convicts ...	65	6	71	3	...	3
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	65	6	71	5	...	5
4	Delhi ...	Convicts ...	501	28	529	510	7	517
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	3	...	3
		Civil Prisoners ...	10	3	13	4	...	4
		Total ...	511	31	542	517	7	524
5	Karnal ...	Convicts ...	178	9	187	108	1	109
		Under-trials ...	16	...	16	16	1	17
		Civil Prisoners ...	9	...	9	...	...	...
		Total ...	203	9	212	124	2	126
6	Umballa ...	Convicts ...	671	20	691	509	6	515
		Under-trials ...	30	7	37	20	1	21
		Civil Prisoners ...	12	...	12	4	...	4
		Total ...	713	27	740	533	7	540
7	Simla ...	Convicts ...	39	7	46	17	...	17
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Total ...	39	7	46	19	...	19
8	Dharmsala ...	Convicts ...	143	20	163	98	6	104
		Under-trials ...	24	...	24	6	...	6
		Civil Prisoners ...	5	...	5	1	...	1
		Total ...	172	20	192	105	6	111
9	Hoshiarpur ...	Convicts ...	50	8	58	28	1	29
		Under-trials ...	28	8	36	4	...	4
		Civil Prisoners ...	20	5	25	3	...	3
		Total ...	98	21	119	35	1	36
10	Jullundur ...	Convicts ...	298	18	316	266	6	272
		Under-trials ...	14	...	14	2	1	3
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	312	18	330	268	7	275
11	Ludhiana ...	Convicts ...	201	23	224	201	8	209
		Under-trials ...	34	...	34	25	1	26
		Civil Prisoners ...	26	2	28	1	...	1
		Total ...	261	25	286	227	9	236
12	Ferozepore ...	Convicts ...	401	9	410	357	3	360
		Under-trials ...	15	...	15	5	1	6
		Civil Prisoners ...	9	...	9	6	...	6
		Total ...	425	9	434	368	4	372

OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1888.

5			6			7			8		
Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
274	3	277	274	...	274	5	...	5	7	...	7
31	...	31	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
306	3	309	282	...	282	5	...	5	7	...	7
187	3	190	273	4	277	4	...	4	5	...	5
29	...	29	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
217	3	220	280	4	284	4	...	4	5	...	5
27	...	27	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	1	18	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	1	49	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
565	11	576	995	18	1,013	22	...	22	11	...	11
8	...	8	10	1	11	...	...	...	1	1	2
9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
582	11	593	1,005	19	1,024	22	...	22	12	1	13
132	2	134	133	1	134	2	...	2	1	...	1
31	1	32	15	1	16	1	...	1	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
164	3	167	148	2	150	3	...	3	1	...	1
644	7	651	732	8	740	18	...	18	30	...	30
39	5	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
689	13	702	732	8	740	18	...	18	30	...	30
29	...	29	14	2	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	...	14	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	...	47	16	2	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
122	5	127	97	5	102	2	...	2	4	...	4
35	...	35	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
159	6	165	97	6	103	2	...	2	4	...	4
43	1	44	41	3	44	1	...	1	...	...	...
17	...	17	4	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	1	69	45	6	51	1	...	1	...	...	...
372	4	376	207	9	216	7	...	7	3	...	3
6	3	9	9	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
378	7	385	216	10	226	7	...	7	3	...	3
257	4	261	150	1	151	4	...	4	5	...	5
43	2	45	14	...	14	...	...	...	1	...	1
4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
304	6	310	164	1	165	4	...	4	6	...	6
396	3	399	240	3	243	5	...	5	5	...	5
13	...	13	19	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
425	3	428	259	3	262	5	...	5	5	...	5

No. 37.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among Prisoners

1	2		9			10			11		
Serial No.	Jails.		Deaths from fevers.			Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Hissar	Convicts	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
2	Rohtak	Convicts	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Gurgaon	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Delhi	Convicts ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...
5	Karnal	Convicts	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
6	Umballa	Convicts	3	...	3	10	...	10	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	3	...	3	10	...	10	...	...	...
7	Simla	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Dharmsala ...	Convicts	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
9	Hoshiarpur ...	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Jullundur ...	Convicts	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
11	Ludhiana	Convicts	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...
12	Ferozepore ...	Convicts	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1888—*continued.*

12														
RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.														
A			B			C			D			E		
Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1,186	...	1,181	22	...	22	...	...	...	30·30	...	30·17	30·30	...	30·17
533	...	533	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,146	...	1,142	20	...	20	...	...	...	28·45	...	28·34	28·45	...	28·34
1,750	1,000	1,731	26	...	25	...	...	...	32·05	...	31·25	32·05	...	31·25
1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,718	1,000	1,701	25	...	24	...	...	...	30·67	...	29·94	30·67	...	29·94
1,333	...	1,333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
500	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,951	2,571	1,959	43	...	43	...	...	...	21·57	...	21·28	21·57	...	21·28
3,333	...	3,666	...	...	...	...	...	...	333·33	...	666·66	333·33	...	666·66
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,944	2,714	1,954	43	...	42	...	...	...	23·21	142·86	24·81	23·21	142·86	24·81
1,231	1,000	1,229	19	...	18	...	...	...	9·26	...	9·17	9·26	...	9·17
937	1,000	941	62	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,194	1,000	1,190	24	...	24	...	...	...	8·07	...	7·94	8·07	...	7·94
1,438	1,333	1,437	35	...	35	...	...	...	58·94	...	58·25	58·94	...	58·25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,373	1,143	1,370	34	...	33	...	...	...	56·28	...	55·56	56·28	...	55·56
824	...	941	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,000	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
842	...	947	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
990	833	981	20	...	19	...	...	...	40·82	...	38·46	40·82	...	38·46
...	...	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
924	1,000	928	19	...	18	...	...	...	38·10	...	36·04	38·10	...	36·04
1,464	3,000	1,517	36	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	...	1,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,286	6,000	1,417	29	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
778	1,500	794	26	...	26	...	...	...	11·28	...	11·03	11·28	...	11·03
4,500	1,000	3,333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
806	1,429	822	26	...	25	...	...	...	11·19	...	10·91	11·19	...	10·91
746	125	722	20	...	19	...	...	...	24·88	...	23·92	24·88	...	23·92
560	...	538	...	...	...	...	...	...	40·00	...	38·46	40·00	...	38·46
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
722	111	699	18	...	17	...	...	...	26·43	...	25·42	26·43	...	25·42
672	1,000	675	14	...	14	...	...	...	14·01	...	13·89	14·01	...	13·89
3,800	...	3,167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
704	750	704	14	...	13	...	...	...	13·59	...	13·44	13·59	...	13·44

No. 37.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among Prisoners

1	2		3			4		
Serial No.	Jails.		Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
13	Mooltan Central	Convicts	1,350	...	1,350	22	...	22
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,350	...	1,350	22	...	22
14	Mooltan District	Convicts	654	33	687	681	11	692
		Under-trials ...	9	15	24	3	1	4
		Civil Prisoners ...	7	4	11	7	...	7
		Total ...	670	52	722	691	12	703
15	Jhang	Convicts	282	15	297	269	3	272
		Under-trials ...	33	...	33	17	...	17
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Total ...	315	15	330	287	3	290
16	Montgomery ...	Convicts	598	30	628	473	4	477
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	29	...	29
		Civil Prisoners ...	6	...	6	2	...	2
		Total ...	604	30	634	504	4	508
17	Lahore Central ...	Convicts	1,671	...	1,671	1,750	...	1,750
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,671	...	1,671	1,751	...	1,751
18	Lahore Female ...	Convicts	...	260	260	...	131	131
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	260	260	...	131	131
19	Lahore District ...	Convicts	565	...	565	638	...	638
		Under-trials ...	20	...	20	4	...	4
		Civil Prisoners ...	15	...	15	6	...	6
		Total ...	600	...	600	648	...	648
20	Amritsar	Convicts	383	16	399	396	5	401
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	4	...	4
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		Total ...	383	16	399	402	5	407
21	Gurdaspur... ...	Convicts	209	15	224	172	4	176
		Under-trials ...	27	7	34	16	1	17
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	3	...	3
		Total ...	236	22	258	191	5	196
22	Sialkot	Convicts	425	21	446	350	6	356
		Under-trials ...	16	...	16	26	1	27
		Civil Prisoners ...	11	...	11	8	...	8
		Total ...	452	21	473	384	7	391
23	Gujrat	Convicts	256	7	263	240	3	243
		Under-trials ...	28	...	28	24	1	25
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	284	7	291	264	4	268
24	Gujranwala ...	Convicts... ...	366	15	381	352	4	356
		Under-trials ...	50	...	50	27	...	27
		Civil Prisoners ...	7	...	7	5	...	5
		Total ...	423	15	438	384	4	388

OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1888—*continued.*

5			6			7			8		
Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
552	...	552	60	...	60	1	...	1	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
552	...	552	60	...	60	1	...	1	1	...	1
783	9	792	330	4	334	7	1	8	9	...	9
6	2	8	5	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	1	17	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
805	12	817	338	5	343	7	1	8	9	...	9
332	3	335	154	1	155	4	...	4	5	...	5
37	1	38	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
373	4	377	161	1	162	4	...	4	5	...	5
619	6	625	361	...	361	8	...	8	13	...	13
51	...	51	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
674	7	681	368	...	368	8	...	8	13	...	13
1,851	...	1,852	2,691	...	2,691	61	...	61	101	...	101
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,853	...	1,853	2,691	...	2,691	61	...	61	101	...	101
...	141	141	...	443	443	...	9	9	...	1	1
...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	143	143	...	444	444	...	9	9	...	1	1
724	...	724	779	...	779	20	...	20	25	...	25
10	...	10	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	12	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
746	...	746	790	...	790	20	...	20	25	...	25
441	3	444	1,392	10	1,402	25	...	25	14	...	14
13	2	15	30	1	31	1	...	1	1	...	1
7	...	7	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
461	5	466	1,425	11	1,436	26	...	26	15	...	15
198	5	203	93	2	95	1	...	1	1	...	1
27	1	28	14	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
233	6	239	107	3	110	1	...	1	1	...	1
440	7	447	118	3	121	4	...	4	2	...	2
44	1	45	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
498	8	506	120	4	124	4	...	4	2	...	2
292	3	295	124	2	126	3	...	3	2	...	2
48	3	51	9	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
340	6	346	133	2	135	3	...	3	3	...	3
475	3	478	257	10	267	11	...	11	4	...	4
55	...	55	10	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	1
11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
541	3	544	267	10	277	11	...	11	5	...	5

No. 37.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among Prisoners

1	2		9			10			11		
Serial No.	Jails.		Deaths from fevers.			Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
13	Mooltan Central	Convicts... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Mooltan District	Convicts ...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Jhang	Convicts ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
16	Montgomery ...	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Lahore Central ...	Convicts	10	...	10	20	...	20	30	...	30
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	10	...	10	20	...	20	30	...	30
18	Lahore Female ...	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Lahore District...	Convicts	3	...	3	7	...	7	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	3	...	3	7	...	7	...	...	...
20	Amritsar	Convicts	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...
21	Gurdaspur ...	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Sialkot	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Gujrat	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Gujranwala ...	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1

OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1888—*continued.*

12														
RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.														
A			B			C			D			E		
Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
2,727	...	2,727	45	...	45	...	...	...	45·45	...	45·45	45·45	...	45·45
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,727	...	2,727	45	...	45	...	...	...	45·45	...	45·45	45·45	...	45·45
485	364	483	10	91	12	...	...	...	13·22	...	13·01	13·22	...	13·01
1,667	1,000	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
429	...	429	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
489	417	488	10	83	11	...	...	...	13·02	...	12·80	13·02	...	12·80
572	333	570	15	...	15	...	...	...	18·59	...	18·38	18·59	...	18·38
412	...	412	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
561	333	559	14	...	14	...	...	...	17·42	...	17·24	17·42	...	17·24
763	...	757	17	...	17	...	...	...	27·48	...	27·25	27·48	...	27·25
241	...	241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
730	...	724	16	...	16	...	...	...	25·79	...	25·59	25·79	...	25·59
1,538	...	1,538	35	...	35	17·14	...	17·14	40·57	...	40·57	57·71	...	57·71
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,537	...	1,537	35	...	35	17·13	...	17·13	40·55	...	40·55	57·68	...	57·68
...	3,382	3,382	...	69	69	...	...	...	...	7·63	7·63	...	7·63	7·63
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,389	3,389	...	69	69	...	...	...	...	7·63	7·63	...	7·63	7·63
1,221	...	1,221	31	...	31	...	...	...	39·18	...	39·18	39·18	...	39·18
2,000	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
500	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,219	...	1,219	31	...	31	...	...	...	38·58	...	38·58	38·58	...	38·58
3,515	2,000	3,496	63	...	62	...	...	...	35·35	...	34·91	35·35	...	34·91
7,500	...	7,750	250	...	250	...	...	...	250·00	...	250·00	250·00	...	250·00
1,500	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,545	2,200	3,528	65	...	64	...	...	...	37·31	...	36·85	37·31	...	36·85
541	500	539	6	...	6	...	...	...	5·81	...	5·68	5·81	...	5·68
875	1,000	882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
560	600	561	5	...	5	...	...	...	5·24	...	5·10	5·24	...	5·10
337	500	340	11	...	11	...	...	...	5·72	...	5·62	5·72	...	5·62
77	1,000	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
312	571	317	10	...	10	...	...	...	5·20	...	5·11	5·20	...	5·11
517	667	518	12	...	12	...	...	...	8·33	...	8·23	8·33	...	8·23
375	...	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·67	...	40·00	41·67	...	40·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
504	500	504	11	...	11	...	...	...	11·36	...	11·19	11·36	...	11·19
730	2,500	750	31	...	31	...	...	...	11·36	...	11·24	11·36	...	11·24
370	...	370	...	...	...	37·04	...	37·04	...	...	...	37·04	...	37·04
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
695	2,500	714	29	...	28	2·60	...	2·58	10·42	...	10·31	13·02	...	12·89

No. 37.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among Prisoners of

1	2		3			4		
Serial No.	Jails.		Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
25	Chenawan Central	Convicts	1,160	...	1,160	998	...	998
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,160	...	1,160	998	...	998
26	Shahpur ...	Convicts	227	6	233	331	10	341
		Under-trials ...	33	3	36	14	...	14
		Civil Prisoners ...	4	...	4	2	...	2
		Total ...	264	9	273	347	10	357
27	Jhelum	Convicts	292	15	307	297	10	307
		Under-trials ..	34	3	37	49	2	51
		Civil Prisoners ...	10	...	10	1	...	1
		Total ...	336	18	354	347	12	359
28	Rawalpindi ...	Convicts	659	60	719	737	20	757
		Under-trials ...	8	...	8	9	...	9
		Civil Prisoners ...	7	...	7	7	...	7
		Total ...	674	60	734	753	20	773
29	Hazara	Convicts	12	4	16	32	1	33
		Under-trials ...	15	...	15	32	1	33
		Civil Prisoners ...	6	...	6	...	...	...
		Total ...	33	4	37	64	2	66
30	Peshawar	Convicts	391	16	407	469	17	486
		Under-trials ...	113	13	126	98	5	103
		Civil Prisoners ...	9	3	12	8	...	8
		Total ...	513	32	545	575	22	597
31	Kohat	Convicts	86	17	103	118	9	127
		Under-trials ...	34	...	34	44	4	48
		Civil Prisoners ...	4	...	4	2	...	2
		Total ...	124	17	141	164	13	177
32	Bannu	Convicts	75	12	87	114	3	117
		Under-trials ...	30	...	40	52	1	53
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	3	...	3
		Total ...	105	12	117	169	4	173
33	Dera Ismail Khan	Convicts	454	29	483	446	7	453
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	16	1	17
		Civil Prisoners ...	7	2	9	2	1	3
		Total ...	461	31	492	464	9	473
34	Dera Ghazi Khan	Convicts	262	14	276	252	5	257
		Under-trials ...	18	6	24	25	1	26
		Civil Prisoners ...	18	...	18	1	...	1
		Total ...	298	20	318	278	6	284
35	Muzaffargarh ...	Convicts	41	4	45	51	1	52
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	30	1	31
		Civil Prisoners ...	15	5	20	1	...	1
		Total ...	56	9	65	82	2	84
	Grand Total...	Convicts	13,374	769	14,143	11,672	297	11,969
		Under-trials ...	670	67	737	626	25	651
		Civil Prisoners ...	229	24	253	81	1	82
	Total of All ...		14,273	860	15,133	12,379	323	12,702

ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1888—*continued.*

5			6			7			8		
Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1,194	...	1,194	1,575	...	1,575	33	...	33	41	...	41
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,194	...	1,194	1,575	...	1,575	33	...	33	41	...	41
387	11	398	186	9	195	5	...	5	3	...	3
30	...	30	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
422	11	433	189	9	198	5	...	5	3	...	3
364	10	374	328	24	352	9	1	10	10	...	10
73	3	76	40	5	45	1	...	1	3	...	3
3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
440	14	454	368	29	397	10	1	11	13	...	13
818	16	834	1,275	56	1,331	20	1	21	39	1	40
32	1	33	14	...	14	...	...	...	1	...	1
15	...	15	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
865	17	882	1,290	56	1,346	20	1	21	40	1	41
73	2	75	43	2	45	2	...	2	1	...	1
58	2	60	34	2	36	1	...	1	1	...	1
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
134	4	138	77	4	81	3	...	3	2	...	2
596	20	616	1,067	66	1,133	14	1	15	7	...	7
150	8	158	58	5	63	1	...	1	3	...	3
13	1	14	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
759	29	788	1,126	71	1,197	15	1	16	10	...	10
180	20	200	177	9	186	4	...	4	2	1	3
69	4	73	40	1	41	2	...	2	...	...	...
5	1	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
254	25	279	218	10	228	6	...	6	2	1	3
179	10	189	265	2	267	5	...	5	5	...	5
93	1	94	46	...	46	2	...	2	4	...	4
12	...	12	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
284	11	295	312	2	314	7	...	7	9	...	9
530	14	544	723	14	737	14	...	14	9	...	9
48	3	51	22	...	22	1	...	1	...	...	...
4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
582	19	601	745	14	759	15	...	15	9	...	9
274	7	281	136	3	139	4	...	4	4	...	4
37	3	40	12	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
315	10	325	148	4	152	4	...	4	4	...	4
104	1	105	93	...	93	3	...	3	...	...	...
60	...	60	13	3	16	1	...	1	...	...	...
4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
168	1	169	106	3	109	4	...	4	...	...	...
14,454	334	14,788	15,387	714	16,101	328	13	341	369	3	372
1,226	48	1,274	463	29	492	11	...	11	17	1	18
200	10	210	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
15,880	392	16,272	15,863	743	16,606	339	13	352	386	4	390

No. 37.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among Prisoners

1	2		9			10			11		
Serial No.	Jails.		Deaths from fevers.			Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
25	Chenawan Central	Convicts	5	...	5	4	...	4	14	...	14
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	5	...	5	4	...	4	14	...	14
26	Shahpur	Convicts	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Jhelum	Convicts	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	5	...	5	3	...	3	...	...	...
28	Rawalpindi ...	Convicts ...	8	...	8	7	...	7	18	1	19
		Under-trials ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	9	...	9	7	...	7	18	1	19
29	Hazara	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
30	Peshawar	Convicts	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
31	Kohat	Convicts	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
32	Bannu	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
33	Dera Ismail Khan	Convicts	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Dera Ghazi Khan	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Muzaffargarh ...	Convicts		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total...	Convicts	46	...	46	66	1	67	62	1	63
		Under-trials ...	3	...	3	3	1	4	1	...	1
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of All ...		49	...	49	69	2	71	63	1	64

Two deaths from suicide—1 at Umballa and the other at Siálkot—are included

OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1888—*concluded.*

12														
RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.														
A			B			C			D			E		
Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1,578	...	1,578	33	...	33	14·03	...	14·03	27·05	...	27·05	41·08	...	41·08
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,578	...	1,578	33	...	33	14·03	...	14·03	27·05	...	27·05	41·08	...	41·08
562	900	572	15	...	15	...	...	...	9·06	...	8·80	9·06	...	8·80
214	...	214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
545	900	555	14	...	14	...	...	...	8·65	...	8·40	8·65	...	8·40
1,104	2,400	1,146	30	100	33	...	...	...	33·67	...	32·57	33·67	...	32·57
816	2,500	882	20	...	20	...	...	...	61·22	...	58·82	61·22	...	58·82
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,060	2,417	1,106	29	83	31	...	...	...	37·46	...	36·21	37·46	...	36·21
1,730	2,800	1,758	27	50	28	24·42	50·00	25·10	28·49	...	27·74	52·91	50·00	52·84
1556	...	1,556	...	...	...	...	...	...	111·11	...	111·11	111·11	...	111·11
143	...	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,713	2,800	1,741	27	50	27	23·90	50·00	24·58	29·22	...	28·46	53·12	50·00	53·04
1,343	2,000	1,363	62	...	61	...	..	...	31·25	...	30·30	31·25	...	30·30
1,062	2,000	1,091	31	...	30	...	...	...	31·25	...	30·30	31·25	...	30·30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,203	2,000	1,227	47	...	45	...	...	...	31·25	...	30·30	31·25	...	30·30
2,275	3,882	2,331	30	59	31	...	...	...	14·92	...	14·40	14·92	...	14·40
592	1,000	611	10	...	9	...	...	...	30·61	...	29·12	30·61	...	29·12
125	...	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,958	3,227	2,005	26	45	27	...	...	...	17·39	...	16·75	17·39	...	16·75
1,500	1,000	1,465	34	...	31	...	...	...	16·95	111·11	23·62	16·95	111·11	23·62
909	250	854	45	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
500	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,329	769	1,288	36	...	34	...	...	...	12·19	76·92	16·95	12·19	76·92	16·95
2,325	667	2,282	44	...	43	...	...	...	43·86	...	42·73	43·86	...	42·73
884	...	868	38	...	37	...	...	...	76·92	...	75·47	76·92	...	75·47
333	...	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,846	500	1,815	41	...	40	...	...	...	53·25	...	52·02	53·25	...	52·02
1,621	2,000	1,627	31	...	31	...	...	...	20·18	...	19·87	20·18	...	19·87
1,375	...	1,294	62	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,605	1,556	1,605	32	...	32	...	...	...	19·39	...	19·03	19·39	...	19·03
539	600	540	16	...	16	...	...	...	15·87	...	15·56	15·87	...	15·56
480	1,000	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
532	667	535	14	...	14	...	...	...	14·39	...	14·08	14·39	...	14·08
1,823	...	1,788	59	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
433	3,000	516	33	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,293	1,500	1,298	49	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,318	2,404	1,345	28	44	28	5·31	3·37	5·26	26·30	6·73	25·82	31·61	10·10	31·08
740	1,160	756	18	...	17	1·60	...	1·54	25·56	40·00	26·11	27·16	40·00	27·65
160	...	159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,281	2,300	1,307	27	40	28	5·09	3·09	5·04	26·09	9·29	25·66	31·18	12·38	30·70

in column 8 ; also 1 sudden death at Ráwalpindi Jail. All 3 were convicts.

No. 38.—Statement showing Particulars regarding Prisoners

1	2	3		4		5			6		
Serial No.	Jails.	Number remaining at the close of previous year.		Number received.		Total.			Average daily number.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Hissar	5	...	353	3	358	3	361	15	...	15
2	Rohtak	11	...	240	7	251	7	258	7	...	7
3	Gurgaon	11	...	81	1	92	1	93	2	...	2
4	Delhi	2	...	34	5	36	5	41	3	...	3
5	Karnál	25	1	342	10	367	11	378	16	1	17
6	Umballa	16	1	473	19	489	20	509	20	1	21
7	Simla	1	...	50	...	51	...	51	1	...	1
8	Dharmsála	7	1	125	8	132	9	141	6	...	6
9	Hoshiárpur	3	...	194	3	197	3	200	4	...	4
10	Jullundur	2	...	22	14	24	14	38	2	1	3
11	Ludhiána	14	...	436	43	450	43	493	25	1	26
12	Ferozepore	3	2	108	3	111	5	116	5	1	6
13	Mooltan Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Do. District	2	...	58	14	60	14	74	3	1	4
15	Jhang	20	...	375	5	395	5	400	17	...	17
16	Montgomery	36	...	635	13	671	13	684	29	...	29
17	Lahore Central	...	...	5	...	5	...	5	1	...	1
18	Do. Female	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
19	Do. District	5	...	53	...	58	...	58	4	...	4
20	Amritsar	...	...	82	5	82	5	87	4	...	4
21	Gurdáspur	13	1	389	21	402	22	424	16	1	17
22	Siálkot	25	...	626	21	651	21	672	26	1	27
23	Gujrát	24	...	640	14	664	14	678	24	1	25
24	Gujránwála	28	...	736	14	764	14	778	27	...	27
25	Chenáwán Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Shahpur	18	...	451	7	469	7	476	14	...	14
27	Jhelum	43	...	573	23	616	23	639	49	2	51
28	Ráwalpindi	16	1	113	7	129	8	137	9	...	9
29	Hazára	20	...	531	17	551	17	568	32	1	33
30	Peshávar	115	4	1,441	62	1,556	66	1,622	98	5	103
31	Kohát	51	5	834	53	885	58	943	44	4	48
32	Bannu	51	...	773	16	824	16	840	52	1	53
33	Dera Ismail Khan	13	2	312	13	325	15	340	16	1	17
34	Dera Gházi Khan	36	3	474	25	510	28	538	25	1	26
35	Muzaffargarh	27	...	577	23	604	23	627	30	1	31
	Total	643	21	12,136	470	12,779	491	13,270	626	25	661

UNDER TRIAL IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1888.

7			8			9		10		11		12		
Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1888.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
144	2	146	164	1	165	29	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	21
106	2	108	108	4	112	12	1	...	...	...	...	25	...	25
34	...	34	38	1	39	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	1	9	21	3	24	1	...	...	...	1	1	5	...	5
195	5	200	147	4	151	7	1	...	...	...	...	18	1	19
245	12	257	217	6	223	1	...	...	...	...	...	26	2	28
23	...	23	27	...	27	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	4	37	97	5	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
100	1	101	90	2	92	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
11	10	21	11	3	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
163	20	183	228	17	245	34	3	...	...	1	...	24	3	27
41	2	43	63	2	65	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	4	38	17	3	20	6	7	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
142	1	143	235	2	237	1	...	...	...	...	...	17	2	19
410	4	414	240	9	249	2	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	19
1	...	1	3	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	...	13	31	...	31	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
46	4	50	28	1	29	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	7
227	15	242	157	6	163	5	1	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
318	13	331	304	8	312	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	29
340	9	349	275	5	280	28	...	...	...	1	...	20	...	20
308	7	315	365	5	370	69	2	...	...	1	...	21	...	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
198	1	199	164	4	168	83	2	...	...	...	...	24	...	24
357	10	367	189	11	200	...	...	...	...	3	...	67	2	69
51	6	57	49	1	50	1	...	...	...	1	...	27	1	28
345	15	360	99	2	101	64	...	...	...	1	...	42	...	42
963	45	1,008	505	15	520	1	...	...	...	3	...	84	6	90
504	35	539	270	17	287	62	6	...	...	...	...	49	...	49
493	7	500	243	8	251	17	...	...	...	4	...	67	1	68
159	7	166	139	6	145	...	1	...	...	...	...	27	1	28
280	17	297	163	10	173	30	1	...	...	...	...	37	...	37
218	13	231	251	8	259	106	2	...	...	...	...	29	...	29
6,510	273	6,783	4,938	169	5,107	592	28	...	...	17	1	722	20	742

No. 39.—Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
		Registrations affecting									
		Compulsory.									
Districts.	Number of Registration Offices.	Instruments of gift [Section 17, Clause (a)].	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under Section 17, Clauses (b) and (c).	Instruments of perpetual lease [Section 17, Clause (d)].	All instruments of lease other than of perpetual lease which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, Clause (d).	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.		
									Rs.	A.	P.
Office of Inspector-General of Registration, Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hissar	8	47	372	731	27	52	86	1,315	3,287	8	0
Rohtak	6	66	387	797	28	...	4	1,282	3,205	0	0
Gurgaon	8	18	273	456	33	1	23	804	2,002	8	0
Delhi	6	107	1,016	1,587	78	1	130	2,919	7,295	0	0
Karnál	6	20	393	451	12	...	25	901	2,250	0	0
Umballa	11	82	1,182	2,068	58	...	65	3,455	8,655	0	0
Simla	4	2	72	71	15	1	5	166	415	0	0
Kángra	16	73	373	794	30	5	3	1,278	3,195	8	0
Hoshiárpur	11	97	1,043	3,674	108	5	64	4,991	12,472	8	0
Jullundur	9	87	1,009	2,065	109	3	47	3,320	8,300	0	0
Ludhiána	8	64	711	1,995	38	1	6	2,815	7,037	8	0
Ferozepore	12	43	904	3,182	62	17	90	4,298	10,745	0	0
Mooltan	8	10	689	1,044	165	41	48	1,997	4,997	8	0
Jhang	6	5	267	479	48	...	16	815	2,037	8	0
Montgomery	6	2	104	188	16	...	...	310	775	0	0
Lahore	8	63	1,086	2,537	73	...	103	3,862	9,652	8	0
Amritsar	6	98	1,347	3,019	79	1	102	4,646	11,615	0	0
Gurdáspur	8	29	559	1,724	33	2	41	2,388	5,970	0	0
Siálkot	10	56	727	3,266	61	...	16	4,126	10,307	8	0
Gujrát	5	56	434	878	10	...	8	1,386	3,465	0	0
Gujránwála	6	25	592	1,044	23	...	13	1,697	4,242	8	0
Shahpur	6	27	293	512	46	...	8	896	2,237	8	0
Jhelum	7	74	599	844	29	...	2	1,548	3,870	0	0
Ráwalpindi	11	47	1,025	1,194	39	6	2	2,313	5,771	8	0
Hazára	5	8	215	309	6	...	...	538	1,345	0	0
Peshávar	9	33	830	1,335	157	1	77	2,433	6,082	8	0
Kohát	4	2	92	79	5	...	4	182	450	0	0
Bannu	6	9	437	687	17	3	9	1,162	2,905	0	0
Dera Ismail Khan ...	7	3	355	654	53	...	10	1,075	2,689	0	0
Dera Gházi Khan ...	6	7	330	772	30	...	·15	1,154	2,880	0	0
Muzaffargarh	5	7	247	427	15	...	...	696	1,735	0	0
Total ...	234	1,267	17,963	38,863	1,503	140	1,032	60,768	1,51,888	8	0

DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1888-89.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19			20
IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY : BOOK I.											
Optional.											
Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under Section 18, Clauses (a) and (b).	Leases for one year or less [Section 18, Clause (c)] and leases exempted under the proviso in Section 17.	Awards.	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.			Total value of immoveable property transferred.
								Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
127	521	...	...		...	1	649	324	8	0	7,97,403
114	320	8	3		...	...	445	222	8	0	4,84,734
165	307	6	12		...	...	490	247	0	0	4,17,147
194	642	4	80		...	12	932	466	0	0	2,82,859
120	159	1	24		...	10	314	157	0	0	43,754
327	486	10	1		...	...	824	412	8	0	1,73,439
5	9	6	...		...	...	20	12	0	0	9,49,804
107	219	7	1		...	1	335	167	8	0	5,82,460
306	868	12	1		...	4	1,191	595	8	0	22,16,807
92	173	26	5		...	3	299	149	8	0	16,54,512
67	126	6	1		...	...	200	100	0	0	14,24,237
201	718	19	7		...	...	945	472	8	0	22,98,376
62	149	37	2		1	...	251	127	0	0	15,12,531
19	49	1	2		...	...	71	35	8	0	4,81,095
4	3	...	...	Included in column 17.	...	...	7	4	0	0	2,26,446
68	137	15	23		...	2	245	122	8	0	27,28,850
359	703	...	5		28	...	1,095	547	8	0	28,41,277
69	109	7	10		...	...	195	97	8	0	18,55,531
74	324	28	10		1	...	437	217	8	0	18,15,599
54	49	4	2		...	...	109	54	8	0	5,70,817
16	30	13	2		...	6	67	32	8	0	8,05,032
16	35	1	...		...	...	52	26	0	0	4,59,633
88	95	2	...		...	...	185	92	8	0	6,92,617
136	111	2	...		...	...	249	125	0	0	15,84,358
20	17	4	...		...	...	41	20	8	0	2,56,754
101	91	11	3		...	...	206	103	0	0	14,56,431
10	3	...	...		...	...	13	7	0	0	92,041
48	76	2	3		...	...	129	64	8	0	6,27,214
16	40	13	4		...	1	74	37	0	0	5,95,177
12	56	6	...		...	...	74	37	0	0	5,59,297
8	10	...	...		...	...	18	9	0	0	3,77,452
3,005	6,635	251	201	...	30	40	10,162	5,086	8	0	3,53,64,164

No. 39.—STATEMENT OF DEEDS REGISTERED IN THE REGISTRATION

1	21	22	23	24	25	26			27	28	29
	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVEABLE PROPERTY: BOOK IV.										
	Compulsory.										
DISTRICTS.	Instruments of gifts, Section 123, Clause (2), of the Transfer of Property Act.	Instruments of sale, &c., of moveable property.	Obligations for the payment of money [Section 18, Clause (*f*)].	All other documents registered under Section 18, Clause (*f*).	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.			Number of sealed covers deposited: Book V.	Number of Wills registered: Book III.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by Wills: Book III.
						Rs	A.	P.			
Office of Inspector-General of Registration, Punjab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hissar	...	33	164	319	516	516	0	0	1	6	...
Rohtak	...	17	246	100	363	363	0	0	...	6	...
Gurgaon	...	73	212	263	548	549	8	0	...	5	...
Delhi	...	118	406	342	866	866	0	0	3	47	...
Karnál	...	39	133	180	352	353	0	0	...	7	...
Umballa	...	55	182	600	837	839	8	0	...	30	...
Simla	...	18	19	32	69	69	0	0	1	1	...
Kángra	...	10	19	304	333	332	0	0	...	15	...
Hoshiárpur	...	41	37	298	376	376	0	0	4	48	...
Jullundur	...	25	27	178	230	230	0	0	...	48	...
Ludhiána	...	11	58	363	432	430	8	0	...	22	...
Ferozepore	...	39	316	459	814	814	0	0	...	30	...
Mooltan	...	30	150	347	527	528	0	0	1	29	...
Jhang	...	8	30	181	219	220	8	0	...	9	...
Montgomery...	...	1	26	125	152	152	0	0	...	3	...
Lahore	...	33	112	294	439	440	0	0	2	31	...
Amritsar	...	96	101	352	549	549	0	0	...	51	...
Gurdáspur	...	5	35	115	155	155	0	0	1	16	...
Siálkot	...	22	32	159	213	213	0	0	...	9	...
Gujrát	...	...	32	99	131	131	0	0	...	11	...
Gujránwála	...	5	14	88	107	107	0	0	3	14	...
Shahpur	...	19	8	22	49	49	0	0	...	10	...
Jhelum	...	2	22	285	309	309	0	0	1	12	...
Ráwalpindi	...	28	34	294	356	356	0	0	...	21	1
Hazára	...	1	10	14	25	25	0	0	...	...	...
Peshâwar	...	11	118	163	292	292	0	0	2	10	...
Kohát	...	2	2	19	23	23	0	0	...	3	...
Bannu	...	5	16	116	137	137	0	0	...	2	...
Dera Ismail Khan	...	3	36	108	148	148	8	0	...	3	...
Dera Gházi Khan	...	3	20	76	99	99	0	0	1	6	...
Muzaffargarh	...	10	16	75	101	102	8	0	...	5	...
TOTAL ...	...	763	2,633	6,370	9,766	9,775	0	0	20	509	1

DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1888-89—*concluded.*

30	31	32	33	34	35			36			37		
Number of registrations under Section 24.	Number of registrations under Section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19 and 26 and the total fees paid for registration under columns 28 and 29.			Total extraordinary fees and fines.			Total expenditure.		
					Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,820	6	0
1	...	1	22	243	4,152	0	0	1,778	8	0	2,417	7	1
...	...	4	13	192	3,814	8	0	1,271	8	0	2,077	9	10
...	...	11	8	158	2,819	0	0	1,296	12	3	2,525	2	11
1	1	4	62	425	8,815	0	0	4,091	0	0	5,409	6	6
1	1	7	15	148	2,788	0	0	1,124	0	9	1,850	9	4
3	7	31	33	540	10,027	0	0	3,730	0	0	3,960	0	9
...	...	3	52	51	500	0	0	278	12	0	837	9	6
...	1	6	20	235	3,755	0	0	1,342	8	0	3,207	14	0
2	2	34	9	690	13,636	0	0	4,484	8	0	6,439	0	11
...	...	32	8	655	8,871	8	0	2,936	12	0	4,404	5	3
...	1	11	12	424	7,656	0	0	2,271	3	3	3,443	3	5
...	...	15	3	549	12,151	8	0	4,008	8	0	5,212	5	8
2	5	10	20	229	5,768	8	0	2,300	0	0	3,786	13	1
...	...	1	2	105	2,329	8	0	752	10	0	1,498	13	8
...	...	4	9	44	943	0	0	504	11	0	1,458	12	5
3	2	12	28	618	10,335	0	0	3,868	8	0	5,528	14	2
29	1	3	7	403	12,915	8	0	4,533	8	0	5,259	7	7
3	1	5	9	373	6,286	8	0	2,239	8	0	2,535	4	2
2	3	4	4	471	10,774	0	0	3,230	12	0	4,101	0	2
...	...	2	1	130	3,694	8	0	1,067	8	0	2,414	2	10
1	4	29	4	159	4,438	0	0	1,449	8	0	2,873	5	10
...	1	4	6	279	2,352	8	0	713	0	0	1,449	15	7
...	...	17	...	109	4,319	8	0	1,332	12	0	2,281	6	4
1	8	38	13	183	6,340	8	0	2,055	4	0	4,175	5	11
1	1	...	3	30	1,390	8	0	420	0	0	1,230	1	10
1	1	6	11	286	6,517	8	0	2,539	0	0	4,515	9	10
...	2	2	...	15	492	0	0	238	0	0	710	0	9
1	2	15	6	62	3,114	8	0	862	0	0	1,716	1	9
2	11	15	5	48	2,886	8	0	988	4	9	2,541	0	0
2	1	6	8	93	3,040	0	0	972	12	0	1,980	1	9
1	5	2	2	22	1,866	8	0	512	12	0	1,372	3	8
57	61	334	395	7,969	1,68,790	0	0	59,194	6	0	1,14,833	10	6

No. 40.—Annual Statement of the Municipalities in the Punjab for the year 1888-89.

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1888-89.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hissar.	Hissar	II	14,167	16.655	22.210	17,646	21,219
	Sirsa	II	12,292	7,294	29,048	24,454	11,888
	Hánsi	II	12,656	11,944	23,821	11,622	24,143
	Bhiwáni	II	33,762	39,935	49,130	52,448	36,617
	Fatahabad	II	2,992	1,290	2,070	2,180	1,180
	Ellenabad	II	4,131	2,348	1,217	1,438	2,127
	Ránia	II	4,626	1,000	1,318	1,238	1,080
	Rori	II	3,063	598	649	594	653
Rohtak.	Rohtak	II	15,160	5,096	18,913	17,269	6,740
	Jhajjar	II	11,242	2,781	11,399	9,474	4,706
	Bahádurgarh	II	6,674	2,009	7,061	6,244	2,826
	Gohána	II	6,738	3,312	8,668	7,629	4,351
	Beri	II	9,695	3,695	11,417	9,021	6,091
	Kharkhauda	II	4,144	332	2,582	2,393	521
Gurgaon.	Rewári	II	23,972	13,873	51,873	47,727	18,019
	Farukhnagar	II	8,738	632	6,638	6,499	771
	Palwal	II	10,635	2,056	11,914	10,264	3,706
	Firozpur	II	8,235	2,962	7,310	6,990	3,282
	Sohna	II	7,374	2,756	5,599	6,022	2,333
	Hodal	II	6,453	1,249	3,578	2,870	1,957
Delhi.	Delhi	I	173,393	3,37,242	3,65,437	3,11,454	3,91,225
	Sonepat	II	13,077	1,063	11,825	11,854	1,034
	Ballabgarh	II	5,821	2,393	6,167	4,989	3,571
	Farídabad	II	7,427	590	5,113	4,747	956
Karnal.	Karnál	II	22,528	2,809	22,010	22,721	2,098
	Pánipat	II	25,651	8,745	22,892	23,590	8,047
	Kaithal	II	14,754	7,925	18,115	14,475	11,565
Umballa.	Umballa	II	26,777	26,883	40,468	34,225	33,126
	Rúpar	II	10,326	1,731	9,337	10,038	1,030
	Sádhaura	II	10,794	2,443	7,085	6,975	2,553
	Jagádhri	II	12,300	14,536	23,695	18,317	19,914
	Shahabad	II	10,218	5,235	6.949	9,041	3,143
	Búriya	II	7,411	2,306	3,804	4,413	1,697
	Thánesar	II	6,005	755	5,267	5,109	913
	Ládwa	II	4,061	8,973	5,098	5,437	8,634
Simla.	Simla	I	12,305	40,384	2,71,769	2,19.989	92,164
	Kasumti	II	424	39	3,433	2,932	540
Kangra.	Kángra	II	5,387	1,087	5,040	5,557	570
	Núrpur	II	5,744	1,340	10,407	10.431	1,316
	Dharmsála	I	3,839	2,068	6,534	7,413	1,189
	Sujánpur	II	3,431	495	358	853	...*

* This Municipality was abolished during the year.

No. 40.—Annual Statement of the Municipalities in the Punjab for the year 1888-89—*continued.*

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1888-89.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hoshiárpur.	Hoshiárpur	II	20,638	10,710	44,278	44,635	10,353
	Hariána	II	6,472	357	3,598	3,128	827
	Urmar Tánda	II	10,295	1,558	5,702	4,835	2,425
	Anandpur	II	5,878	502	2,776	2,434	844
	Mukerián	II	4,116	573	2,520	2,977	116
	Garhdiwála	II	3,438	652	2,469	2,374	747
	Una	II	4,389	631	2,455	2,121	965
	Dasúya	II	6,248	553	2,905	2,675	783
	Miáni	II	6,499	482	1,576	1,607	451
	Garhshankar	II	5,278	503	2,355	2,595	263
Jullundur.	Jullundur	II	42,651	7,460	54,055	51,196	10,319
	Aláwalpur	II	3,802	591	2,433	2,338	686
	Nawashahr	II	4,960	909	4,057	4,229	737
	Núrmahal	II	8,161	2,048	6,064	6,878	1,234
	Nakodar	II	8,486	2,205	7,716	9,210	711
	Kartárpur	II	9,260	684	7,793	7,529	948
	Banga	II	4,565	1,859	6,109	5,589	2,379
	Ráhon...	II	11,736	405	11,914	12,026	293
	Phillour	II	7,107	163	7,415	6,607	971
Ludhiana.	Ludhiána	II	44,163	74,566	83,716	1,03,580	54,702
	Jagraon	II	16,873	202	12,010	11,897	315
	Raekot	II	9,219	432	5,311	5,477	266
	Máchiwára	II	5,967	1,583	4,342	3,989	1,936
	Khanna	II	3,988	1,491	4,224	4,212	1,503
Ferozepore.	Ferozepore	II	20,870	977	39,608	39,111	1,474
	Fázilka	II	6,851	12,180	16,264	13,342	15,102
	Dharmkot	II	6,007	631	2,763	3,149	245
	Zíra	II	3,492	1,209	3,029	2,330	1,908
	Muktsar	II	3,125	2,594	3,150	3,064	2,680
	Moga	II	6,430	754	930	1,226	458
	Makhu	II	1,658	814	1,236	838	1,212
	Mudki	II	3,752	446	677	836	287
Mooltan.	Mooltan	I	68,674	2,315	1,21,786	1,20,792	3,309
	Shujabad	II	6,458	2,323	8,697	10,161	859
	Jalálpur	II	3,875	1,714	4,401	3,677	2,438
	Kahror	II	4,804	1,809	3,932	4,229	1,512
	Talamba	II	2,231	1,050	2,297	1,274	2,073
	Dunyapur	II	2,041	909	1,225	1,081	1,053
Jhang.	Jhang	II	21,629	9,919	34,710	42,404	2,225
	Chiniot	II	10,731	4,526	10,779	11,326	3,979
Montgomery.	Montgomery	II	3,178	1,979	6,031	6,242	1,768
	Kamália	II	7,594	719	6,829	7,006	542
	Pákpattan	II	5,993	760	6,230	6,164	826

No. 40.—Annual Statement of the Municipalities in the Punjab for the year 1888-89—*continued.*

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Munici-pality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expendi-ture.	Closing balance at the end of 1888-89.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lahore.	Lahore	I	138,878	38,425	3,62,307	3,69,330	31,402
	Kasúr	II	17,336	4,534	26,146	25,909	4,771
	Chunián	II	8,122	3,859	12,155	8,382	7,632
	Sharakpur	II	4,595	699	4,273	3,708	1,264
	Patti	II	6,407	903	4,071	3,533	1,441
	Khem Karn	II	5,516	897	4,232	4,334	795
	Khudián	II	2,917	294	1,276	1,074	496
Amritsar.	Amritsar	I	150,665	41,030	3,40,362	3,35,025	46,367
	Tarn Táran	II	3,210	505	5,314	5,789	30
	Jandiála	II	6,535	1,569	5,847	5,224	2,192
	Majítha	II	6,053	861	2,287	2,313	835
	Vairowál	II	5,409	190	1,265	1,383	72
Gurdaspur.	Dalhousie	I	870	460	16,909	16,800	569
	Gurdáspur	II	4,513	1,377	21,079	20,746	1,710
	Batála	II	24,281	8,346	28,006	27,504	8,848
	Dínanagar	II	5,589	159	7,525	7,645	39
	Kalánaur	II	4,962	613	3,281	3,398	496
	Pathánkot	II	4,344	570	6,392	6,525	437
	Sujánpur	II	6,039	713	3,983	4,216	480
	Srígovindpur	II	4,247	1,870	5,363	5,322	1,911
	Dera Nának	II	5,956	330	6,534	6,553	311
Siálkot.	Siálkot	II	45,762	12,810	71,587	78,294	6,103
	Jámki	II	4,157	1,336	3,344	4,054	626
	Daska	II	5,525	1,426	2,909	3,456	879
	Zafarwál	II	4,978	166	5,740	5,380	526
	Kila Sobha Singh	II	4,521	126	3,387	3,385	128
	Pasrúr	II	8,378	1,452	6,263	7,031	684
	Nárowál	II	4,558	499	3,823	4,186	136
Gujrat.	Gujrát	II	17,815	1,550	26,662	23,704	4,508
	Jalálpur	II	12,839	2,129	7,572	9,379	322
	Kunjáh	II	5,799	1,738	1,524	2,180	1,082
	Dinga	II	5,015	2,374	2,751	2,323	2,802
Gujranwala.	Gujránwála	II	22,107	25,747	58,653	48,541	35,859
	Wazirabad	II	16,462	8,373	19,209	16,804	10,778
	Rámnagar	II	6,830	931	5,624	5,744	811
	Akálgarh	II	4,312	1,534	2,827	2,988	1,373
	Eminabad	II	5,886	1,232	2,545	2,510	1,267
	Pindi Bhatián	II	3,528	2,818	1,418	1,297	2,939
	Kila Didár Singh	II	2,822	2,092	2,458	1,798	2,752
Shahpur.	Shahpur	II	5,424	742	2,528	2,615	655
	Miáni	II	8,069	3,365	5,197	6,552	2,010
	Sáhiwál	II	8,880	538	7,842	7,559	821
	Khusháb	II	8,989	733	11,809	10,115	2,427
	Bhera	II	15,165	4,070	20,128	18,165	6,033

No. 40.—Annual Statement of the Municipalities in the Punjab for the year 1888-89—*concluded.*

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Munici-pality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expendi-ture.	Closing balance at the end of 1888-89.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jhelum.	Jhelum	II	16,634	5,455	28,003	27,724	5,734
	Pind Dádan Khan	II	16,724	6,743	23,357	21,429	8,671
Rawal-pindi.	Murree	I	2,489	10,849	20,410	21,866	9,393
	Ráwalpindi	II	51,632	2,923	3,04,517	1,93,326	1,14,114
	Attock	II	4,210	665	2,524	2,842	347
	Hazro	II	7,871	9,250	10,939	15,579	4,610
	Pindigheb	II	8,583	178	2,727	2,773	132
Hazara.	Haripur	II	4,884	3,489	10,565	8,895	5,159
	Abbott-abad	II	1,371	1,331	8,280	7,323	2,288
	Baffa	II	7,927	2,029	3,413	4,416	1,026
	Nawashahr	II	7,956	788	2,051	1,807	1,032
Peshawar.	Pesháwar	II	79,982	50,114	1,41,424	1,86,859	4,679
Kohat.	Kohát	II	13,490	7,138	22,257	19,296	10,099
Bannu.	Edwardes-abad	II	4,900	8,216	25,215	25,266	8,165
	Laki	II	4,068	1,338	3,674	4,237	775
	Isa Khel	II	6,692	998	4,216	5,174	40
	Kálabágh	II	6,056	473	5,123	5,022	574
D. I. Khan.	Dera Ismail Khan	II	18,988	3,451	34,494	36,239	1,706
	Kuláchi	II	7,834	3,542	4,715	5,945	2,312
	Bhakkar	II	4,402	5,188	5,606	5,169	5,625
	Leiah	II	5,899	2,756	6,477	6,543	2,690
	Karor	II	2,723	3,094	2,330	1,980	3,444
D. G. Khan.	Dera Gházi Khan	II	18,935	15,504	41,202	39,007	17,699
	Jámpur	II	4,697	356	5,851	4,793	1,414
	Rájanpur	II	3,927	2,048	4,491	4,476	2,063
	Mithankot	II	3,353	564	3,187	2,662	1,089
	Dájal	II	7,913	1,322	5,391	4,238	2,475
Muzaf-fargarh.	Muzaffargarh	II	2,679	3,167	6,018	6,437	2,748
	Khángarh	II	3,417	2,386	5,962	5,509	2,839
	Alipur	II	2,555	4,890	5,075	4,365	5,600
	Khairpur	II	2,609	1,627	2,456	1,948	2,135
	Grand Total ...		20,11,669	10,97,463	35,85,942	33,76,890	13,06,515

No. 41.—Statement showing the Crops cultivated in Acres for the year Kharif 1888 and Rabi 1889.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		Cereals and Pulses.											Oil-seeds.				Fibres.		
District.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Maize.	Jowár.	Bájra.	Other cereals.	Gram.	Múng and másh.	Peas, moth and other pulses.	Total cereals and pulses.	Linseed.	Til.	Rape and others.	Sugar-cane.	Cotton.	Hemp.	Others.
Hissar	Irrigated ...	7,685	27,236	4,486	198	1,942	236	3	8,350	54	47	50,237	...	113	320	123	12,103	205	...
	Unirrigated ..	9,038	52,048	100,316	7	233,975	431,462	1	198,600	64,037	87,301	1,176,785	21	13,834	26,000	...	1,185	875	...
	Total ...	16,723	79,284	104,802	205	235,917	431,698	4	206,950	64,091	87,348	1,227,022	21	13,947	26,320	123	13,288	1,080	...
Rohtak	Irrigated ...	1,773	26,259	16,037	52	323	54	6	6,205	45	110	50,864	...	58	1,257	12,204	5,597	147	...
	Unirrigated ...	130	42,765	26,160	180	248,919	152,494	107	231,201	53,976	73,551	829,483	...	3,622	9,517	2,745	40,266	1,995	4
	Total ...	1,903	69,024	42,197	232	249,242	152,548	113	237,406	54,021	73,661	880,347	...	3,680	10,774	14,949	45,863	2,142	4
Gurgaon	Irrigated ...	...	22,968	51,261	61	734	243	9	17,008	98	427	92,809	...	174	1,917	2,485	8,355	253	299
	Unirrigated ...	466	39,587	67,697	1,870	94,301	168,884	678	142,039	66,727	171,172	753,421	...	6,029	15,348	3,006	73,341	2,743	55
	Total ...	466	62,555	118,958	1,931	95,035	169,127	687	159,047	66,825	171,599	846,230	...	6,203	17,265	5,491	81,696	2,996	354
Delhi	Irrigated ...	4,397	33,001	5,516	1,636	611	34	294	3,306	15	225	49,035	...	70	1,310	19,677	4,087	264	...
	Unirrigated ...	2,385	92,478	41,185	7,089	81,398	51,743	437	113,739	15,466	50,013	455,933	10	1,319	7,849	9,726	25,428	1,545	...
	Total ...	6,782	125,479	46,701	8,725	82,009	51,777	731	117,045	15,481	50,238	504,968	10	1,389	9,159	29,403	29,515	1,809	...
Karnal	Irrigated ...	11,077	59,890	3,769	2,269	690	373	278	3,452	54	738	82,590	...	34	930	13,016	11,816	211	...
	Unirrigated ...	42,225	93,436	25,434	18,529	117,205	38,551	3,662	210,174	16,822	10,676	576,714	72	4,062	28,900	2.599	19,142	1,423	83
	Total ...	53,302	153,326	29,203	20,798	117,895	38,924	3,940	213,626	16,876	11,414	659,304	72	4,096	29,830	15.615	30,958	1,634	83
Umballa	Irrigated ...	4,108	11,266	588	1,963	61	5	70	3,220	273	183	21,737	110	34	1,238	6,306	573	31	...
	Unirrigated ...	124,633	257,860	28,342	115,081	8,735	9,322	13,285	173,100	34,771	37,161	802,290	5,970	2,050	30,467	21,305	47,254	1,798	89
	Total ...	128,741	269,126	28,930	117,044	8,796	9,327	13,355	176,320	35,044	37,344	824,027	6,080	2,084	31,705	27.611	47,827	1,829	89
Simla	Irrigated ...	494	433	44	149	3	...	44	1	3	5	1,176	...	...	...	13	...	...	...
	Unirrigated ...	529	4,416	1,950	1,403	37	6	2,643	23	392	693	12,092	1	7	6	...	19	...	2
	Total ...	1,023	4,849	1,994	1,552	40	6	2,687	24	395	698	13,268	1	7	6	13	19	...	2

KANGRA ...	Irrigated ...	71,634	44,725	5,976	8,509	74	...	746	455	3,591	2,553	138,263	9,548	163	610	2,126	1,081	115	22
	Unirrigated ...	39,129	149,167	60,460	100,275	168	...	24,207	30,753	22,124	21,711	447,994	755	6,202	3,763	2,521	4,906	1,735	182
	Total ...	110,763	193,892	66,436	108,784	242	...	24,953	31,208	25,715	24,264	586,257	10,303	6,365	4,373	4,647	5,987	1,850	204
HOSHIARPUR	Irrigated ...	10,391	7,692	1,118	5,503	56	3	146	1,078	130	376	26,493	242	7	436	7,891	447	7	7
	Unirrigated ...	20,761	310,594	32,688	138,369	45,682	5,562	13,623	120,274	24,617	57,799	769,969	3,496	3,270	12,884	31,394	18,816	4,564	120
	Total ...	31,152	318,286	33,806	143,872	45,738	5,565	13,769	121,352	24,747	58,175	796,462	3,738	3,277	13,320	39,285	19,263	4,571	127
JULLUNDUR...	Irrigated ...	2,056	114,488	9,133	68,807	6,200	103	341	9,505	682	1,386	212,701	203	303	1,613	38,715	17,959	542	10
	Unirrigated ...	3,802	157,415	9,791	14,822	80,857	546	1,897	88,986	22,122	72,228	452,466	387	2,915	2,001	3,559	2,239	3,686	3
	Total ...	5,858	271,903	18,924	83,629	87,057	649	2,238	98,491	22,804	73,614	665,167	590	3,218	3,614	42,274	20,198	4,228	13
LUDHIANA ...	Irrigated ...	41	73,141	7,019	43,516	623	80	263	17,030	1,334	816	143,863	25	314	4,453	10,792	9,825	683	42
	Unirrigated ...	3,693	159,065	22,735	16,850	46,115	4,901	1,294	163,220	27,886	64,524	510,283	978	602	17,139	4,113	4,486	3,849	36
	Total ...	3,734	232,206	29,754	60,366	46,738	4,981	1,557	180,250	29,220	65,340	654,146	1,003	916	21,592	14,905	14,311	4,532	78
FEROZEPORE	Irrigated ...	9,593	222,380	25,482	38,447	48,215	30,420	1,229	72,705	5,081	8,669	462,221	5	3,758	7,452	1,234	13,386	959	18
	Unirrigated ...	910	245,882	151,568	3,288	190,625	80,063	145	262,448	22,997	71,991	1,029,917	10	11,238	31,006	30	358	1,448	9
	Total ...	10,503	468,262	177,050	41,735	238,840	110,483	1,374	335,153	28,078	80,660	1,492,138	15	14,996	38,458	1,264	13,744	2,407	27
MOOLTAN ...	Irrigated ...	12,148	242,714	9,647	661	76,740	19,993	21,633	7,101	973	7,216	398,826	...	24,814	6,950	2,665	52,329	9	...
	Unirrigated ...	30	34,963	1,742	3	1,100	1,141	256	4,101	4,169	23,569	71,074	2	1,582	862	...	54	1	...
	Total ..	12,178	277,677	11,389	664	77,840	21,134	21,889	11,202	5,142	30,785	469,900	2	26,396	7,812	2,665	52,383	10	...
JHANG ...	Irrigated ...	571	135,674	11,489	5,031	32,199	2,398	21,513	1,810	664	724	212,073	22	645	1,550	521	17,020	...	...
	Unirrigated ...	2,707	39,978	2,599	1,140	11,074	4,040	807	11,151	22,272	15,402	111,170	108	2,808	1,222	13	520	...	...
	Total ...	3,278	175,652	14,088	6,171	43,273	6,438	22,320	12,961	22,936	16,126	323,243	130	3,453	2,772	534	17,540	...	...
MONTGOMERY	Irrigated ...	10,257	146,658	12,613	6,545	45,921	785	20,101	13,421	1,206	6,506	264,013	7	11,505	3,358	191	27,929	181	3
	Unirrigated ...	431	36,991	2,109	469	3,247	97	202	13,679	7,755	15,786	80,769	1	1,892	394	3	229	3	...
	Total ...	10,688	183,652	14,722	7,014	49,168	882	20,303	27,100	8,961	22,292	344,782	8	13,397	3,752	194	28,158	184	3
LAHORE ...	Irrigated ...	31,597	332,589	28,970	45,917	53,049	682	3,260	22,167	1,900	6,210	526,341	...	1,161	5,867	7,425	39,921	869	...
	Unirrigated ...	1,153	65,507	9,902	2,680	88,617	1,817	692	182,494	12,310	26,679	391,851	...	7,915	38,621	70	2,101	574	...
	Total ...	32,750	398,096	38,872	48,597	141,666	2,499	3,952	204,661	14,210	32,889	918,192	...	9,076	44,488	7,495	42,022	1,443	...
AMRITSAR ...	Irrigated ...	29,627	217,556	14,790	44,628	14,646	76	2,190	9,594	3,049	1,391	337,547	222	657	4,782	24,901	19,519	817	27
	Unirrigated ...	1,130	107,978	9,949	4,222	74,510	251	3,796	100,426	18,243	26,819	347,324	258	6,812	8,163	1,620	911	1,150	17
	Total ...	30,757	325,534	24,739	48,850	89,156	327	5,986	110,020	21,292	28,210	684,871	480	7,469	12,945	26,521	20,430	1,967	44

No. 41.—Statement showing the Crops cultivated in Acres for the year Kharif 1888 and Rabi 1889—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		Cereals and Pulses.											Oil-seeds.				Fibres.		
District.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Maize.	Jowár.	Bájra.	Other cereals.	Gram.	Múng and másh.	Peas, moth and other pulses.	Total cereals and pulses.	Linseed.	Til.	Rape and others.	Sugar-cane.	Cotton.	Hemp.	Others.
Gurdaspur ...	Irrigated ...	34,362	70,585	10,827	11,252	989	4	1,549	2,414	3,600	4,152	139,734	997	372	3,832	27,463	7,358	324	...
	Unirrigated ...	28,509	237,971	58,362	47,464	20,768	5,168	24,626	44,111	62,582	44,620	574,181	4,582	17,286	3,746	29,572	14,600	4,198	...
	Total ...	62,871	308,556	69,189	58,716	21,757	5,172	26,175	46,525	66,182	48,772	713,915	5,579	17,658	7,578	57,035	21,938	4,522	...
Sialkot ...	Irrigated ...	41,409	209,374	62,247	39,550	11,797	290	5,506	7,807	1,697	7,956	387,633	1,843	749	8,451	31,628	20,930	1,128	60
	Unirrigated ...	13,871	159,408	46,476	28,694	51,178	3,916	20,253	7,533	13,624	25,266	370,219	2,962	4,271	7,950	13,237	17,949	2,722	180
	Total ...	55,280	368,782	108,723	68,244	62,975	4,206	25,759	15,340	15,321	33,222	757,852	4,805	5,020	16,401	44,865	38,879	3,850	240
Gujrat ...	Irrigated ...	8,839	136,170	29,977	16,254	14,765	14,636	3,908	6,924	890	6,585	238,948	1,207	1,176	5,560	7,902	13,462	642	...
	Unirrigated ...	152	169,345	17,256	2,716	45,351	111,818	2,096	21,639	2,201	23,573	396,147	629	5,443	16,757	738	10,412	1,189	...
	Total ...	8,991	305,515	47,233	18,970	60,116	126,454	6,004	28,563	3,091	30,158	635,095	1,836	6,619	22,317	8,640	23,874	1,831	...
Gujranwala	Irrigated ...	15,008	213,318	56,749	17,023	21,837	2,919	8,002	16,581	1,786	2,218	355,441	175	987	12,460	19,636	25,489	727	14
	Unirrigated ...	1,192	39,003	8,619	2,741	44,839	4,814	2,606	46,037	16,232	17,815	183,898	631	5,484	7,374	312	802	84	1
	Total ...	16,200	252,321	65,368	19,764	66,676	7,733	10,608	62,618	18,018	20,033	539,339	806	6,471	19,834	19,948	26,291	811	15
Shahpur ...	Irrigated ...	691	121,828	8,933	3,144	21,68[illegible]	14,046	9,573	9,564	282	1,222	198,168	15	1,124	1,905	1,610	29,739	23	...
	Unirrigated ...	1,428	101,584	5,154	3,254	20,696	91,899	451	11,214	2,891	9,875	248,446	143	2,990	7,823	16	3,174	50	4
	Total ...	2,119	223,412	14,087	6,398	42,381	105,945	10,024	20,778	3,173	11,097	439,414	158	4,114	9,728	1,626	32,913	73	4
Jhelum ...	Irrigated ...	29	17,220	4,873	3,116	1,966	6,369	286	126	13	284	34,282	84	14	429	397	3,434	14	17
	Unirrigated ...	1,253	412,711	16,295	3,313	29,793	197,450	482	52,665	19,636	21,888	755,486	731	1,074	78,034	11	13,988	808	4
	Total ...	1,282	429,931	21,168	6,429	31,759	203,819	768	52,791	19,649	22,172	789,768	815	1,088	78,463	408	17,422	822	21
Rawalpindi	Irrigated ...	820	9,081	12,082	18,092	738	2,255	37	6	347	828	44,286	11	10	217	1,891	2,861	21	1
	Unirrigated ...	134	467,683	68,282	39,062	42,359	212,155	4,605	40,566	35,574	26,982	937,402	105	3,062	108,898	14	22,605	1,199	22
	Total ...	954	476,764	80,364	57,154	43,097	214,410	4,642	40,572	35,921	27,810	981,688	116	3,072	109,115	1,905	25,466	1,220	23

HAZARA ...	Irrigated ...	12,493	11,330	9,123	16,001	284	103	62	15	644	734	50,789	...	24	348	836	1,164	10	4
	Unirrigated ...	...	112,532	71,158	157,036	1,088	12,428	6,400	177	14,063	21,365	396,297	6	980	11,162	...	4,734	33	1
	Total ...	12,493	123,862	80,281	173,087	1,372	12,531	6,462	192	14,707	22,099	447,086	6	1,004	11,510	836	5,898	43	5
PESHAWAR ...	Irrigated ...	13,976	94,312	112,072	114,380	9,129	87	146	13	1,105	6,064	351,284	10	2,275	9,218	8,884	14,805	89	...
	Unirrigated ...	23	175,146	174,840	11,899	13,444	2,110	508	1,155	644	8,658	388,427	14	3,441	17,067	1	931	...	...
	Total ...	13,999	269,458	286,912	126,279	22,573	2,197	654	1,168	1,749	14,722	739,711	24	5,716	26,285	8,885	15,736	89	...
KOHAT ...	Irrigated ...	2,813	15,680	7,144	10,612	203	874	35	...	865	43	38,269	...	40	1	49	713	...	...
	Unirrigated ...	...	78,293	10,020	6,564	2,411	42,806	2,102	5,330	3,421	2,555	153,502	...	1,132	5,449	...	590	...	...
	Total ...	2,813	93,973	17,164	17,176	2,614	43,680	2,137	5,330	4,286	2,598	191,771	...	1,172	5,450	49	1,303	...	...
BANNU ...	Irrigated ...	1,077	83,326	18,397	29,705	6,933	10,747	36	73	230	127	150,651	4	12	328	6,670	1,468	6	...
	Unirrigated ...	...	221,599	18,069	7	8,651	86,976	56	67,344	3,300	11,544	417,546	779	536	11,416	...	3,524	18	2
	Total ...	1,077	304,925	36,466	29,712	15,584	97,723	92	67,417	3,530	11,671	568,197	783	548	11,744	6,670	4,992	24	2
DERA ISMAIL KHAN.	Irrigated ...	1,981	96,749	10,567	188	8,047	12,326	1,583	376	62	149	132,028	2	131	3,175	214	5,221	...	...
	Unirrigated ...	3	156,014	23,258	1	19,348	54,238	3,916	28,121	13,690	27,094	325,683	22	16,852	21,394	...	1,396	1	...
	Total ...	1,984	252,763	33,825	189	27,395	66,564	5,499	28,497	13,752	27,243	457,711	24	16,983	24,569	214	6,617	1	...
DERA GHAZI KHAN.	Irrigated ...	25,044	86,444	2,429	26	45,395	11,681	2,454	2,562	86	3,651	179,772	...	1,457	3,641	36	32,223	1	1
	Unirrigated ...	...	54,084	1,896	...	79,391	12,283	796	3,105	1,218	17,976	170,749	...	447	25,875	...	563	...	...
	Total ...	25,044	140,528	4,325	26	124,786	23,964	3,250	5,667	1,304	21,627	350,521	...	1,904	29,516	36	32,786	1	1
MUZAFFAR-GARH.	Irrigated ...	24,857	164,810	7,626	10	21,525	15,674	2,975	3,640	335	21,641	263,093	...	3,009	3,361	6,954	25,203	10	...
	Unirrigated ...	...	47,574	3,483	...	1,253	2,275	675	4,044	2,144	23,067	84,515	6	1,910	3,840	...	239	2	...
	Total ...	24,857	212,384	11,109	10	22,778	17,949	3,650	7,684	2,479	44,708	347,608	6	4,919	7,201	6,954	25,442	12	...
GRAND TOTAL	Irrigated ...	390,848	3,048,897	560,984	553.245	447,380	147,496	108,278	246,509	31,094	93,236	5,627,967	14.732	55,190	96,969	264,455	425,997	8,288	525
	Unirrigated ...	299,717	4,323,080	1,117,795	729,078	1,707,135	1,791,216	137,304	2,379,449	627,906	1,109,353	14,222,033	22,679	141,067	560,927	126,605	336,762	37,693	814
	Total ...	690,565	7,371,977	1,678,779	1,282,323	2,154,515	1,938,712	245,582	2,625,958	659,000	1,202,589	19,850,000	37,411	196,257	657,896	391,060	762,759	45,981	1,339

No. 41.—Statement showing the Crops cultivated in Acres for the year Kharif 1888 and Rabi 1889—*continued.*

1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
					Miscellaneous food crops.				Miscellaneous non-food crops.						Total of all crops.			
District.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Indigo.	Tea.	Tobacco.	Fruits.	Carrots and turnips.	Vegetables.	Others.	Poppy.	Safflower.	Turmeric.	Chillies.	Ginger and spices.	Others.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Area on which these crops were grown.
Hissar ...	Irrigated ...	17,118	...	925	349	304	400	387	...	1	1	457	357	824	41,041	43,183	84,224	62,775
	Unirrigated ...	31	..	2	2	29	70	625	...	204	...	...	57	60,337	901,986	378,071	1,280,057	1,260,998
	Total ...	17,149	...	927	351	333	470	1,012	...	205	1	457	414	61,161	943,027	421,254	1,364,281	1,323,773
Rohtak ...	Irrigated ...	10,220	...	332	289	546	485	143	...	9	1	59	81	140	30,898	51,534	82,432	78,020
	Unirrigated ...	115	...	...	422	1	236	1	...	247	...	1	3	477	578,231	310,904	889,135	754,481
	Total ...	10,335	...	332	711	547	721	144	...	256	1	60	84	617	609,129	362,438	971,567	853,501
Gurgaon ...	Irrigated ...	6,579	...	1,627	38	2,831	691	493	...	39	...	329	956	488	20,131	100,232	120,363	102,198
	Unirrigated ...	72	...	71	112	10	1,050	292	...	116	...	16	129	1,463	585,876	271,398	857,274	828,554
	Total ...	6,651	...	1,698	150	2,841	1,741	785	...	155	...	345	1,085	1,951	606,007	371,630	977,637	930,752
Delhi ...	Irrigated ...	1,948	...	1,595	2,504	466	1,719	373	...	55	...	1,535	598	2,437	36,934	50,739	87,673	
	Unirrigated ...	306	...	5	600	39	580	126	...	73	...	123	75	8,064	248,781	263,020	511,801	511,513
	Total ...	2,254	...	1,600	3,104	505	2,299	499	...	128	...	1,658	673	10,501	285,715	313,759	599,474	
Karnal ...	Irrigated ...	7,602	...	1,576	139	823	892	595	31	79	...	771	101	6,475	49,670	78,011	127,681	109,346
	Unirrigated ...	187	...	8	304	63	333	1,010	...	672	...	11	53	46,977	316,006	366,607	682,613	591,306
	Total ...	7,789	...	1,584	443	886	1,225	1,605	31	751	...	782	154	53,452	365,676	444,618	810,294	700,652
Umballa ...	Irrigated ...	21	...	1,022	645	160	959	113	2,845	70	1	285	136	782	15,401	21,667	37,068	
	Unirrigated ...	1,071	...	32	11,702	65	462	284	1,989	4,190	...	113	78	1,19,174	516,495	533,888	1,050,383	879,876
	Total ...	1,092	...	1,054	12,347	225	1,421	397	4,834	4,260	1	398	214	1,19,956	531,896	555,555	1,087,451	
Simla ...	Irrigated ...	...	...	...	8	...	12	2	7	...	...	...	50	5	773	500	1,273	763
	Unirrigated ...	...	52	...	23	...	13	133	251	...	1	...	28	852	6,792	6,688	13,480	8,795
	Total ...	...	52	...	31	...	25	135	258	...	1	...	78	857	7,565	7,188	14,753	9,558

KANGRA ...	Irrigated ...	...	4,465	376	563	83	586	104	196	65	348	69	33	67	94,138	64,745	158,883	103,448
	Unirrigated ...	...	4,687	224	927	39	1,330	596	3,221	917	534	100	397	112	228,940	252,202	481,142	324,244
	Total ...	...	9,152	600	1,490	122	1,916	700	3,417	982	882	169	430	179	323,078	316,947	640,025	427,692
HOSHIARPUR	Irrigated ...	24	...	3,398	106	...	1,595	360	75	9	38	191	40	6,145	25,235	22,276	47,511	35,675
	Unirrigated ...	1,242	...	235	6,623	...	342	10,535	25	6,011	2	15	101	1,926	355,562	516,008	871,570	671,696
	Total ...	1,266	...	3,633	6,729	...	1,937	10,895	100	6,020	40	206	141	8,071	380,797	538,284	919,081	707,371
JULLUNDUR ...	Irrigated ...	232	...	5,138	871	476	2,074	5,126	200	15	2	1,536	118	47,370	138,757	196,447	335,204	249,343
	Unirrigated ...	158	...	13	196	15	139	2,558	3	134	8	78	1	6,034	206,632	269,961	476,593	419,900
	Total ...	390	...	5,151	1,067	491	2,213	7,684	203	149	10	1,614	119	53,404	345,389	466,408	811,797	669,243
LUDHIANA ...	Irrigated ...	427	...	2,739	210	1,741	874	1,035	17	2	...	178	432	20,069	72,819	124,902	197,721	129,095
	Unirrigated ...	894	...	99	36	26	208	1,537	...	6	...	6	1,978	87,756	264,716	369,316	634,032	613,806
	Total ...	1,321	...	2,838	246	1,767	1,082	2,572	17	8	...	184	2,410	107,825	337,535	494,218	831,753	742,901
FEROZEPORE ...	Irrigated ...	427	...	2,538	291	2,079	1,172	3,535	49	3	...	1,534	168	10,331	165,034	346,126	511,160	433,463
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	41	75	107	189	2,688	...	...	...	2	74	18,086	392,224	703,054	1,095,278	1,094,296
	Total ...	427	...	2,579	366	2,186	1,361	6,223	49	3	...	1,536	242	28,417	557,258	1,049,180	1,606,438	1,486,759
MOOLTAN ...	Irrigated ...	39,664	...	2,244	1,158	41,296	4,202	12	26	6	...	121	158	6,193	245,602	335,071	580,673	548,697
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	16	6	1,629	320	...	...	1	...	...	68	1,846	8,345	69,116	77,461	71,058
	Total ...	39,664	...	2,260	1,164	42,925	4,522	12	26	7	...	121	226	8,039	253,947	404,187	658,134	619,755
JHANG ...	Irrigated ...	...	...	2,194	170	27,738	467	5,863	9	5	...	11	32	8,450	71,280	205,490	276,770	245,581
	Unirrigated ...	10	...	3	9	1,541	180	1,287	...	...	...	...	68	199	46,634	72,504	119,138	104,121
	Total ...	10	...	2,197	179	29,279	647	7,150	9	5	...	11	100	8,649	117,914	277,994	395,908	349,702
MONTGOMERY	Irrigated ...	45	...	2,111	349	20,706	3,236	1,284	107	4	...	258	883	2,393	126,392	212,171	338,563	318,309
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	...	2	2,486	882	157	2	...	...	1	130	3,643	14,571	76,023	90,594	83,599
	Total ...	45	...	2,111	351	23,192	4,118	1,441	109	4	...	259	1,013	6,036	140,963	288,194	429,157	401,908
LAHORE ...	Irrigated ...	612	...	4,453	2,372	...	6,893	2,068	781	...	...	1,538	188	39,317	195,010	444,796	639,806	553,969
	Unirrigated ...	5	...	11	113	...	1,949	153	3	...	...	...	61	3,746	141,433	305,740	447,173	415,880
	Total ...	617	...	4,464	2,485	...	8,842	2,221	784	...	...	1,538	249	43,063	336,443	750,536	1,086,979	969,849
AMRITSAR ...	Irrigated ..	...	...	2,626	1,618	440	2,409	8,397	289	3	...	606	1,119	63,296	148,355	320,920	469,275	369,680
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	69	54	31	142	2,755	...	...	...	3	4	14,679	150,362	233,630	383,992	360,468
	Total ...	...	...	2,695	1,672	471	2,551	11,152	289	3	...	609	1,123	77,975	298,717	554,550	853,267	730,148

No. 41.—Statement showing the Crops cultivated in Acres for the year Kharif 1888 and Rabi 1889—*concluded.*

1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
					Miscellaneous food crops.				Miscellaneous non-food crops.						Total of all crops.			
District.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Indigo.	Tea.	Tobacco.	Fruits.	Carrots and turnips.	Vegetables.	Others.	Poppy.	Safflower.	Turmeric.	Chillies.	Ginger and spices.	Others.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Area on which these crops were grown.
Gurdaspur ...	Irrigated ...	...	...	1,753	3,162	...	2,841	48	78	20	136	405	383	17,276	92,066	114,096	206,162	190,141
	Unirrigated ...	1	...	284	11,383	...	758	574	4	247	29	13	137	42,374	328,654	375,315	703,969	605,015
	Total ...	1	...	2,037	14,545	...	3,599	622	82	267	165	418	520	59,650	420,720	489,411	910,131	795,196
Sialkot ...	Irrigated ...	...	...	4,937	1,181	2,603	3,501	3,811	336	38	70	868	197	53,028	167,052	355,940	522,992	446,109
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	124	1,218	94	257	5,982	29	11	2	75	66	10,949	186,708	251,589	438,297	399,734
	Total ...	...	...	5,061	2,399	2,697	3,758	9,793	365	49	72	943	263	63,977	353,760	607,529	961,289	845,843
Gujrat ...	Irrigated ...	132	...	3,632	2,908	9,809	3,573	223	222	234	...	267	68	12,753	86,724	215,994	302,718	222,683
	Unirrigated ...	30	...	27	2,746	223	179	1	7	1,469	...	8	63	8,799	204,562	240,305	444,867	265,467
	Total ...	162	...	3,659	5,654	10,032	3,752	224	229	1,703	...	275	131	21,552	291,286	456,299	747,585	488,150
Gujranwala	Irrigated ...	...	...	2,898	459	6,031	1,634	5,566	159	3	...	126	150	36,843	125,400	343,398	468,798	414,210
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	2	...	150	171	1,551	...	...	...	2	205	9,930	107,452	103,145	210,597	180,813
	Total ...	...	...	2,900	459	6,181	1,805	7,117	159	3	...	128	355	46,773	232,852	446,543	679.395	595,023
Shahpur ...	Irrigated ...	1	...	1,397	...	18,365	664	1,700	4,000	...	...	60	45	2,106	76,993	176,729	253,722	237,662
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	2	...	393	457	6,913	...	...	...	...	4	238	137,947	132,706	270,653	252,080
	Total ...	1	...	1,399	...	18,758	1,121	8,613	4,000	...	...	60	49	2,344	214,940	309,435	524,375	489,742
Jhelum ...	Irrigated ...	...	...	917	287	2,133	972	712	56	20	...	367	80	1,086	16,239	29,062	45,301	31,135
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	47	2	23	190	7,667	4	119	...	...	7	2,755	290,155	570,795	860,950	828,686
	Total ...	...	...	964	289	2,156	1,162	8,379	60	139	...	367	87	3,841	306,394	599,857	906,251	859,821
Rawalpindi...	Irrigated ...	...	...	2,313	162	266	1,710	1,279	24	1	2	281	79	602	27,996	28,021	56,017	34,471
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	3	42	12	339	7,375	3	101	...	6	3	1,166	387,813	694,544	1,082,357	1,026,718
	Total ...	...	...	2,316	204	278	2,049	8,654	27	102	2	287	82	1,768	415,809	722,565	1,138,374	1,061,189

HAZARA ...	Irrigated ...	...	...	166	10	68	298	362	70	...	658	85	...	2,726	33,167	24,451	57,618	40 162
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	...	5	1	263	598	2	...	...	3	...	223	216,055	198,253	414,308	350,006
	Total ...	...	...	166	15	69	561	960	72	...	658	88	...	2,949	249,222	222,704	471,926	390,168
PESHAWAR ...	Irrigated ...	...	...	2,555	1,408	186	2,625	3,178	85	...	...	352	52	6,103	168,546	234,563	403,109	278,346
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	1	2	1	43	3,312	1	...	...	...	2	1,521	42,306	372,458	414,764	393,285
	Total ...	...	...	2,556	1,410	187	2,668	6,490	86	...	...	352	54	7,624	210,852	607,021	817,873	671,631
KOHAT ...	Irrigated ...	...	...	130	262	25	182	536	1	...	...	50	38	53	16,475	23,874	40,349	29,622
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	253	...	...	...	...	...	18	61,600	99,345	160,945	155,583
	Total ...	...	...	130	262	25	183	789	1	...	...	50	38	71	78,075	123,219	201,294	185,205
BANNU ...	Irrigated ...	13	...	524	182	176	692	2,279	5	...	92	60	1	8,276	57,496	113,943	171,439	138,703
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	...	...	155	282	13,127	...	...	...	...	...	196	111,719	335,862	447,581	430,117
	Total ...	13	...	524	182	331	974	15,406	5	...	92	60	1	8,472	169,215	449,805	619,020	568,820
D. I. KHAN ...	Irrigated ...	11	...	1,113	242	11,357	860	3,059	7	1	...	49	16	217	29,074	128,629	157,703	148,762
	Unirrigated ...	2	...	4	3	5,796	17	13,890	...	...	...	...	170	645	109,634	276,241	385,875	342,810
	Total ...	13	...	1,117	245	17,153	877	16,949	7	1	...	49	186	862	138,708	404,870	543,578	491,572
D. G. KHAN ...	Irrigated ...	15,029	...	336	716	5,711	1,041	175	771	26	...	78	...	2,012	135,166	107,860	243,026	235,594
	Unirrigated ...	1	...	...	5	510	690	529	...	22	...	2	...	355	94,869	104,879	199,748	197,811
	Total ...	15,030	...	336	721	6,221	1,731	704	771	48	...	80	...	2,367	230,035	212,739	442,774	433,405
MUZAFFAR-GARH.	Irrigated ...	34,114	...	1,678	596	12,588	1,348	383	9	15	...	172	25	1,501	143,573	210,486	354,059	320,669
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	...	...	1,771	23	195	...	4	...	...	10	1,559	8,892	85,182	94,074	89,991
	Total ...	34,114	...	1,678	596	14,359	1,371	578	9	19	...	172	35	3,060	152,465	295,668	448,133	410,660
GRAND TOTAL	Irrigated ...	134,219	4,465	59,243	23,255	169,007	50,607	53,201	10,455	723	1,349	12,698	6,584	359,364	2,653,437	4,725,856	7,379,293	
	Unirrigated ...	4,125	4,739	1,323	36,612	15,210	12,095	86,704	5,544	14,544	576	578	3,972	456,099	7,251,952	8,838,749	16,090,701	20,601,378
	Total ...	138,344	9,204	60,566	59,867	184,217	62,702	139,905	15,999	15,267	1,925	13,276	10,556	815,463	9,905,389	13,564,605	23,469,994	

No. 42.—Statement showing Area irrigated, Kharif 1887 and Rabi 1888.

Districts.	Total area of crops in Column 36, Form No. 41, irrigated and unirrigated.	Area irrigated by: Canals, Government.	Area irrigated by: Canals, Private.	Area irrigated by: Tanks.	Area irrigated by: Wells.	Area irrigated by: Other sources.	Area irrigated by: Total area of crops irrigated.	Details: Wheat.	Details: Other cereals and pulses.	Details: Miscellaneous food crops.	Details: Miscellaneous non-food crops.	Remarks.
Hissar	2,025,214	56,657	...	2	989	...	57,648	10,098	19,658	1,244	26,648	
Rohtak	904,814	36,687	...	...	17,173	...	53,860	8,557	15,539	19,366	10,398	
Gurgaon	924,314	43,740	...	...	66,578	...	110,318	20,576	64,988	4,737	20,017	
Delhi	545,296	31,192	...	98	49,688	98	81,076	25,348	14,080	29,893	11,755	
Karnál	759,818	43,526	...	1,530	60,468	...	105,524	48,410	18,641	17,238	21,235	
Umballa	1,104,881	2,284	...	2,608	25,746	11,077	41,715	15,309	10,141	8,433	7,832	
Simla	13,126	...	...	...	...	1,204	1,204	399	706	44	55	
Kángra	527,204	...	157,403	...	27	...	157,430	46,746	87,865	3,396	19,423	
Hoshiárpur	853,353	...	8,483	7	21,918	9,726	40,134	9,072	11,918	8,513	10,631	
Jullundur	774,057	...	...	499	320,437	1,490	322,426	110,384	87,544	48,342	76,156	
Ludhiána	797,665	27,629	...	...	146,252	279	174,160	67,149	68,494	16,579	21,938	
Ferozepore	1,415,739	231,608	119,876	3	124,025	...	475,512	210,990	218,124	8,624	37,774	
Mooltan	615,344	357,125	48,411	...	113,428	8,576	527,540	209,180	151,449	53,146	113,765	
Jhang	394,223	...	...	...	266,007	1,934	267,941	123,632	79,813	35,040	29,456	
Montgomery	423,502	110,670	6,295	...	184,733	...	301,698	123,270	114,888	20,366	43,174	
Lahore	1,024,269	276,355	...	...	322,350	11,928	610,633	302,740	200,924	19,509	87,460	
Amritsar	841,836	168,493	...	...	277,340	492	446,325	202,325	109,635	41,240	93,125	
Gurdáspur	887,176	28,447	39,353	5,160	134,401	445	207,806	74,992	66,863	31,598	34,353	
Siálkot	923,631	...	4,868	...	493,342	22,732	520,942	204,264	192,737	41,635	82,306	
Gujrát	728,287	...	...	...	227,404	70,133	297,537	131,684	108,471	20,951	36,431	
Gujránwála	671,926	6,042	...	1,189	436,990	...	444,221	191,014	153,503	28,295	71,409	
Shabpur...	453,948	33,774	31,650	...	175,444	...	240,868	103,218	73,402	21,742	42,506	
Jhelum	791,623	...	...	...	41,452	2,227	43,679	16,261	16,918	4,133	6,367	
Ráwalpindi	1,009,186	...	15,526	...	37,064	...	52,590	8,226	32,437	5,349	6,578	
Hazára	433,848	...	52,457	17	1,209	...	53,683	9,786	36,809	1,886	5,202	
Pesháwar	705,386	110,177	203,637	...	79,460	2,649	395,923	70,387	265,892	17,317	42,327	
Kohát	188,213	...	...	...	1,479	39,908	41,387	13,321	25,707	967	1,392	
Bannu	586,256	...	174,206	...	3,478	...	177,684	83,298	70,512	12,119	11,755	
Dera Ismail Khan	557,464	...	59,026	...	99,329	...	158,355	93,161	36,804	17,295	11,095	
Dera Gházi Khan	474,786	172,510	7,017	...	61,738	...	241,265	82,515	84,655	7,858	66,237	
Muzaffargarh	434,216	268,978	334	1,016	49,498	19,772	339,598	156,696	107,304	22,554	53,014	
Total ...	22,790,601	2,005,894	928,542	12,129	3,839,447	204,670	6,990,682	2,773,008	2,546,421	569,409	1,101,844	

No. 43—Agricultural Stock for the year ending Rabi 1888.

Serial No.	District.	Cows and bullocks.	Buffaloes.	Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Sheep and goats.	Camels.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.	Remarks.
1	Hissar	449,010	81,153	6,147	13,085	200,615	33,514	7,649	82,100	10	
2	Rohtak	330,533	82,199	4,767	13,423	55,562	1,989	13,993	47,614	...	
3	Gurgaon	399,117	89,446	8,111	15,157	138,249	1,381	9,812	51,437	9	
4	Delhi	177,913	45,561	7,826	8,737	55,746	617	8,743	31,988	58	
5	Karnál	302,079	147,885	5,510	14,603	83,272	1,603	8,582	51,822	20	
6	Umballa	415,572	143,621	6,782	13,692	175,486	739	20,102	95,693	43	
7	Simla	14,345	1,282	22	63	5,085	...	...	2,637	...	
8	Kángra	544,936	100,498	3,708	325	608,113	86	80	76,804	27	
9	Hoshiárpur	416,547	136,626	7,205	8,652	183,358	1,559	12,204	97,201	90	
10	Jullundur	366,563	98,508	5,116	11,543	70,370	926	20,351	87,452	107	
11	Ludhiána	269,301	60,832	3,896	9,055	80,591	1,699	17,053	78,094	34	
12	Ferozepore	397,669	86,045	12,901	16,895	188,029	11,582	19,768	1,02,702	147	
13	Mooltan	299,253	36,467	9,091	28,903	459,594	18,774	107	66,192	101	
14	Jhang	197,445	40,593	2,556	7,095	299,758	7,786	170	42,799	125	
15	Montgomery	212,801	44,273	5,994	16,516	407,960	6,583	331	44,241	63	
16	Lahore	315,786	225,601	15,688	25,696	270,646	4,487	8,555	97,801	203	
17	Amritsar	329,398	165,435	10,980	18,502	80,156	836	6,025	78,967	101	
18	Gurdáspur	494,640	162,157	10,844	12,896	87,475	208	6,265	99,198	207	
19	Siálkot	408,299	221,185	10,379	13,675	108,059	273	2,670	1,27,578	101	
20	Gujrát	255,833	90,420	6,557	12,925	86,984	1,703	593	58,741	78	
21	Gujránwála	241,283	114,308	6,782	13,493	198,480	3,126	1,823	72,276	64	
22	Shahpur	309,401	50,856	6,091	17,632	291,522	18,151	1,565	54,293	120	
23	Jhelum	316,886	41,351	5,591	32,462	296,936	10,825	252	88,506	403	
24	Ráwalpindi	358,697	68,109	8,627	33,716	393,557	9,574	987	1,04,111	65	
25	Házara	161,770	47,814	4,497	8,652	150,598	387	11	42,035	4	
26	Peshávar	253,879	39,025	6,082	17,994	139,269	1,545	347	57,412	95	
27	Kohát	108,496	5,644	616	10,293	106,069	2,393	15	20,098	11	
28	Bannu	150,599	12,003	3,416	30,710	129,399	9,614	7	42,269	170	
29	Dera Ismail Khan	207,983	26,742	5,029	12,368	400,306	13,905	35	54,681	330	
30	Dera Gházi Khan	174,066	23,282	8,886	11,256	154,832	12,934	71	46,426	220	
31	Muzaffargarh	239,631	59,252	8,188	13,162	249,196	6,535	118	53,303	223	
	Total	9,119,731	2,548,173	207,885	463,176	6,155,272	186,334	168,286	2,056,471	3,229	

No. 44.—Statement showing Prevailing Rents for the year ending Rabi 1888.

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13	
DISTRICT.	RENTS COMMONLY PAID BY TENANTS HOLDING FROM YEAR TO YEAR WITHOUT LEASE OR RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY.																							
	For land irrigated by wells.				For land irrigated by canals.				For land irrigated from other sources than the foregoing.				For alluvial land advantaged by river flood.				For land dependent entirely on rain.							
																	Best cultivation.				*Ordinary quality not manured.*			
	Cash rent per acre.		Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.		Cash rent per acre.		Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.		Cash rent per acre.		Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.		Cash rent per acre.		Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.		Cash rent per acre.		Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.		Cash rent per acre.		Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Mds	Mds	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Mds	Mds	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Mds	Mds	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Mds	Mds	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Mds	Mds	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Mds	Mds
Hissar	4 0 0	1 8 0	33⅓	25	3 0 0	2 9 0	33⅓	25	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	0 10 0	33⅓	...	1 9 0	1 2 0	33⅓	25	0 13 0	0 9 0	33⅓	25
Rohtak	6 0 0	3 12 0	50	33	7 10 0	7 8 0	50	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	...	50	33	4 13 0	4 0 0	50	33	2 6 0	1 13 0	50	33
Gurgaoṅ	9 0 0	4 8 0	33	...	5 0 0	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	3 0 0	50	33	8 0 0	2 8 0	50	33	4 0 0	1 0 0	50	33
Delhi	9 0 0	7 0 0	50	40	9 0 0	5 0 0	40	33⅓	5 8 0	...	40	33⅓	6 8 0	5 0 0	40	33⅓	5 0 0	4 0 0	50	33⅓	3 0 0	2 8 0	50	33⅓
Karnál	7 8 0	2 4 0	33⅓	20	6 8 0	3 12 0	33⅓	20	5 0 0	2 8 0	33⅓	25	4 8 0	1 8 0	33⅓	25	4 0 0	2 8 0	25	...	2 12 0	0 6 0	33⅓	25
Umballa	10 0 0	2 8 0	50	33	7 0 0	...	40	33	10 0 0	5 0 0	40	25	7 8 0	1 0 0	50	25	7 8 0	...	50	...	5 0 0	1 0 0	50	25

Simla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	4 1 0	50	...	...	...	...	...	2 11 0	1 5 0	50	...	1 3 0	0 10 0	50	...
Kángra	10 0 0	...	50	...	8 0 0	6 10 0	50	40	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	...	50	40	6 0 0	0 12 0	50	33	2 8 0	0 5 0	50	25
Hoshiárpur	51 4 0	10 8 0	50	...	17 0 0	10 10 0	...	...	30 0 0	5 5 0	50	40	...	...	...	...	49 3 0	4 0 0	50	40	34 4 0	2 10 0	50	25
Jullundur	24 14 0	16 0 0	50	...	...	...	...	...	14 0 0	10 11 0	50	...	11 0 0	7 8 0	50	...	11 5 0	5 0 0	50	...	7 4 0	2 8 0	50	...
Ludhiána	19 13 0	5 0 0	50	33⅓	10 0 0	9 8 0	50	...	19 13 0	9 14 0	50	33⅓	19 0 0	2 8 0	50	...	14 13 0	4 4 0	50	33⅓	14 13 0	2 12 0	50	33⅓
Ferozepore	8 0 0	1 4 0	25	20	4 8 0	0 12 0	50	25	2 8 0	2 4 0	30	25	2 6 0	1 0 0	33	25	3 0 0	0 7 0	50	25	5 0 0	0 5 0	50	25
Mooltan	7 0 0	4 0 0	45	23	...	...	47	23	...	...	49	31	...	...	49	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	23
Jhang	...	...	50	34	...	...	50	34	...	...	50	34	...	...	50	34	...	...	50	34	...	...	50	34
Montgomery	3 0 0	1 0 0	33	20	2 8 0	2 0 0	33	20	...	...	25	...	3 0 0	...	50	25	1 4 0	...	33	25	1 0 0	...	33	25
Lahore	10 0 0	0 15 0	40	20	10 0 0	0 14 0	40	25	1 8 0	...	25	...	3 0 0	0 8 0	50	25	4 0 0	1 0 0	50	20	2 0 0	0 5 0	50	20
Amritsar	8 6 0	6 6 0	50	33	8 6 0	6 5 0	50	33	8 6 0	5 6 0	50	33	10 0 0	5 0 0	50	...	5 14 0	3 14 0	50	...	4 0 0	3 0 0	50	33
Gurdáspur	18 2 0	5 0 0	50	...	11 10 0	4 2 0	50	...	12 0 0	3 12 0	50	...	12 0 0	2 12 0	50	33	10 0 0	2 3 0	50	...	6 2 0	3 0 0	50	33
Siálkot	12 0 0	3 8 0	50	33	6 12 0	...	50	...	10 0 0	3 0 0	50	...	7 0 0	1 8 0	50	...	10 0 0	2 0 0	50	33	8 0 0	1 8 0	50	33
Gujrát	3 8 0	2 0 0	50	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	1 8 0	50	33	2 8 0	1 0 0	50	33	2 1 0	0 12 0	50	25
Gujránwála...	4 0 0	1 12 0	50	25	...	...	33	...	2 8 0	1 8 0	33	25	1 10 0	1 8 0	33	...	2 4 0	1 4 0	40	25	1 8 0	0 12 0	25	...
Shahpur	...	...	50	33	...	...	50	33	...	...	50	33	...	...	50	33	...	...	50	33	0 4 0	...	50	33
Jhelum	8 0 0	2 4 0	50	40	2 8 0	...	50	...	12 0 0	...	50	45	3 14 0	2 0 0	50	45	3 0 0	0 12 0	50	33	1 8 0	0 8 0	50	33
Ráwalpindi...	24 0 0	4 0 0	50	...	16 0 0	12 0 0	50	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	...	50	40	5 0 0	2 0 0	50	40	2 0 0	1 0 0	50	33
Hazára	12 0 0	...	50	...	40 0 0	...	50	40	14 12 0	8 0 0	50	...	...	...	...	...	10 0 0	8 0 0	50	40	2 0 0	...	33	20
Pesháwar	9 0 0	1 0 0	50	29	8 10 0	5 1 0	50	45	9 0 0	3 4 0	50	29	5 0 0	1 0 0	50	22	3 0 0	0 8 0	50	22	8 4 0	0 8 0	24	9
Kohát	16 0 0	2 10 0	66	33	...	...	...	...	9 0 0	0 4 0	66	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	0 9 0	0 2 0	33	10
Bannu	1 4 0	0 10 0	50	33	55 0 0	0 8 0	80	20	0 12 0	...	50	...	1 4 0	0 12 0	50	...	1 0 0	0 5 0	66	10	1 0 0	0 1 0	50	10
Dera Ismail Khan	1 5 0	0 12 0	36	28	...	...	...	...	1 5 0	...	50	44	1 2 0	0 13 0	36	25	...	...	...	...	0 9 0	0 2 0	50	29
Dera Ghází Khan	4 0 0	1 0 0	33⅓	20	...	...	33⅓	13½	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	1 0 0	33⅓	20	...	...	50	20	...	...	33	16⅔
Muzaffargarh	2 8 0	1 5 0	39¾	25	3 4 0	2 1 0	29¾	25	2 0 0	1 9 0	35½	29¾	2 0 0	1 9 0	37½	35½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 45.—Statement showing Prices of Produce at the Head-quarters of each

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Cereals and Pulses.										
District.	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Maize.	Jowár.	Bájra.	Gram.	Moth.	Múng.	Másh.	Linseed.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Hissar	4 0 0	2 3 7	1 9 7	2 5 8	1 14 6	1 14 6	1 8 7	1 14 6	2 13 9	2 13 9	6 10 8
Rohtak	3 10 2	2 3 7	1 6 10	2 8 0	1 9 7	1 13 1	1 8 7	2 8 0	3 1 3	2 10 7	5 11 6
Gurgaon	4 0 0	2 3 7	1 8 7	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 1 8	1 10 8	2 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	5 0 0
Delhi	3 10 2	2 3 7	1 10 8	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 3 7	1 11 10	1 14 6	2 13 9	2 8 0	4 0 0
Karnál	3 5 4	2 3 7	1 6 10	1 5 4	1 10 8	2 3 7	1 7 8	2 5 8	3 3 3	2 8 0	4 0 0
Umballa	3 10 2	1 13 1	1 10 8	1 2 3	1 9 7	2 8 0	1 6 10	1 13 1	2 10 8	2 1 8	3 5 4
Simla	4 7 1	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 13 1	2 8 0	3 1 3	2 3 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
Kángra	3 5 4	2 1 8	1 6 10	1 9 7	3 5 4	4 0 0	2 0 0	2 8 0	3 10 2	3 1 3	3 5 4
Hoshiárpur	3 5 4	1 10 8	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 7 8	2 3 7	1 6 10	1 8 2	3 1 3	2 3 6	3 10 2
Jullundur	5 0 0	1 11 0	1 4 0	1 2 10	1 6 10	1 13 1	1 6 7	1 6 9	3 1 3	2 5 9	4 7 0
Ludhiána	3 5 4	1 13 1	1 3 5	1 0 10	1 7 8	1 9 7	1 6 1	1 2 10	2 10 8	1 13 1	3 10 2
Ferozepore	4 0 0	2 1 8	1 3 5	1 6 10	1 9 7	2 0 0	1 7 8	2 0 0	3 5 0	2 5 7	4 0 0
Mooltan	3 5 4	2 8 0	1 9 7	1 10 8	1 10 8	2 0 0	1 14 6	2 8 0	3 5 4	2 10 8	4 7 1
Jhang	4 0 0	1 14 6	1 7 8	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 8 0	2 5 8	3 5 4	2 13 9	2 3 7	4 0 0
Montgomery	4 0 0	2 1 8	1 8 7	2 0 0	1 10 8	2 10 8	1 13 1	2 13 9	3 5 4	2 5 8	6 10 8
Lahore	4 7 1	2 1 8	1 4 8	1 8 7	1 8 7	2 3 7	1 7 8	2 0 0	3 3 2	2 4 7	4 7 1
Amritsar	4 0 0	1 13 1	1 4 8	1 6 10	1 9 7	2 5 8	1 8 7	1 11 10	3 1 3	2 3 7	4 0 0
Gurdáspur	3 5 4	1 11 10	1 6 10	1 8 7	1 11 10	2 13 9	1 11 10	1 6 10	3 5 4	2 1 8	4 0 0
Siálkot	3 10 2	1 14 6	1 4 8	1 8 7	1 10 8	1 13 1	1 8 7	2 0 0	3 1 0	2 4 0	3 5 0
Gujrát	4 0 0	1 13 1	1 2 3	1 11 10	1 9 7	1 13 1	1 9 7	2 8 0	3 1 0	2 5 9	4 0 0
Gujránwála	4 7 1	2 1 8	1 4 0	2 0 0	1 13 1	2 8 0	1 8 7	2 8 0	3 1 6	2 7 0	4 0 0
Shahpur	4 0 0	1 10 8	1 0 10	1 10 8	1 8 7	1 6 10	1 5 4	1 11 0	2 11 0	2 14 0	5 0 0
Jhelum	3 5 4	1 13 1	1 4 0	1 13 1	1 11 10	2 0 0	1 9 7	3 5 4	2 13 9	2 8 0	3 1 3
Ráwalpindi	3 1 3	2 0 0	1 0 9	1 10 8	2 0 0	1 14 6	1 9 7	2 13 8	2 13 8	2 12 1	3 8 10
Hazára	3 5 4	2 1 8	1 3 5	2 0 0	...	3 5 3	1 13 1	2 13 3	3 5 3	2 10 9	5 0 0
Pesháwar...	4 0 0	1 14 6	1 2 10	1 5 4	1 8 7	2 10 8	2 0 0	2 9 11	3 5 2	2 11 9	3 6 8
Kohát	3 10 2	1 13 1	0 12 10	2 13 9	1 5 4	2 8 0	1 13 1	3 2 2	3 11 7	2 11 7	5 5 4
Bannu	4 0 0	1 6 10	1 1 4	1 4 8	2 8 0	2 3 7	1 5 4	2 10 8	3 5 4	3 0 9	4 11 3
Dera Ismail Khan	5 0 0	1 14 6	1 1 4	2 5 8	1 10 8	1 10 8	1 9 7	2 14 0	3 5 0	2 11 0	3 5 0
Dera Ghází Khan	5 0 0	2 3 7	1 9 7	3 1 3	1 9 7	1 11 10	2 3 7	3 10 3	3 10 3	2 13 9	4 0 0
Muzaffargarh	3 1 3	2 3 7	1 9 7	...	2 0 0	1 14 6	2 1 8	2 13 6	3 10 0	2 12 0	6 2 6
Average	3 13 7	1 15 11	1 5 7	1 12 4	1 12 8	2 3 11	1 10 11	2 5 8	3 2 7	2 9 0	4 5 3

DISTRICT OF THE PUNJAB AT THE END OF THE YEAR 1888-89 PER MAUND OF 80 lbs.

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Rape.	Til.	Uncleaned cotton.	Gur.	Tobacco leaf.	Salt.	Ghi.	Firewood.	Plough bullocks, each.	Sheep, each.	Fish, per seer.	Iron.	REMARKS.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
4 0 0	5 0 0	6 10 8	3 1 3	5 4 0	4 0 0	27 13 3	0 7 6	28 0 0	2 4 0	0 2 0	5 0 0	Didwáni Salt.
3 10 2	5 11 6	4 7 1	2 5 8	8 0 0	3 10 2	26 10 8	0 5 4	40 0 0	4 0 0	0 1 0	7 4 3	Sambar Salt.
3 10 2	5 8 0	5 8 0	2 8 0	5 8 0	3 10 2	26 10 8	0 4 11	46 10 8	4 5 4	0 2 0	8 0 0	Ditto.
3 12 10	5 11 9	5 11 5	4 7 1	13 0 0	3 10 2	32 0 0	0 8 0	52 8 0	2 0 0	0 2 0	4 0 0	Ditto.
3 10 2	4 0 0	5 0 0	2 10 8	8 0 0	4 0 0	29 0 0	0 4 0	40 0 0	3 8 0	0 1 6	7 4 0	Ditto.
3 10 2	4 11 4	5 0 0	2 13 9	5 0 0	3 5 4	30 7 7	0 5 4	30 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 0	6 2 6	Lahori Salt.
4 0 0	10 0 0	4 0 0	5 11 5	16 0 0	4 11 4	32 0 0	0 10 8	13 0 0	7 0 0	0 4 6	5 11 5	Ditto.
4 0 0	6 10 8	5 0 0	4 7 1	6 10 8	4 0 0	29 1 5	0 6 5	15 0 0	4 0 0	0 2 0	6 10 6	Ditto.
3 12 11	4 12 3	5 0 0	2 12 2	4 6 11	3 1 3	29 1 3	0 5 4	30 0 0	4 0 0	0 2 0	5 0 0	Ditto.
4 7 0	5 0 0	5 11 5	2 13 9	2 8 0	3 1 3	32 0 0	0 6 5	30 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 0	5 2 0	Ditto.
3 10 2	4 7 1	5 0 0	3 5 4	3 1 3	3 1 3	29 1 5	0 5 10	37 8 0	2 8 0	0 2 0	5 8 0	Ditto.
3 10 0	5 10 0	5 0 0	3 1 3	6 10 0	3 0 0	32 0 0	0 6 5	40 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 0	6 10 0	Ditto.
4 3 6	5 11 5	6 6 5	3 5 4	10 0 0	3 5 4	32 0 0	0 6 5	42 8 0	3 8 0	0 2 0	6 0 0	Ditto.
3 5 4	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 10 2	2 8 0	3 10 2	30 7 7	0 2 8	20 0 0	2 0 0	0 1 0	5 0 0	Ditto.
5 0 0	5 0 0	4 7 1	3 5 4	6 10 8	3 10 2	32 0 0	0 3 2	35 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 0	7 5 4	Ditto.
3 8 11	5 0 0	5 9 10	3 5 4	4 0 0	3 5 4	32 0 0	0 6 9	50 0 0	8 12 0	0 3 3	7 0 0	Ditto.
4 0 0	5 11 5	5 0 0	2 10 8	6 10 8	3 1 3	35 8 0	0 7 1	50 0 0	4 0 0	0 2 0	5 2 8	Ditto.
3 5 4	4 7 1	5 0 0	2 8 0	3 5 4	3 5 4	30 8 8	0 5 4	37 8 0	4 0 0	0 2 0	6 10 8	Ditto.
3 10 0	4 7 0	5 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 14 0	26 11 0	0 4 0	50 0 0	5 0 0	0 4 0	5 0 0	Ditto.
4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 13 9	4 0 0	2 13 9	26 11 0	0 5 4	48 0 0	2 0 0	0 1 6	6 8 0	Ditto.
4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 1 3	5 0 0	3 1 3	31 4 0	0 6 5	54 0 0	3 10 0	0 1 3	5 8 0	Ditto.
3 5 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 5 4	5 0 0	3 1 3	32 0 0	0 2 8	43 5 4	2 0 0	0 2 0	6 0 0	Ditto.
3 10 2	5 11 5	5 0 0	3 1 3	3 5 4	2 13 9	29 5 10	0 4 0	25 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 0	5 11 6	Ditto.
3 7 7	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 5 2	3 1 3	2 13 5	29 1 5	0 6 8	20 0 0	1 13 0	0 3 6	7 0 0	Ditto.
3 5 3	5 11 0	...	4 11 4	6 12 0	3 10 2	26 10 3	0 6 5	25 8 0	3 12 0	0 3 0	7 8 0	Ditto.
3 9 10	5 1 11	6 2 6	4 9 2	4 11 10	1 0 5	29 1 4	0 6 7	32 8 0	3 8 0	0 3 0	6 7 5	Black Salt.
3 14 10	6 15 4	4 0 0	3 12 11	5 13 11	0 12 10	28 12 9	0 5 1	20 0 0	3 0 0	0 3 0	8 0 0	Ditto.
3 5 4	4 9 1	4 14 9	2 10 8	3 5 4	1 0 0	31 9 7	0 10 8	31 0 0	4 8 0	...	7 0 0	Ditto.
3 10 0	5 3 0	4 7 1	3 10 2	10 0 0	0 14 8	33 11 0	0 5 9	25 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 0	6 7 0	Ditto.
2 13 9	5 9 0	4 7 1	4 4 3	8 0 0	1 7 8	37 2 0	0 5 1	50 0 0	2 0 0	0 1 0	6 8 0	Ditto.
4 3 6	5 2 6	5 0 0	3 10 2	5 8 0	3 5 4	35 4 0	0 5 10	40 0 0	2 4 0	0 1 6	6 8 0	Lahori Salt.
3 12 0	5 5 11	5 1 4	3 6 4	5 15 1	3 0 2	30 8 1	0 5 10	35 8 9	3 5 10	0 2 2	6 3 11	

No. 46—Statement of Labour in the Districts of the Punjab.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10
Division.	District.	Description.	Wages per diem.						Carts per day.			Camels per day.			Donkeys per score per day.			Boats per day.			Remarks.
			Skilled.			Unskilled.															
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Delhi.	Hissar	Highest	0	7	0	0	2	9	*0	14	0	*0	7	0	*3	2	0	...	...	...	* This rate is increased by 25 per cent. in the rainy season.
		Lowest	0	4	6	0	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Rohtak	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	...	...	...	0	8	0	†1	14	0	...	...	...	† Last year the rate was given for 12 hours, whereas the present rate is for 6 hours only.
		Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	14	0	0	4	0	1	4	0	...	...	...	
	Gurgaon	Highest	0	6	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	2	8	0	0	8	0	
		Lowest	0	5	0	0	1	9	0	14	0	0	4	0	1	14	0	0	6	0	
	Delhi	Highest	0	7	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	7	0	3	12	0	0	8	0	
		Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	12	0	0	6	0	2	8	0	0	6	0	
	Karnál	Highest	0	7	0	0	3	0	0	14	0	0	7	0	‡7	8	0	0	6	6	‡ The high rate shown this year is due to the work having been commenced of Delhi and Kálka Railway and to that of Sirsa Canal.
		Lowest	0	5	4	0	2	6	0	8	0	0	6	0	‡5	0	0	0	5	6	
	Umballa	Highest	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	14	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	§2	0	0	§ The last year's rate was for men working on boats. The present rate is the correct one.
		Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	0	
	Simla	Highest	0	10	0	0	8	0	1	8	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	...	...	...	
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	4	0	...	...	...	0	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Average	Highest	0	7	2	0	3	8	1	0	4	0	7	3	3	12	0	0	13	8	
		Lowest	0	5	4	0	2	5	0	12	0	0	5	2	2	10	6	0	10	5	
Jullundur.	Kángra	Highest	0	8	0	0	4	0	3	0	0	0	8	0	‖6	14	0	...	...	...	‖ The rate given for previous year was wrong.
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0	1	8	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	...	...	...	
	Hoshiárpur	Highest	0	6	8	0	3	9	1	2	0	0	6	6	4	6	0	3	8	0	
		Lowest	0	4	3	0	2	3	0	12	0	0	4	8	3	3	8	1	4	0	
	Jullundur	Highest	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	14	0	0	6	0	4	6	0	0	12	0	
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	4	0	3	12	0	0	8	0	
	Ludhiána	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	1	12	0	0	5	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	2	6	0	14	0	0	4	0	2	8	0	0	14	0	
	Ferozepore	Highest	0	12	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	3	0	0	¶4	0	0	¶ The difference in this and the previous year is due to the number of men employed on boats.
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	14	0	0	8	0	2	8	0	1	0	0	
	Average	Highest	0	8	6	0	3	9	1	8	10	0	7	1	4	5	0	2	5	0	
		Lowest	0	6	1	0	2	9	0	14	2	0	5	2	3	6	4	0	14	6	
	Mooltan	Highest	0	12	0	0	5	0	1	4	0	0	8	0	**5	0	0	0	6	0	** The present low rate is due to the termination of the work of construction of Sidhnai Canal, &c.
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	3	12	0	0	2	0	
	Jhang	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	6	1	0	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	1	0	0	
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	2	6	0	12	0	0	6	0	3	2	0	0	12	0	
	Montgomery	Highest	0	10	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	2	8	0	
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	14	0	0	7	0	3	12	0	1	8	0	

LAH.	Lahore	Highest	0	10	0	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	1	8	0
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	1	8	0
	Amritsar	Highest	0	8	0	0	7	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	3	12	0	1	0	0
		Lowest	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	14	0	0	4	0	...	...	...	0	8	0
	Gurdáspur	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	6	0	14	0	0	4	3	2	8	0	*...	...	...
		Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	6	...	...	...	0	3	9	...	...	...	*...	...	...
	Average	Highest	0	9	4	0	4	6	0	14	0	0	6	10	3	12	0	2	6	5
		Lowest	0	6	6	0	3	0	0	10	6	0	5	8	3	9	6	1	4	0
RAWÁLPINDI.	Siálkot	Highest	0	10	0	0	3	0	1	8	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	1	8	0
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	2	6	1	0	0	0	8	0	3	0	0	...	...	...
	Gujrát	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	3	2	0	0	8	0
		Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	6	1	0	0	0	6	0	2	8	0	0	6	0
	Gujránwála	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	8	0
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	2	6	0	14	0	0	4	0	2	12	0	0	6	0
	Shahpur	Highest	0	11	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	2	0	0	1	4	0
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhelum	Highest	0	12	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	1	0	0
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	2	6	1	0	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	1	0	0
	Ráwalpindi	Highest	0	10	0	0	3	0	0	14	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	5	0	0
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	2	6	0	12	0	0	7	0	4	6	0	2	4	0
	Average	Highest	0	9	10	0	3	2	1	6	4	0	8	0	3	13	8	1	10	0
		Lowest	0	6	6	0	2	7	0	14	10	0	6	2	3	4	5	1	0	0
PESHAWAR.	Hazára	Highest	1	0	0	0	6	0	1	8	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	4	0	0
		Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	2	8	0	2	0	0
	Pesháwar	Highest	1	8	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	5	0	0
		Lowest	1	0	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	3	2	0	1	0	0
	Kohát	Highest	0	13	3	0	5	0	3	0	0	0	10	0	6	4	0	†47	0	0
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	3	0	1	2	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	18	0	0
	Average	Highest	1	1	9	0	6	4	1	12	0	0	8	8	5	0	0	18	10	8
		Lowest	0	9	4	0	4	4	0	14	0	0	6	8	3	2	0	7	0	0
DERAJAT.	Bannu	Highest	1	0	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	3	0	0
		Lowest	0	10	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	1	8	0
	Dera Ismail Khan	Highest	0	8	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	2	0	0
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dera Ghází Khan	Highest	0	5	0	0	4	0	1	8	0	0	10	0	4	0	0	2	0	0
		Lowest	0	4	0	0	3	0	1	8	0	0	10	0	4	0	0	2	0	0
	Muzaffargarh	Highest	0	10	0	0	6	6	...	...	...	0	4	0	1	14	0	1	12	0
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	5	0	...	...	...	0	3	6	1	4	0	1	8	0
	Average	Highest	0	12	3	0	4	11	1	8	0	0	7	6	3	10	6	2	3	0
		Lowest	0	7	0	0	3	3	1	4	0	0	6	6	3	0	0	1	10	8
	GRAND AVERAGE	Highest	0	10	0	0	4	3	1	5	0	0	7	6	3	15	7	3	13	0
		Lowest	0	6	9	0	2	7	0	14	1	0	5	9	3	3	2	1	13	7

* No fixed rate for boats; hence not given.

† The average is calculated on the size of boat and at certain rate per mile.

No. 47.—Statement showing the Amount and Value of the Foreign Trade of the Punjab during the year 1888-89.

1	2		3		4	
Countries.	Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
	Maunds.	Value in Rupees.	Maunds.	Value in Rupees.	Maunds.	Value in Rupees.
Sewestán	Logs No. 68 176,194	5,81,227	107,169	6,98,396	Logs No. 68 283,363	12,79,623
Tirah	76,462	75,269	34,065	90,835	110,527	1,66,104
Kabul	211,044	19,34,797	182,952	52,67,979	393,996	72,02,776
Bajaur	Logs No. 3,917 73,846	3,42,016	60,531	4,91,523	Logs No. 3,917 134,377	8,33,539
Kashmir	Logs No. 20,986 976,421	81,23,443	456,476	49,57,047	Logs No. 20,986 1,432,897	1,30,80,490
Ladakh	8,417	3,03,624	6,112	2,99,297	14,529	6,02,921
Chinese T.bet	2,350	42,174	1,667	36,624	4,017	78,798
Total ...	Logs No. 24,971 1,524,734	1,14,02,550	848,972	1,18,41,701	Logs No. 24,971 2,373,706	2,32,44,251

No. 48.—Statement showing the Expenditure in the Public Works Department during the year 1888-89.

Class of Works.	Total Expenditure, including Establishment.					Establishment.
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPERIAL.						
Military Works	...	...	2,62,175	99,780	3,61,955	65,385
Civil Works.						
Civil Buildings	...	...	4,55,965	88,911	5,44,876	74,536
Communications	...	...	14,40,679	41,236	14,81,915	2,71,059
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Civil Works ...	...	...	18,96,644	1,30,147	20,26,791	3,45,595
Total Imperial ...	...	...	21,58,819	2,29,927	23,88,746	4,10,980
PROVINCIAL.						
Civil Works.						
Civil Buildings	...	...	6,49,985	2,56,309	9,06,294	1,68,364
Communications	...	...	2,07,601	11,76,659	13,84,260	2,57,158
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	20,461	41,249	61,710	11,464
Total Provincial ...	...	...	8,78,047	14,74,217	23,52,264	4.36,986
LOCAL.						
INCORPORATED LOCAL.						
Civil Works.						
Civil Buildings	...	...	78,235	81,007	1,59,242	99,551
Communications	...	...	2,36,755	5,45,943	7,82,698	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	64,476	53,719	1,18,195	
Total Incorporated Local ...	...	...	3,79,466	6,80,669	10,60,135	99,551
EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.						
Civil Works.						
Civil Buildings	...	...	39,830	31,190	71,020	28,585
Communications	...	...	4,859	20,185	25,044	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	3,58,375	2,51,785	6,10,160	
Total Excluded Local ...	...	...	4.03,064	3,03,160	7,06,224	28,585
Total Local ...	...	...	7,82,530	9,83,829	17,66,359	1,28,136
STATE RAILWAY.						
41—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.						
Umballa-Kálka-Simla Railway Survey.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhatinda-Baháwalpur Railway Survey.	...	...	26,047	...	26,047	21,218
47—State Railways—Construction.						
Amritsar-Pathánkot Railway	4,846	...	...	...	4,846	...

No. 49.—Statement showing the Progress made in the Construction of Railways in the Punjab and the State of their Working from 1st April 1888 to 31st March 1889.

Names of Railways.	Mileage opened during the year.	Total mileage.	Passengers carried during the year. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Intermediate Class.	Total.	Receipts from passengers and other coaching receipts.	Receipts from miscellaneous, including Steam Boat earnings.	Total Receipts.	Working expenses.	Net profit.	Number of European and Eurasian staff.	Number of Native staff.	Total Capital expenditure from commencement to 31st March 1889.
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
North-Western Railway system.	...	* 2,292·488													38,91,17,486
Amritsar-Pathánkot Railway.	...	64·790	39,658	119,001	9,269,547	390,104	9,818,310	85,02,295	1,71,43,512	2,56,45,807	1,73,05,082	83,40,725	1,049	11,812	56,02,144
Rájpura-Patiála Railway.	...	15·059													12,52,788
Total ...	...	2,372·337	39,658	119,001	9,269,547	390,104	9,818,310	85,02,295	1,71,43,512	2,56,45,807	1,73,05,082	83,40,725	1,049	11,812	39,59,72,418

* Excluding miles 100·767 constructed but not worked during the year.

No. 50.—Statement showing the Expenditure incurred on Irrigation Works in the Punjab during the year 1888-89.

	Famine Relief and Insurance—35, Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.	Irrigation—42, Major Works, Working Expenses.			Irrigation—43, Minor Works and Navigation.			Expenditure not charged to Revenue—49, Capital Expenditure on Irrigation Works.			Total.		
		Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works.	Repairs.	Total.
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Western Jumna Canal	...	7,179	2,09,254	2,16,433	...	...	...	1,34,629	...	1,34,629	1,41,808	2,09,254	3,51,062
Bári Doáb Canal	...	43,274	2.57,523	3,00,797	...	...	...	1,19,705	...	1,19,705	1,62,979	2,57,523	4,20,502
Sirhind Canal	...	68,533	2,45,149	3,13,682	...	...	...	2,92,966	...	2,92,966	3,61,499	2,45,149	6,06,648
Lower Sohág and Pára Canal	...	...	21,960	21,960	6,505	...	6,505	24,550	...	24,550	31,055	21,960	53,015
Chenab Canal	...	...	53,263	53,263	1,007	...	1,007	4,49,258	...	4,49,258	4.50,265	53,263	5,03,528
Swat River Canal	39,248	694	35,020	35,714	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,942	35,020	74.962
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	...	...	...	...	724	56,552	57,276	...	...	...	724	56,552	57,276
Indus Inundation Canals	...	...	...	...	45,868	1,11,947	1,57,815	...	...	...	45,868	1,11,947	1,57,815
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals ...	...	...	...	...	7,964	10.287	18,251	...	...	...	7,964	10,287	18,251
Shahpur Canal	...	...	...	...	15,000	13,355	28,355	...	...	...	15,000	13,355	28,355
Mádhopur Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh Canals	...	...	...	...	1,339	14,294	15,633	...	...	...	1,339	14,294	15,633
Ditto Embankment	...	...	...	...	51,361	1,012	52,373	...	...	...	51,361	1,012	52,373
Sidhnai Canal	...	7,356	36,721	44,077	14,498	...	14.498	5,335	...	5,335	27,189	36,721	63,910
Establishment	8,810	...	...	8,48,281	...	...	2,97,372	...	...	2,20,567	...	...	13,75,030
Tools and Plant	799	...	...	20,094	...	...	3,757	...	...	—12,541	...	...	12.109
Refund of Revenue	...	...	...	(a) 11,766	...	...	324	...	...	...	...	...	12,090
Profit and Loss	...	...	...	—197	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	—181
Suspense Balances	—2,083	...	...	...	...	...	—206	...	...	—34,116	...	...	—36,405
PROVINCIAL.													
Rer Escape Karnál Division	...	...	...	...	1 641	...	1,641	...	...	...	1,641	...	1,641
Trans-Chenab Survey	...	...	...	...	381	...	381	...	...	...	381	...	381
Chiniot Canal	...	...	...	...	182	...	182	...	...	...	182	...	182
Jhelum Canal	...	...	...	...	745	...	745	...	...	...	745	...	745
Bhakhar and other Canals Surveys	...	...	...	...	321	...	321	...	...	...	321	...	321
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,138	...	...	...	...	...	21,138
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	—911	...	...	...	...	...	—911
Suspense	...	...	...	...	...	...	—312	...	...	...	...	...	—312
TOTAL	46,774	1,27,036	8,58,890	18,65,870	1,47,536	2,07,447	6,76,161	10,26,443	...	12,00,353	13,40,263	10,66,337	37,89,158
Deduct Receipts on Capital Account	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	754	...	...	754
Remainder	46,774	1,27,036	8,58,890	18,65,870	1,47,536	2,07,447	6,76,161	10,26,443	...	11,99,599	13,40,263	10,66,337	37,88,404
Deduct Expenditure in England	...	...	...	...	...	...	745	...	...	7,604	...	...	8,349
Loss by Exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...	347	...	...	...	...	...	347
Net outlay	46,774	1,27,036	8,58,890	18,65,870	1,47,536	2,07,447	6,75,069	10,26,443	...	11,91,995	13,40,263	10,66,337	37,79,708

(a).—Includes Rs, 4,462 on account of refund of owner's rate.

No. 51.—Comparative Statement of Receipts and Charges of the Government of the Punjab for 1887-88 and 1888-89.

Revenue or Receipts.	1887-88. Imperial.	1887-88. Provincial.	1887-88. Local.	1887-88. Total.	1888-89. Imperial.	1888-89. Provincial.	1888-89. Local.	1888-89. Total.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue ...	1,25,20,577	89,99,215	36,509	2,15,56,301	1,29,63,974	91,23,892	96,808	2,21,84,674	+ 6,28,373
II.—Opium ...	51,765	...	...	51,765	44,100	...	...	44,100	— 7,665
IV.—Stamps ...	18,59,571	18,59,571	...	37,19,142	19,46,062	19,46,062	...	38,92,124	+ 1,72,982
V.—Excise ...	6,99,727	6,99,727	...	13,99,454	7,22,791	7,22,791	...	14,45,582	+ 46,128
VI.—Provincial Rates ...	...	6,71,556	31,15,155	37,86,711	...	6,91,625	32,30,840	39,22,465	+ 135,754
VIII.—Assessed Taxes ...	4,77,791	4,77,791	...	9,55,582	5,11,084	5,11,084	...	10,22,168	+ 66,586
IX.—Forest ...	3,93,468	3,93,468	...	7,86,936	5,22,884	5,22,884	...	10,45,768	+ 2,58,832
X.—Registration ...	1,10,490	1,10,490	...	2,20,980	1,14,697	1,14,697	...	2,29,394	+ 8,414
XI.—Tributes ...	2,79,859	...	...	2,79,859	2,77,778	...	...	2,77,778	— 2,081
XII.—Interest ...	1,80,547	7,497	...	1,88,044	328	2,07,347	954	2,08,629	+ 20,585
XIII.—Post Office ...	...	14,757	11,129	25,886	...	507	39,281	39,788	+ 13,902
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	...	4,13,893	4,591	4,18,484	...	4,31,102	6,675	4,37,777	+ 19,293
XVIB.— Ditto— Jails ...	...	2,40,255	...	2,40,255	...	2,28,876	...	2,28,876	— 11,379
XVII.—Police ...	788	6,64,592	33,846	6,99,226	...	6,29,772	41,461	6,71,233	— 27,993
XIX.—Education ...	...	68,514	47,457	1,15,971	...	18,796	42,819	61,615	— 54,356
XX.—Medical ...	...	21,926	13,900	35,826	...	21,694	9,968	31,662	— 4,164
XXI.—Scientific, &c. ...	...	29,419	78,014	1,07,433	...	41,128	75,193	1,16,321	+ 8,888
XXII.—Receipts in aid of, &c. ...	70,587	50,397	...	1,20,984	74,817	52,662	...	1,27,479	+ 6,495
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ...	1,50,021	51,007	...	2,01,028	18,715	39,567	...	58,282	— 1,42,746
XXV.—Miscellaneous ...	78,085	1,26,112	86,669	2,90,866	21,202	1,30,814	44,028	1,96,044	— 94,822
XXVI.—State Railways ...	...	73,505	...	73,505	...	87,385	...	87,385	+ 13,880
XXIX.—Irrigation—Major Works ...	2,69,879	...	...	2,69,879	1,86,463	...	...	1,86,463	— 83,416
XXX.— Ditto— Minor Works ...	...	46,830	2,579	49,409	...	44,435	1,405	45,840	— 3,569
XXXII.—Civil Works ...	...	4,08,403	1,87,436	5,95,839	...	4,35,506	1,57,382	5,92,888	— 2,951
Total ...	1,71,43,155	1,54,28,925	36,17,285	3,61,89,365	1,74,04,895	1,60,02,626	37,46,814	3,71,54,335	+ 9,64,970
Contributions ...	...	4,07,979	14,792	4,22,771	...	3,97,255	5,710	4,02,965	— 19,806
Debt and Remittances ...	12,75,37,231	...	...	12,75,37,231	13,66,23,128	...	...	13,66,23,128	+ 90,85,897
Total ...	14,46,80,386	1,58,36,904	36,32,077	16,41,49,367	15,40,28,023	1,63,99,881	37,52,524	17,41,80,428	+ 1,00,31,061
Opening Balance ...	...	...	...	92,49,094	...	...	...	91,84,569	...
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	17,33,98,461	...	...	...	18,33,64,997	...
Provincial and Local Deficits ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,654	...	...

No. 51.—Comparative Statement of Receipts and Charges of the Government of the Punjab for 1887-88 and 1888-89—*concluded.*

Expenditure.	1887-88. Imperial.	1887-88. Provincial.	1887-88. Local.	1887-88. Total.	1888-89. Imperial.	1888-89. Provincial.	1888-89. Local.	1888-89. Total.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1—Refunds and Drawbacks	55,072	47,359	738	1,03,169	51,842	46,792	232	98,866	+ 4,303
2—Assignments and Compensations	1,83,219	...	...	1,83,219	1,76,211	...	...	1,76,211	+ 7,008
3—Land Revenue	2,79.176	20,53,557	10,64,579	33,97,312	3,25,260	21,20,603	11,43,406	35,89,269	— 1,91,957
6—Stamps	87,371	87,371	...	1,74,742	88.333	88,333	...	1.76,666	— 1,924
7—Excise	28,097	28,097	...	56,194	27,629	27,629	...	55,258	+ 936
8—Provincial Rates	...	1,67,985	...	1,67,985	...	1,80,840	...	1,80,840	— 12,855
10—Assessed Taxes	13,471	561	...	14,032	17,720	562	...	18,282	— 4,250
11—Forest	3,37,916	3,37,916	...	6,75.832	2,96,439	2,96,439	...	5,92,878	+ 82,954
12—Registration	54,953	54,953	...	1,09,906	56.731	56,731	...	1,13,462	— 3,556
13—Interest on Ordinary Debt	10,509	...	...	10,509	9,072	1,69,582	...	1,78,654	— 1,68,145
14— Ditto on other obligations	40,388	...	...	40,388	48,263	...	...	48.263	— 7,875
15—Post Office	...	1,13,977	13.046	1,27,023	...	90,806	48,763	1.39,569	— 12,546
18—General Administration	1,71,378	9,36,025	1,18,010	12,25,413	1,57,092	9,10,798	1,22.307	11,90,197	+ 35.216
19A—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	...	27.88,387	1,368	27,89,755	...	28,68,586	8,172	28,76.758	— 87,003
19B— Ditto— Jails	...	8,69,265	...	8.69.265	...	9,14.824	...	9.14,824	— 45,559
20—Police	2,13,868	31.53,659	12,102	33,79.629	2,18,015	31,13.722	13,992	33,45,729	+ 33.900
22—Education	...	7,05,299	4,91,759	11,97.058	...	7,43,993	4,93,226	12,37,219	— 40,161
23—Ecclesiastical	2,30,003	...	...	2,30,003	2,41,691	...	...	2,41,691	— 11,688
24—Medical	...	5,12,150	2,73,317	7,85,467	...	5,38,003	2,83,181	8,21,184	— 35,717
25—Political	6,88,899	...	...	6,88,899	6,89,780	...	...	6.89,780	— 881
26—Scientific, &c.	4,987	74,586	1,19,166	1,98,739	12,287	78,284	1,39,091	2,29,662	— 30,923
27—Territorial, &c., Pensions	4,20,754	...	...	4.20,754	3,95,286	...	...	3,95,286	+ 25,468
29—Superannuation, &c.	228	6,81,499	7.717	6,89,444	...	7.34,108	1,460	7,35,568	— 46,124
30—Stationery and Printing	...	4,25,291	3.560	4,28,851	...	3,83,727	4,916	3,88,643	+ 40,208
32—Miscellaneous	36,177	62,644	73,493	1,72,314	25,277	49,041	46,872	1,21,190	+ 51,124
38—State Railways—									
Interest on debt	...	1,98,121	...	1,98,121	...	1,97,998	...	1,97,998	+ 123
Working expenses	...	4,544	...	4,544	...	...	...	...	+ 4.544
41—Miscellaneous Railway expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	26,046	...	26,046	— 26,046
42—Irrigation—Major Works	2,486	...	...	2.486	4,462	...	...	4,462	— 1,976
43— Ditto— Minor Works	...	41,940	335	42.275	...	44,004	381	44,385	— 2,110
45—Civil Works	...	23,52,470	9.68,365	33,20,835	...	23,87,320	10,68,924	34,56,244	— 1,35,409
Total	28,58,952	1,56,97.656	31,47.555	2,17,04,163	28,41,390	1,60,68,771	33,74,923	2,22,85,084	— 5,80,921
Contributions	...	14,792	4,07,979	4.22 771	...	5,710	3,97,255	4.02,965	+ 19.806
Debt and Remittnaces	14,20,86,958	...	...	14,20,86,958	15,08,00,951	...	...	15,08,00,951	— 87,13,993
Total	14,49,45,910	1,57,12,448	35,55,534	16,42,13,892	15,36,42,341	1,60,74,481	37,72,178	17,34,89,000	— 92,75,108
Closing balance	...	...	...	91,84,569	...	...	...	98,75,997	...
Grand Total	...	...	...	17,33,98,461	...	...	...	18,33,64,997	...
Provincial and Local Surpluses	...	1,24,456	76,543	...	...	3,25,400	...	...	...

No. 52.—General Abstract of Financial Results showing the Estimated Outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, Debt incurred in respect of

Irrigation and

Works.	Estimated Cost of Construction.			Capital Outlay.					
				During 1888-89.			To end of 1888-89.		
	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CANALS IN OPERATION.									
PROTECTIVE WORKS.									
Swat River Canal	35,45,810	1,79,468	37,25,278	46,774	2 246	49,020	33,79,275	1,24,948	35,04,223
PRODUCTIVE WORKS.									
Western Jumna Canal	1,07,80,504	5,60,420	1,13,40,924	1.68,403	6,844	1,75,247	1,05,07,590	5,50,313	1,10,57,903
Bári Doáb Canal	1,57,98,600	...	1,57,98,600	1,43,241	2,096	1,45,337	1,56,67,854	6,31,495	1,62,99,349
Sirhind Canal (Imperial)	2,22,64,400	12,55,400	2,35,19,800	2,92,428	14,211	3,06,639	2,23,35,413	11,57,410	2,34,92,823
Lower Sohág and Pára Canal ...	7,28,104	1,13,749	8,41,853	33,981	582	34,563	6,40,659	22,871	6,63,530
Sidhnai Canal	7,48,727	25,753	7,74,480	20,212	132	20,344	7,30.336	25,005	7,55,341
Chenab Canal	29,35,589	1,23,885	30,59,474	5,63,344	28,092	5,91,436	30,65,407	1,09,833	31,75,240
Total Productive Works—Imperial	5,32,55,924	20,79,207	5,53,35,131	12,21,609	51,957	12,73,566	5,29,47,259	24,96,927	5,54,44,186
CONTRIBUTION.									
Sirhind Canal	1,42,39,700	...	1,42,39,700	60,150	...	60,150	1,32,99,647	...	1,32,99,647
Total Canals in Operation ... Imperial ...	5,68,01,734	22,58,675	5,90,60,409	12,68,383	54,203	13,22,586	5,63,26,534	26,21,875	5,89,48,409
Total Canals in Operation ... Contribution ...	1,42,39,700	...	1,42,39,700	60,150	...	60,150	1,32,99,647	...	1,32,99,647
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.									
CANALS IN OPERATION.									
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.									
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals ...	5,23,317	...	5,23,317	...	...	...	5,21,103	56,148	5,77,251
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals	1,09,555	...	1,09,555	...	...	...	1,07,561	2,541	1,10,102
Indus Inundation Canals	6,92,236	...	6,92,236	−177	...	−177	6,89,005	19,729	7,08,734
Shahpur Canals	38.868	...	38,868	...	...	...	38,868	1,871	40,739
Mádhopur Workshops	5,32,843	...	5,32,843	...	...	...	4,24,148	...	4,24,148
Total ...	18,96,819	...	18,96,819	−177	...	−177	17,90,685	80,289	18,60,974
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.									
Muzaffargarh Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

COST OF CONSTRUCTION OF IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS, THE CAPITAL THE WORKING EXPENSES, AND THE INTEREST ON THE THOSE WORKS FOR 1888-89.

Navigation Works.

Receipts during 1888-89.			Working Expenses during 1888-89.			Net Results, excluding Interest, Difference between Revenue and Working Expenses.				Simple interest during 1888-89.	Net Results, including Interest.			
								Rate per cent.					Rate per cent.	
Water-rate.	Collected with land revenue.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.		Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,27,526	...	2,27,526	87,455	7,232	94,687	1,32,839	...	3·79	...	1,34,236	...	1,397	...	0·04
9,01,697	52,745	9,54,442	4,75,365	33,278	5,08,643	4,45,799	...	4·03	...	4,16,936	28,863	...	0·26	...
13,92,324	4,04,692	17,97,016	5,65,612	36,415	6,02,027	11,94,989	...	7·33	...	6,23,849	5,71,140	...	3·50	...
11,32,330	...	11,32,330	5,36,464	30,672	5,67,136	5,65,194	...	2·40	...	8,87,568	...	3,22,374	...	1·37
56,324	...	56,324	50,289	3,965	54,254	2,070	...	0·31	...	24,947	...	22,877	...	3·44
1,71,438	...	1,71,438	72,337	3,828	76,165	95,273	...	12·61	...	28,809	66,464	...	8·79	...
37,684	...	37,684	78,348	3,493	81,841	...	44,157	...	1·39	1,11,349	...	1,55,506	...	4·89
36,91,797	4,57,437	41,49,234	17,78,415	1,11,651	18,90,066	23,03,325	44,157	4·07	...	20,93,458	6,66,467	5,00,757	0·29	...
						22,59,168					1,65,710			
26,449	...	26,449	2,10,834	...	2,10,834	...	1,84,385	...	1·38	...	...	1,84,385	...	1·38
39,19,323	4,57,437	43,76,760	18,65,870	1,18,883	19,84,753	24,36,164	44,157	4·05	...	22,27,694	6,66,467	5,02,154	0·28	...
						23,92,007					1,64,313			
26,449	...	26,449	2,10,834	...	2,10,834	...	1,84,385	...	1·38	...	...	1,84,385	...	1·38
24,009	1,58,564	1,82,573	1,12,085	7,666	1,19,751	62,822	...	10·88	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,63,201	3,18,975	5,82,176	3,68,137	14,205	3,82,342	1,99,834	...	181·49	...	...	...	...	...	...
94,976	1,56,007	2,50,983	2,45,766	12,145	2,57,911	...	6,928	...	0·98	...	...	...	...	...
38,345	...	38,345	31,885	487	32,372	5,973	...	14·66	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,20,531	6,33,546	10,54,077	7,57,873	34,503	7,92,376	2,68,629	6,028	14·06	...	...	...	...	...	...
						2,61,701								
1,41,998	2,52,926	3,94,922	2,00,034	6,047	2,06,081	1,88,841	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 53.—Comparative Statement of Births and Deaths registered

No.	Names of Districts.	Names of Towns.	Population according to Census of 1881.			Number of Births registered.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Hissar ...	Hissar ...	7,827	6,340	14,167	250	212	462
2		Hánsi ...	6,588	6,068	12,656	262	226	488
3		Bhiwáni...	17,631	16,131	33,762	705	623	1,328
4		Sirsa ...	6,711	5,581	12,292	250	194	444
5	Rohtak ...	Rohtak ...	8,155	7,544	15,699	332	270	602
6		Jhajjar ...	5,693	5,957	11,650	233	196	429
7	Gurgaon ...	Rewári ...	12,163	12,282	24,445	459	380	839
8		Palwal ...	5,312	5,323	10,635	183	158	341
9	Delhi ...	Delhi ...	61,792	55,571	1,17,363	2,437	2,368	4,805
10		Do. Suburbs ...	28,956	23,926	52,882	805	625	1,430
11		Sonepat ...	6,449	6,628	13,077	191	194	385
12	Karnál ...	Karnál ...	12,626	10,507	23,133	378	316	694
13		Kaithal ...	7,302	7,452	14,754	297	274	571
14		Pánipat ...	13,272	13,300	26,572	459	410	869
15	Umballa ...	Umballa ...	14,446	12,331	26,777	579	496	1,075
16		Jagádhri ...	6,511	5,789	12,300	229	187	416
17		Shahabad ...	5,091	5,127	10,218	134	110	244
18		Sádhaura ...	5,532	5,262	10,794	152	141	293
19		Rúpar ...	6,171	4,155	10,326	184	166	350
20	Hoshiárpur ...	Hoshiárpur ...	7,070	6,193	13,263	246	252	498
21		Tánda and Urmar ...	5,394	4,901	10,295	222	202	424
22	Jullundur ...	Jullundur ...	[16,828	14,349	31,177	865	858	1,723
23		Do. Suburbs ...	5,996	5,478	11,474	329	329	658
24		Ráhon ...	6,132	5,604	11,736	193	149	342
25	Ludhiána ...	Ludhiána ...	24,685	19,478	44,163	868	797	1,665
26		Jagraon ...	8,816	8,057	16,873	388	381	769
27	Ferozepore ...	Ferozepore ...	12,043	8,827	20,870	478	373	851
28	Mooltan ...	Mooltan ...	16,698	15,180	31,878	809	808	1,617
29		Do. Suburbs ...	14,390	11,203	25,593	600	543	1,143
30	Jhang ...	Maghiána ...	6,569	6,005	12,574	315	284	599
31		Chiniot ...	5,297	5,434	10,731	252	283	535
32	Lahore ...	Lahore ...	53,135	44,073	97,208	2,013	1,748	3,761
33		Do. Suburbs ...	26,466	15,204	41,670	389	326	715
34		Kasúr ...	8,870	8,466	17,336	387	338	725
35	Amritsar ...	Amritsar ...	81,652	62,564	144,216	2,570	2,501	5,071
36	Gurdáspur ...	Batála ...	12,248	12,033	24,281	573	521	1,094
37	Siálkot ...	Siálkot ...	17,753	16,097	33,850	780	659	1,439
38	Gujrát ...	Gujrát ...	9,577	9,166	18,743	390	343	733
39		Jalálpur...	6,665	6,174	12,839	243	253	496
40	Gujránwála ...	Gujránwála ...	12,345	10,539	22,884	506	457	963
41		Wazirabad ...	8,795	7,667	16,462	291	229	520
42	Shahpur ...	Bhera ...	7,625	7,540	15,165	403	394	797
43	Jhelum ...	Jhelum ...	11,370	5,264	16,634	151	129	280
44		Pind Dádan Khan ...	8,995	7,729	16,724	257	214	471
45	Ráwalpindi ...	Ráwalpindi ...	17,327	9,458	26,785	595	501	1,096
46	Peshāwar ...	Peshāwar ...	33,089	26,203	59,292	946	877	1,823
47	Kohát ...	Kohát ...	7,975	5,515	13,490	197	172	369
48	Dera Ismail Khan ...	Dera Ismail Khan ...	10,283	8,705	18,988	267	220	487
49	Dera Ghází Khan ...	Dera Ghází Khan ...	11,015	8,672	19,687	395	314	709

AT THE UNDERMENTIONED TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1888.

Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population.			Number of Deaths Registered.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of Population.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
18	15	33	225	203	428	29	32	30	3	...
21	18	39	202	179	381	31	29	30	9	...
21	18	39	564	524	1,088	32	32	32	7	...
20	16	36	251	226	477	37	40	39	...	3
21	17	38	237	201	438	29	27	28	10	...
20	17	37	155	135	290	27	23	25	12	...
19	16	34	328	339	667	27	28	27	7	...
17	15	32	325	236	561	61	44	53	...	21
21	20	41	3,029	2,967	5,996	49	53	51	...	10
15	12	27	699	592	1,291	24	25	24	3	...
15	15	29	284	268	552	44	40	42	...	13
16	14	30	429	342	771	34	33	33	...	3
20	19	39	196	167	363	27	22	25	14	...
17	15	33	594	377	771	30	28	29	4	...
22	19	40	494	454	948	34	37	35	5	...
19	15	34	190	179	369	29	31	30	4	...
13	11	24	120	78	198	24	15	19	5	...
14	13	27	162	110	272	29	21	25	2	...
18	16	34	132	129	261	21	31	25	9	...
19	19	38	215	210	425	30	34	32	6	...
22	20	41	191	195	386	35	40	37	4	...
28	28	55	515	541	1,056	31	38	34	21	...
29	29	57	188	178	366	31	32	32	25	...
16	13	29	232	198	430	38	35	37	...	8
20	18	38	747	648	1,395	30	33	32	6	...
23	23	46	397	423	820	45	53	49	...	3
23	18	41	456	381	837	38	43	40	1	...
25	25	51	513	548	1,061	31	36	33	18	...
23	21	45	400	334	734	28	30	29	16	...
25	23	48	242	209	451	37	35	36	12	...
23	26	50	162	183	345	31	34	32	18	...
21	18	39	1,947	1,944	3,891	37	44	40	...	1
9	8	17	487	283	770	18	19	18	...	1
22	19	42	403	347	750	45	41	43	...	1
18	17	35	3,469	3,241	6,710	42	52	47	...	12
24	21	45	430	475	905	35	39	37	8	...
23	19	43	481	441	922	27	27	27	16	...
21	18	39	263	291	554	27	32	30	9	...
19	20	39	191	205	396	29	33	31	8	...
22	20	42	344	316	660	28	30	29	13	...
18	14	32	251	217	468	29	28	28	4	...
27	26	53	313	287	600	41	38	40	13	...
9	8	17	185	121	306	16	23	18	...	1
15	13	28	334	313	647	37	40	39	...	11
22	19	41	688	582	1,270	40	62	47	...	6
16	15	31	1,079	1,029	2,108	33	39	36	...	5
15	13	27	347	263	610	44	48	45	...	18
14	12	26	250	218	468	24	25	25	1	...
20	16	36	279	279	558	25	32	28	8	...

No. 54.—Deaths registered from Different Causes

1	2	3			4		
		Population according to Census of 1881.			Cholera.		
No.	Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Hissar	357,718	302,930	660,648	...	...	...
2	Rohtak	296,224	257,385	553,609	...	...	...
3	Gurgaon	338,917	302,931	641,848	...	...	...
4	Delhi	344,016	299,499	643,515	4	1	5
5	Karnál	336,171	286,450	622,621	...	...	...
6	Umballa	588,272	478,991	1,067,263	32	18	50
7	Simla	27,593	15,352	42,945	...	...	...
8	Kángra	380,867	349,978	730,845	...	...	...
9	Hoshiárpur...	481,526	419,855	901,381	...	...	...
10	Jullundur	431,435	358,120	789,555	...	...	...
11	Ludhiána	339,598	279,237	618,835	...	...	...
12	Ferozepore	410,559	336,770	747,329	128	75	203
13	Mooltan	304,517	247,447	551,964	4	...	4
14	Jhang	214,382	180,914	395,296	128	92	220
15	Montgomery	232,947	193,582	426,529	...	...	...
16	Lahore	510,353	413,753	924,106	210	111	321
17	Amritsar	490,694	402,572	893,266	1	...	1
18	Gurdáspur	445,798	377,897	823,695	2	1	3
19	Siálkot	539,661	472,487	1,012,148	69	52	121
20	Gujrát	362,162	326,953	689,115	280	217	497
21	Gujránwála...	333,605	283,287	616,892	1,097	883	1,980
22	Shahpur	221,676	199,832	421,508	2,181	1,743	3,924
23	Jhelum	313,448	275,925	589,373	1,036	835	1,871
24	Ráwalpindi...	449,287	371,225	820,512	731	490	1,221
25	Hazára	218,616	188,459	407,075	104	76	180
26	Pesháwar	329,524	263,150	592,674	23	18	41
27	Kohát	101,369	80,171	181,540	489	381	870
28	Bannu	177,503	155,074	332.577	550	451	1,001
29	Dera Ismail Khan...	238,468	203,181	441,649	646	538	1,184
30	Dera Gházi Khan	200,667	162,679	363,346	426	347	773
31	Muzaffargarh	184,510	154,095	338,605	267	201	468
	Total ...	10,202,083	8,640,181	18,842,264	8,408	6,530	14,938

IN EACH DISTRICT OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1888.

5			6			7		
SMALL-POX.			FEVERS.			BOWEL COMPLAINTS.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
565	385	950	6,131	4,897	11,028	268	152	420
149	131	280	6,776	5,240	12,016	171	135	306
387	311	698	10,413	8,465	18,878	795	550	1,345
147	160	307	10,134	8,817	18,951	671	504	1,175
428	370	798	8,157	6,785	14,942	283	192	475
591	433	1,024	11,803	9,355	21,158	458	311	769
8	2	10	218	145	363	74	49	123
112	100	212	6,757	6,811	13,568	863	754	1,617
360	389	749	9,557	8,971	18,528	482	397	879
379	360	739	8,246	8,310	16,556	275	232	507
579	490	1,069	6,916	6,264	13,180	203	145	348
645	538	1,183	10,542	9,800	20,342	464	290	754
396	386	782	5,129	4,574	9,703	284	178	462
39	40	79	2,256	1,907	4,163	207	127	334
286	267	553	3,853	3,329	7,182	124	75	199
471	453	924	9,798	8,889	18,687	435	218	653
658	549	1,207	9,961	9,069	19,030	499	293	792
353	420	773	10,108	9,485	19,593	422	321	743
172	174	346	9,086	8,829	17,915	596	393	989
103	83	186	6,002	5,924	11,926	295	208	503
18	30	48	8,039	7,388	15,427	266	178	444
49	44	93	3,515	3,115	6,630	318	177	495
141	128	269	5,308	5,189	10,497	441	410	851
295	282	577	8,218	7,691	15,909	832	669	1,501
168	179	347	2,891	2,803	5,694	144	115	259
237	183	420	4,463	3,856	8,319	156	68	224
74	52	126	1,958	1,837	3,795	65	34	99
99	99	198	3,505	3,031	6,536	213	150	363
561	494	1,055	4,130	3,337	7,467	430	352	782
232	179	411	2,588	1,934	4,522	60	31	91
289	236	525	3,972	3,416	7,388	72	52	124
8,991	7,947	16,938	200,430	179,463	379,893	10,866	7,760	18,626

No. 54.—Deaths registered from Different Causes

1	2	8											
		Injuries.											
		Suicide.			*Wounding.*			*Accidents.*			*Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.*		
No.	Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Hissar	1	1	2	8	2	10	63	39	102	29	24	53
2	Rohtak	5	17	22	18	4	22	76	66	142	15	12	27
3	Gurgaon...	18	56	74	5	1	6	77	111	188	16	33	49
4	Delhi	10	4	14	5	5	10	80	140	220	35	22	57
5	Karnál	3	11	14	6	...	6	70	61	131	53	22	75
6	Umballa	6	8	14	4	3	7	119	83	202	31	21	52
7	Simla	2	...	2	4	...	4	6	6	12	...	2	2
8	Kángra	16	13	29	3	3	6	178	75	253	44	17	61
9	Hoshiárpur	13	24	37	3	1	4	97	55	152	17	7	24
10	Jullundur	4	4	8	2	5	7	84	63	147	5	3	8
11	Ludhiána	4	2	6	5	3	8	61	37	98	8	5	13
12	Ferozepore	9	2	11	8	6	14	83	37	120	24	6	30
13	Mooltan	1	1	2	5	4	9	95	81	176	35	21	56
14	Jhang	1	...	1	5	1	6	52	19	71	29	9	38
15	Montgomery	2	...	2	5	2	7	47	37	84	53	16	69
16	Lahore	11	8	19	19	8	27	137	56	193	86	29	115
17	Amritsar	13	9	22	11	2	13	127	87	214	35	12	47
18	Gurdáspur	8	9	17	5	6	11	95	67	162	25	5	30
19	Siálkot	5	8	13	5	2	7	122	60	182	32	3	35
20	Gujrát	2	3	5	8	3	11	62	54	116	24	1	25
21	Gujránwála	3	1	4	6	2	8	99	58	157	59	6	65
22	Shahpur	2	1	3	12	...	12	67	34	101	29	10	39
23	Jhelum	2	3	5	23	11	34	102	59	161	28	19	47
24	Ráwalpindi	1	...	1	23	16	39	120	83	203	36	17	53
25	Hazára	...	...	...	14	3	17	101	55	156	5	2	7
26	Pesháwar	...	...	...	61	12	73	69	35	104	10	4	14
27	Kohát	...	...	...	28	8	36	19	9	28	4	3	7
28	Bannu	3	1	4	24	2	26	39	27	66	10	7	17
29	Dera Ismail Khan	...	2	2	11	5	16	55	31	86	8	6	14
30	Dera Gházi Khan	1	...	1	2	1	3	17	6	23	17	2	19
31	Muzaffargarh	2	...	2	2	1	3	47	34	81	25	14	39
	Total ...	148	188	336	340	122	462	2,466	1,665	4,131	827	360	1,187

IN EACH DISTRICT OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1888—*concluded.*

9			10			11							
All other causes.			Total deaths from all causes.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.							
											From all causes.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1,107	864	1,971	8,172	6,364	14,536	...	1·44	16·69	0·64	0·25	23	21	22
1,576	1,135	2,711	8,786	6,740	15,526	...	0·51	21·70	0·55	0·38	30	26	28
1,871	1,432	3,303	13,582	10,959	24,541	...	1·09	29·41	2·10	0·49	40	36	38
3,421	2,772	6,193	14,507	12,425	26,932	0·007	0·48	29·45	1·83	0·47	42	41	42
2,711	2,162	4,873	11,711	9,603	21,314	...	1·28	24·00	0·76	0·36	35	34	34
2,309	1,886	4,195	15,353	12,118	27,471	0·05	0·96	19·82	0·72	0·26	26	25	26
167	99	266	479	303	782	...	0·23	8·45	2·86	0·47	17	20	18
3,186	3,064	6,250	11,159	10,837	21,996	...	0·29	18·56	2·21	0·48	29	31	30
2,693	2,375	5,068	13,222	12,219	25,441	...	0·83	20·56	0·98	0·24	27	29	28
3,203	3,378	6,581	12,198	12,355	24,553	...	0·94	20·97	0·64	0·22	28	34	31
2,123	1,935	4,058	9,899	8,881	18,780	...	1·73	21·30	0·56	0·20	29	32	30
3,192	2,964	6,156	15,095	13,718	28,813	0·27	1·58	27·22	1·01	0·23	37	41	39
2,033	1,829	3,862	7,982	7,074	15,056	0·01	1·42	17·58	0·84	0·44	26	29	27
1,911	1,613	3,524	4,628	3,808	8,436	0·56	0·20	10·53	0·84	0·29	22	21	21
1,174	1,050	2,224	5,544	4,776	10,320	...	1·30	16·84	0·47	0·38	24	25	24
4,493	4,335	8,828	15,660	14,107	29,767	0·35	1·00	20·22	0·71	0·38	31	34	32
4,779	4,862	9,641	16,084	14,883	30,967	0·001	1·35	21·30	0·89	0·33	33	37	35
3,975	3,540	7,515	14,993	13,854	28,847	0·004	0·94	23·79	0·90	0·27	34	37	35
4,766	4,211	8,977	14,853	13,732	28,585	0·12	0·34	17·70	0·98	0·23	28	29	28
3,534	3,046	6,580	10,310	9,539	19,849	0·72	0·27	17·31	0·73	0·23	28	29	29
2,113	1,926	4,039	11,700	10,472	22,172	3·21	0·08	25·01	0·72	0·38	35	37	36
2,621	2,272	4,893	8,794	7,396	16,190	9·31	0·22	15·73	1·17	0·37	40	37	38
2,740	2,512	5,252	9,821	9,166	18,987	3·17	0·46	17·81	1·44	0·42	31	33	32
1,833	1,798	3,631	12,089	11,046	23,135	1·49	0·70	19·39	1·83	0·36	27	30	28
823	707	1,530	4,250	3,940	8,190	0·44	0·85	13·99	0·64	0·44	19	21	20
817	669	1,486	5,836	4,845	10,681	0·07	0·71	14·04	0·38	0·32	18	18	18
235	160	395	2,872	2,484	5,356	4·79	0·69	20·90	0·55	0·39	28	31	30
487	363	850	4,930	4,131	9,061	3·01	0·60	19·65	1·09	0·34	28	27	27
401	298	699	6,242	5,063	11,305	2·68	2·39	16·91	1·77	0·27	26	25	26
370	280	650	3,713	2,780	6,493	2·13	1·13	12·45	0·25	0·13	19	17	18
275	242	517	4,951	4,196	9,147	1·38	1·55	21·82	0·37	0·37	27	27	27
66,939	59,779	1,26,718	2,99,415	2,63,814	5,63,229	0·79	0·90	20·16	0·99	0·32	29	31	30

No. 55.—Statement showing the Working of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Punjab during the year 1888.

Districts.	Number of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Income. In hand on 1st January 1888.			Received during the year. From Government.			From Local Funds.			From private subscription and interest on money deposited.			Total.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Hissar	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,166	6	11	213	10	0	13,380	0	11
Rohtak	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,284	3	10	294	9	0	8,578	12	10
Gurgaon	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,862	11	6	375	4	6	13,238	0	0
Delhi	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,098	7	1	905	7	6	22,003	14	7
Karnál	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,447	2	5	694	2	5	7,141	4	10
Umballa	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,803	11	3	1,138	15	6	14,942	10	9
Simla	4	6,147	7	6	1,201	0	0	4,983	9	3	9,354	11	11	21,686	12	8
Kángra	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,572	6	9	495	0	0	10,067	6	9
Hoshiárpur	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,495	0	10	277	8	0	19,772	8	10
Jullundur	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,686	7	11	893	0	0	20,579	7	11
Ludhiána	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,593	3	5	494	8	3	11,087	11	8
Ferozepore	6	...		...	...	...	...	15,141	9	1	224	0	0	15,365	9	1
Mooltan	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,056	13	5	343	8	0	16,400	5	5
Jhang	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,366	13	6	764	7	1	9,131	4	7
Montgomery ...	6	...	...	...	43	14	6	6,196	6	10	88	6	6	6,328	11	10
Lahore	7	2,847	10	5	19,160	3	5	12,649	6	7	3,643	6	4	38,300	10	9
Amritsar	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,655	14	1	586	2	0	18,242	0	1
Gurdáspur	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,449	13	2	887	11	9	22,337	8	11
Siálkot	8	...	...	...	515	0	2	17,785	9	6	222	11	0	18,523	4	8
Gujrát	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,560	11	8	279	4	0	11,839	15	8
Gujránwála	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,084	4	10	3	0	0	10,087	4	10
Shahpur	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,485	13	1	157	4	0	10,643	1	1
Jhelum	4	...	...	...	792	0	0	12,073	6	5	399	6	0	13,264	12	5
Ráwalpindi	9	...	...	...	1,200	0	0	22,716	12	5	87	9	6	24,004	5	11
Hazára	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,121	13	6	647	0	0	6,768	13	6
Peshâwar	6	...	...	...	900	0	0	16,507	13	1	469	13	10	17,877	10	11
Kohát	3	...	...	...	2,450	3	4	2,991	14	4	...	...	...	5,442	1	8
Bannu	5	...	...	...	1,332	0	0	5,620	2	8	55	14	0	7,008	0	8
Dera Ismail Khan ...	5	...	...	...	957	6	0	8,544	11	11	27	15	0	9,530	0	11
Dera Ghází Khan ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,014	15	10	112	6	0	9,127	5	10
Muzaffargarh ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,722	0	1	14	0	0	7,736	0	1
Total ...	203	8,995	1	11	28,551	11	5	3,78,740	5	2	24,150	10	1	4,40,437	12	7

No. 55.—Statement showing the Working of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Punjab during the year 1888—*continued.*

Districts.	Number of Patients treated during the year.			Sexes of the in and out door Patients treated during the year.			
	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Hissar	1,323	49,585	50,908	32,317	8,773	9,818	50,908
Rohtak	899	34,865	35,764	21,947	7,340	6,477	35,764
Gurgaon	1,325	61,296	62,621	36,060	13,208	13,353	62,621
Delhi	1,632	94,699	96,331	61,732	18,982	15,617	96,331
Karnál	1,672	45,558	47,230	29,367	10,589	7,274	47,230
Umballa	1,621	86,859	88,480	63,452	13,566	11,462	88,480
Simla	1,138	22,445	23,583	17,176	3,557	2,850	23,583
Kángra	578	55,609	56,187	38,869	9,951	7,367	56,187
Hoshiárpur	812	98,674	99,486	63,239	19,478	16,769	99,486
Jullundur	2,121	86,598	88,719	50,144	18,987	19,588	88,719
Ludhiána	1,028	81,255	82,283	46,804	18,727	16,752	82,283
Ferozepore	1,115	44,694	45,809	30,664	7,174	7,971	45,809
Mooltan	1,760	55,486	57,246	35,871	10,316	11,059	57,246
Jhang	1,609	56,932	58,541	34,671	10,891	12,979	58,541
Montgomery ...	809	32,594	33,403	19,644	5,441	8,318	33,403
Lahore	3,915	87,867	91,782	48,742	18,813	24,227	91,782
Amritsar	2,040	91,567	93,607	49,527	21,325	22,755	93,607
Gurdáspur	1,223	151,203	152,426	91,937	28,023	32,466	152,426
Siálkot	1,332	90,256	91,588	53,298	17,371	20,919	91,588
Gujrát	805	77,988	78,793	43,277	15,396	20,120	78,793
Gujránwála	630	54,125	54,755	23,445	13,861	17,449	54,755
Shahpur	891	80,437	81,328	42,854	15,335	23,139	81,328
Jhelum	1,054	56,424	57,478	29,774	9,576	18,128	57,478
Ráwalpindi	2,794	97,454	100,248	57,434	15,920	26,894	100,248
Abbott-abad ...	574	35,495	36,069	21,926	4,495	9,648	36,069
Pesháwar	3,160	111,980	115,140	75,796	16,442	22,902	115,140
Kohát	1,111	29,624	30,735	19,361	3,991	7,383	30,735
Bannu	1,940	63,728	65,668	33,337	11,881	20,450	65,668
Dera Ismail Khan ...	971	50,260	51,231	25,062	9,708	16,461	51,231
Dera Ghází Khan ...	1,251	60,695	61,946	34,971	11,215	15,760	61,946
Muzaffargarh ...	534	40,782	41,316	24,039	7,131	10,146	41,316
Total ...	43,667	2,087,034	2,130,701	1,256,737	397,463	476,501	2,130,701

No. 55.—Statement showing the working of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Punjab during the year 1888—*concluded.*

Districts.	Expenditure. — *Expended during the year.* — On establishment. Rs.	A.	P.	On medicines, diet and contingencies. Rs.	A.	P.	On buildings. Rs.	A.	P.	Invested from surplus income. Rs.	A.	P.	Total. Rs.	A.	P.	Remaining on hand on 31st December 1888. Rs.	A.	P.
Hissar	8,543	0	6	3,767	4	2	1,069	12	3	...	...	.	13,380	0	11	...	...	...
Rohtak	4,062	11	9	4,115	0	6	401	0	7	...	..	..	8,578	12	10	...	...	...
Gurgaon...	7,599	4	4	4,896	0	5	742	11	3	...	..	...	13,238	0	0	...	...	.
Delhi	10,741	15	3	11,069	15	1	192	0	3	...	...	..	22,003	14	7	...	...	...
Karnál	4,008	7	7	3,132	13	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,141	4	10	...	..	..
Umballa...	9,213	6	8	3,758	0	4	1,971	3	9	...	...	...	14,942	10	9	...	...	...
Simla	7,635	5	2	7,034	10	2	219	0	3	3,000	0	0	17,888	15	7	3,797	13	1
Kángra	5,544	1	8	4,272	0	1	251	5	0	...	...	.	10,067	6	9	...	...	...
Hoshiárpur	8,905	6	11	8,635	14	2	2,231	3	9	...	...	..	19,772	8	10	...	..	...
Jullundur	8,105	2	3	6,834	3	2	5,640	2	6	...	...	..	20,579	7	11	...	...	...
Ludhiána	5,319	5	0	5,370	2	2	398	4	6	...	...	...	11,087	11	8	...	...	...
Ferozepore	7,200	13	0	3,060	2	1	5,104	10	0	...	...	...	15,365	9	1	...	...	...
Mooltan...	7,214	14	6	8,284	6	11	901	0	0	...	...	..	16,400	5	5	...	...	...
Jhang	5,943	4	5	3,124	5	9	63	10	5	...	...	...	9,131	4	7	...	...	...
Montgomery	4,411	12	1	1,543	13	1	373	2	8	...	...	...	6,328	11	10	...	...	...
Lahore	12,973	4	2	17,654	8	11	3,937	7	5	...	..	...	34,565	4	6	3,735	6	3
Amritsar	12,206	3	8	5,593	2	11	442	9	6	...	...	..	18,242	0	1	...	...	...
Gurdáspur	13,039	12	6	6,567	3	7	2,730	8	10	...	..	.	22,337	8	11	...	...	...
Siálkot	7,319	5	2	6,111	4	6	5,092	11	0	...	...	...	18,523	4	8	...	...	...
Gujrát	7,612	13	9	3,857	6	4	369	11	7	...	...	...	11,839	15	8	...	...	...
Gujránwála	5,729	3	4	3,366	0	11	992	0	7	...	..	..	10,087	4	10	...	...	...
Shahpur	6,235	7	5	3,816	9	8	591	0	0	...	...	...	10,643	1	1	...	...	...
Jhelum	8,065	12	4	4,445	9	4	753	6	9	...	...	...	13,264	12	5	...	...	...
Ráwalpindi	12,360	1	11	10,678	4	6	965	15	6	...	...	...	24,004	5	11	...	..	...
Hazára	4,267	5	9	1,952	5	9	549	2	0	...	..	..	6,768	13	6	...	...	...
Peshâwar	9,991	5	4	7,583	5	7	303	0	0	...	...	..	17,877	10	11	...	-	...
Kohát	3,053	3	10	1,813	8	1	575	5	9	...	...	...	5,442	1	8	...	...	...
Bannu	4,618	2	7	2,389	14	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	7,008	0	8	...	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan ...	6,742	2	11	2,608	6	0	179	8	0	...	..	..	9,530	0	11	...	...	..
Dera Ghâzi Khan ...	5,172	8	8	3,474	4	2	480	9	0	...	..	...	9,127	5	10	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh	4,356	7	3	2,369	8	1	1,010	0	9	...	..	...	7,736	0	1	...	..	...
Total ...	2,28,192	3	8	1,63,180	1	9	38,532	3	10	3,000	0	0	4,32,904	9	3	7,533	3	4

No. 56.—Statement showing the Total of all Vaccine Operations in the Province of the Punjab during the year 1888-89.

	Population and Area of the Punjab.		Number of Vaccinators, including Native Superintendents.	Total number of Persons vaccinated.		Percentage of successful Cases, excluding those unknown from the total.		Average number of persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator, including Native Superintendents.	Cost of each successful case.	Total deaths from small-pox.
				Primary Vaccination.	Secondary Vaccination.	Primary Vaccination.	Secondary Vaccination.		Rs. A. P.	
District Establishment ...	18,842,264	Square miles 106,632	297	570,407	255,300	98·25	67·76	2,780	0 1 4	14,947
Dispensary Establishment ...			...	4,085	1,457	94·60	43·51	...	...	
Cantonment Establishment ...			5	4,467	1,144	94·34	65·22	* 874	0 2 10	
Special Staff of Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab ...			23	89,499	15,936	98·89	63·79	4,584	0 3 3	
			325	668,458	273,837	98·28	67·36	† 2,881	0 1 7	

* Excluding the 365 vaccinations done at the Cantonment Hospital of Subáthu.
* The average number of persons vaccinated by the Cantonment Establishment is calculated on the work done by six Vaccinators, as the work in the Cantonment of Peshâwar was performed by a District Vaccinator who is allowed Rs. 5 per mensem.
† Excluding the vaccinations performed by the Dispensary Establishments and the 365 vaccinations performed at the Cantonment of Subáthu.

No. 57.—Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Punjab at the end of the official year 1888-89.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Area and Population.				Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.				
				University Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.							
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.*	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	Total of Public Institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Grand Total.	Percentage of	
106,632.	Towns 238	Males 10,608,000	Institutions. For Males	6	1	250	1,773	5	7	2,042	1,456	8,929	12,427	Institutions to number of towns and villages.	36·20
	Villages 34,086	Females 9,049,100	Institutions. For Females	...	...	20	320	1	1	342	...	1,296	1,638		4·77
			Total	6	1	270	2,093	6	8	2,384	1,456	10,225	14,065		40·97
	Total ... 34,324	Total ... 19,657,100	Scholars. Males	398	81	45,331	85,852	320	525	132,507	17,605	105,351	255,463	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.†	16·05
			Scholars. Females	...	4	1,313	9,516	40	28	10,901	...	17,908	28,809	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.†	2·12
			Total	398	85	46,644	95,368	360	553	143,408	17,605	123,259	284,272		9·64

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants. A Municipality, whatever its population, is entered as a town.
† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

No. 58.—Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.															
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.								UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.							
	Managed by Government.				*Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.*				*Aided by the Department or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.*				*Unaided.*			
CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.																
Arts Colleges.																
English	1	137	118	109	1	21	20	19	2	149	151	137	1	15	17	13
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	76	95	79	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.																
Medicine	1	*85	86	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2	222	204	188	1	21	20	19	3	225	246	216	1	15	17	13
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.																
Secondary Schools.																
For Boys — English ...	4	1,074	1,057	880	67	16,067	16,469	13,767	39	†8,724	9,014	7,383	15	1,932	1,873	1,484
For Boys — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	122	17,424	17,156	14,793	1	46	49	36	2	78	76	62
For Girls — English ...	2	274	267	237	...	...	...	...	14	‡ 872	855	710	...	...	...	...
For Girls — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	1	48	40	34	2	74	86	70	1	31	31	22
Total ...	6	1,348	1,324	1,117	190	33,539	33,665	28,594	56	9,716	10,004	8,199	18	2,041	1,980	1,568
Primary Schools.																
For Boys	4	363	343	288	1,571	78,676	73,791	61,600	74	§ 4,200	3,963	3,208	124	2,622	1,935	1,718
For Girls	...	...	...	...	148	4,340	4,044	3,189	162	‖4,916	4,763	3,501	10	251	196	159
Total ...	4	363	343	288	1,719	83,016	77,835	64,789	236	9,116	8,724	6,709	134	2,873	2,131	1,877
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.																
Schools for Special Instruction.																
Training Schools for Masters.	5	320	310	302	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Schools for Mistresses.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	40	39	33	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	1	100	105	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	48	47	42	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools ...	1	¶ 169	173	166	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	1	85	81	53	1	13	13	10	2	66	64	57
Other Schools	1	72	72	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	8	661	660	622	1	85	81	53	3	101	99	85	2	66	64	57
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction ...	20	2,594	2,531	2,215	1,911	116,661	111,601	93,455	298	19,158	19,073	15,209	155	4,995	4,192	3,515

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS			17
1. Advanced Teaching—	(a) Arabic or Persian ...		...
	(b) Sanskrit ...		...
2. Elementary Teaching—a Vernacular only or mainly ...		For Boys	...
		For Girls	...
3. Do. do. —the Qurán (a) ...		For Boys	...
		For Girls	...
4. European and Eurasian Schools not conforming to Departmental Standard		For Boys	...
		For Girls	...
5. Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standard ...		For Boys	...
		For Girls	...
		Total ...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	...

(a). The Qurán, Shastras or other religious books by rote.

IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1888-89.

18	19	20	21	22	23a	23b	23c	23d	23e	23f	24
		Number of Scholars on the 31st of March learning.			Classification of Scholars on the 31st of March according to Race or Creed.						
Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindús.	Sikhs.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Remarks.
5	322	322	312	...	...	8	210	27	76	1	
1	76	62	76	22	...	...	23	7	46	...	
1	85	85	...	...	8	11	47	3	16	...	* 4 Girls.
7	483	469	388	22	8	19	280	37	138	1	
125	27,797	17,885	19,270	27,170	790	344	15,466	2,126	8,996	75	† 31 Girls.
125	17,548	33	7,183	17,548	...	8	9,914	1,537	6,084	5	
16	1,146	961	195	436	773	234	62	25	40	12	‡ 17 Boys.
4	153	9	9	153	...	49	47	29	26	2	
270	46,644	18,888	26,657	45,307	1,563	635	25,489	3,717	15,146	94	
1,773	85,861	1,513	12,418	85,861	58	1,049	39,927	8,445	35,726	656	§ 22 Girls.
320	9,507	121	532	9,408	93	55	3,747	1,545	3,986	81	‖ 13 Boys.
2,093	95,368	1,634	12,950	95,269	151	1,104	43,674	9,990	39,712	737	
5	320	39	253	281	...	2	166	24	128	...	(a) Free-hand drawing, 85; practical geometry and perspective, 85; engineering, 15; architectural drawing, 20; decoration, 20; lithography, 9; carpentry, 43; modelling and moulding, 9; light and shade, 7. ¶ 15 Girls. (b) Goldsmith's work, 13; blacksmith's work, 13; carpenter's work, 31; drawing, 35; niwár and dari weaving, 37; carpet weaving, 7; lungi making, 5; needlework, 15; darning on net in gold thread, knitting, &c., 13. (c) Veterinary Surgery and Medicine, 72; Veterinary Anatomy and Physiology, 72; Materia Medica 72.
1	40	...	14	40	...	...	13	13	14	...	
1	100	(a)	(a)	(a)	...	3	28	28	41	...	
1	48	37	...	11	2	...	32	4	10	...	
1	169	...	...	169	...	7	74	17	71	...	
4	164	(b)	(b)	(b) 32	1	1	20	62	80	...	
1	72	(c)	(c)	(c)	...	...	8	10	54	...	
14	913	76	267	533	3	13	341	158	398	...	
2,384	143,408	21,067	40,262	141,131	1,725	1,771	69,784	13,902	55,394	832	{ 72 Girls in Boys' Schools. { 30 Boys in Girls' Schools.
1,293 163	15,140 2,465	... ...	14,121 2,371	1,763 173	... ...	... ...	1,098 2,416	187 44	13,801 5	54 ...	
1,941 68	34,547 944	2 ...	1,448 9	32,806 935	... ...	357 ...	20,441 705	5,736 155	7,866 72	147 12	2 Girls. 9 Boys.
6,956 1,208	70,992 15,485	15 ...	65,167 15,322	1,387 31	... ...	... ...	1,669 37	163 ...	69,079 15,448	81 ...	1,444 Girls. 514 Boys.
6 2	115 58	115 58	4 ...	17 ...	114 58	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 ...	52 Girls. 5 Boys.
26 18	667 451	29 ...	59 51	615 410	... ...	174 40	166 122	77 6	250 283	... ...	
11,681	140,864	219	98,552	38,137	172	571	26,654	6,368	106,804	295	{ 1,498 Girls in Boys' Schools. { 528 Boys in Girls' Schools.
14,065	284,272	21,286	138,814	179,268	1,897	2,342	96,438	20,270	162,198	1,127	{ 1,570 Total Girls in Boys' Schools. { 558 " Boys in Girls' Schools.

No. 59.—Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction

1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2
	PUBLIC						
	UNDER PUBLIC						
	Managed by Government.						
OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. *Arts Colleges.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
English	38,473	...	...	7,243	...	...	45,716
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.							
Medicine	57,521	...	...	647	...	...	58,168
Total ...	95,994	...	...	7,890	...	...	1,03,884
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. *Secondary Schools.*							
For Boys ... English	11,772	...	489	5,313	145	*18,518	36,237
For Boys ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... English	6,917	...	...	309	...	†4,145	11,371
For Girls ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	18,689	...	489	5,622	145	22,663	47,608
Primary Schools.							
For Boys	4,350	...	...	932	...	...	5,282
For Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,350	...	...	932	...	...	5,282
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. *Schools for Special Instruction.*							
Training Schools for Masters	49,682	187	360	...	...	...	50,229
Training Schools for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	13,460	...	...	40	...	628	14,128
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	10,200	...	...	...	...	540	10,740
Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	7,200	...	...	...	...	‡17,542	24,742
Total ...	80,542	187	360	40	...	18,710	99,839
UNIVERSITY	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DIRECTION	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
INSPECTION	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN ARTS COLLEGES	6,285	299	156	...	...	2,751	9,491
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES ...	7,697	...	538	...	...	...	8,235
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS ...	426	171	...	...	...	1,553	2,150
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN PRIMARY SHOOLS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN SPECIAL SCHOOLS OTHER THAN TRAINING SCHOOLS.	12,644	167	2,240	...	13	1,350	16,414
BUILDINGS...	41,404	...	...	...	...	...	41,404
FURNITURE AND APPARATUS (SPECIAL GRANTS ONLY).	48,117	...	5,262	...	715	§3,629	57,723
MISCELLANEOUS	9,040	...	...	7,717	...	‖1,02,402	1,19,159
Total ...	1,25,613	637	8,196	7,717	728	1,11,685	2,54,576
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	3,25,188	824	9,045	22,201	873	1,53,058	5,11,189

* Rupees 13,335 from
† Rupees 4,145 from
‡ From Imperial
§ Rupees 549 from
‖ Rupees 95,256 from
a Includes Rs. 5,677
b Ditto Rs. 932

IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1888-89.

3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f	4
INSTITUTIONS.													
MANAGEMENT.							UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.						
Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.							*Aided by the Department or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.*						
Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	3,481	435	...	...	3,916	9,000	...	1,200	5,808	11,129	8,716	35,853
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,396	752	1,745	466	...	9,403	22,762
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3,481	435	...	..	3,916	19.396	752	2,945	6,274	11,129	18,119	58,615
3,060	22,257	1,64,538	1,01,057	2,034	1,420	2,94.366	76,413	436	9.598	93,512	13,510	55,309	2,48,778
...	60,040	21,199	26,262	1,363	96	1,08,960	1,264	124	256	26	...	2,425	4,095
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,660	...	500	17,976	3,611	27,939	81,686
...	289	...	...	...	...	289	744	...	...	206	...	680	1,630
3,060	82,586	1,85,737	1,27,319	3,397	1,516	4,03,615	1,10,081	560	10,354	1,11,720	17,121	86,353	3,36,189
...	2,55,653	34,101	34.152	1,342	349	3,25,597	9,375	915	972	6,254	3,976	8,661	30,153
604	10,608	10,821	...	381	...	22,414	18,099	1,254	4,714	2,132	7,939	24,030	58.168
604	2,66.261	44,922	34,152	1,723	349	3,48,011	27,474	2,169	5,686	8,386	11,915	32,691	88,321
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,023	...	1,200	...	...	...	6,223
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,452	143	294	2,410	...	1,154	5,453
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,019	...	...	...	2,019	...	...	...	...	...	595	595
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,019	...	...	...	2,019	6,475	143	1,494	2,410	...	1,749	12,271
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
120	...	182	...	134	...	436	3,618	70	345	...	...	7,192	11,225
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
1,855	33,792	9,207	...	19	487	45,360	3,873	5,622	2,033	40	87	9,044	20,699
2,577	481	1,252	...	...	67	4,377	2,280	...	566	...	11	...	2,857
...	...	...	...	...	38	38	275	...	...	...	...	216	491
22	54,493	35,458	...	...	...	89,973	38.800	150	...	...	1,87,911	...	2,26,861
3	17,687	3,828	...	82	...	21,600	5,281	...	...	40	1,091	1,679	8,091
120	9,408	3,577	2,810	20	527	16,462	12,475	a 5,737	b 1,112	42,930	9,494	21,543	93,291
4,697	1,15,861	53,504	2,810	255	1,119	1,78,246	66,602	11,579	4,056	43,010	1,98,594	39,674	3,63,515
8,361	4,64,708	2,89,663	1,61,716	5,375	2,984	9,35,807	2,30,028	15,203	24,535	1,71,800	2,38,759	1,78,586	8,58,911

Imperial Revenues.
Imperial Revenues.
Revenues.
Imperial Revenues.
Imperial Revenues.
on account of grant to private institutions.
ditto ditto ditto.

No. 59.—Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction

1		5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5
		PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—CONCLUDED.					
		UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—concluded.					
		Unaided.					
OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.		Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	*Arts Colleges.*						
	English	...	...	303	1,633	64	2,000
	Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.						
	Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	303	1,633	64	2,000
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.	*Secondary Schools.*						
	For Boys — English	...	...	7,484	9,537	8,743	25,764
	For Boys — Vernacular	...	...	69	...	119	188
	For Girls — English	...	...	...	...	...	...
	For Girls — Vernacular	...	...	...	440	240	680
	Total	...	...	7,553	9,977	9,102	26,632
	Primary Schools.						
	For Boys	...	...	530	560	11,770	12,860
	For Girls	...	...	...	1,510	300	1,810
	Total	...	...	530	2,070	12,070	14,670
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.	*Schools for Special Instruction.*						
	Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Training Schools for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Industrial Schools	...	...	...	1,230	52	1,282
	Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	1,230	52	1,282
UNIVERSITY		...	...	...	...	...	...
DIRECTION		...	...	...	...	...	...
INSPECTION		...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN	ARTS COLLEGES	...	...	...	...	...	...
	PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES	...	...	...	...	...	...
	SECONDARY SCHOOLS	123	69	5	169	289	655
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS	...	...	...	128	625	753
	SPECIAL SCHOOLS OTHER THAN TRAINING SCHOOLS.	...	...	...	400	...	400
BUILDINGS		...	...	...	...	...	...
FURNITURE AND APPARATUS (SPECIAL GRANTS ONLY).		...	...	...	...	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS		...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	123	69	5	697	914	1,808
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION		123	69	8,391	15,607	22,202	46,392

IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1888-89—*concluded.*

6a	6b	6c	6d	6e	6	7
TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM						
Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
47,473	...	4,681	13,789	21,542	87,485	
10,396	752	1,745	466	9,403	22,762	
57,521	...	...	647	...	58,168	
1,15,390	752	6,426	14,902	30,945	1,68,415	
91,245	22,693	1,74,625	2,07,366	*1,09,216	*6,05,145	* Rs. 13,335 from Imperial Revenues.
1,264	60,164	21,455	26,357	4,003	1,13,243	
38,577	...	500	18,285	35,695	93,057	
744	289	...	206	1,360	2,599	
1,31,830	83,146	1,96,580	2,52,214	1,50,274	8,14,044	
13,725	2,56,568	35,073	41,868	26,658	3,73,892	
18,703	11,862	15,535	2,132	34,160	82,392	
32,428	2,68,430	50,608	44,000	60,818	4,56,284	
49,682	187	360	...	...	50,229	
5,023	...	1,200	...	...	6,223	
13,460	...	...	40	628	14,128	
1,452	143	294	2,410	1,154	5,453	
10,200	...	...	...	540	10,740	
...	...	2,019	...	1,877	3,896	
7,200	...	...	...	†17,542	24,742	† From Imperial Revenues.
87,017	330	3,873	2,450	21,741	1,15,411	
16,148	947	2,255	33,550	2,401	‡55,301	‡ Exclusive of expenditure on the Oriental College and School, the Law School, the Engineering Class attached to the School of Art, the Oriental Medical Class attached to the Medical School, and scholarships held in the Arts Colleges.
43,955	...	...	...	...	43,955	
1,20,603	15,764	828	...	50	1,37,245	
10,023	369	683	...	10,077	21,152	
7,697	...	538	...	...	8,235	
6,277	39,654	11,240	45	11,648	68,864	
4,857	481	1,818	...	831	7,987	
12,919	167	2,240	...	2,017	17,343	
80,226	54,643	35,458	...	1,87,911	3,58,238	
53,401	17,687	9,090	40	7,196	87,414	
21,635	15,145	4,689	53,457	1,33,986	2,28,912	
3,77.741	1,44,857	68,839	87,092	3,56,117	10,34,646	
7,44,406	4,97,515	3,26,326	4,00,658	6,19,895	25,88,800	

No. 60.—Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in the Punjab during the official year 1888-89.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16a	16b	16c	16d	16e	16f
	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number passed.					Race or Creed of Passed Scholars.					
Nature of Examination.	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindús.	Sikhs.	Muhammadans.	Others.
Arts Colleges.																				
1. Master of Arts	1	1	...	2	11	1	...	...	12	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...
1. Master of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Arts	1	1	...	2	38	6	...	11	55	7	...	...	2	9	...	1	4	3	1	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	4	...	2	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	2	...
3. Intermediate, Arts, Calcutta	1	1	...	2	9	8	...	...	17	2	3	...	...	5	...	...	4	...	1	...
3. Intermediate, Arts, Punjab	2	2	...	4	68	73	...	20	161	23	16	...	...	39	...	2	24	2	11	...
3. Intermediate, Oriental—Punjab	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	3	7	...	3	...	2	5	...	...	2	...	3	...
Oriental Colleges.																				
1. Honours in Sanskrit	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. " Arabic	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	1	4	...	3	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	4	...
1. " Persian	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	2	7	...	5	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	7	...
2. High Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	1	...	1	...	10	...	3	13	...	5	...	1	6	...	...	6	...	...	...
2. " " Arabic	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	1	6	...	5	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	6	...
2. " " Persian	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
2. " " Gurmukhi	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	...	5	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...
3. Proficiency in Sanskrit	3	3	3	9	8	10	9	1	28	5	7	3	...	15	...	...	15	...	...	...
3. " " Arabic	...	1	1	2	...	7	1	...	8	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	7	...
3. " " Persian	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	4	...	1	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	4	...
3. " " Gurmukhi	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	3	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
Medicine.																				
1. L. M. S. (Final Examination)	1	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	12	10	...	...	...	10	...	3	6	...	1	...
2. First L. M. S. (First Examination)	1	...	...	1	17	...	...	...	17	12	...	...	...	12	...	3	8	...	1	...
3. Medical School—Vernacular Medical Examination	1	...	...	1	27	...	...	...	27	20	...	...	...	20	...	1	12	...	7	...
4. Veterinary School—Veterinary Assistants' Examination.	1	...	...	1	33	...	...	...	33	25	...	...	...	25	...	...	2	3	20	...

Engineering.																				
1. First L. C. E. (First Examination)	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	1	5	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...
Schools of General Education.																				
Matriculation, Calcutta ... ... Boys ...	14	16	3	33	144	152	41	...	337	31	27	13	...	71	4	2	46	7	12	...
Matriculation, Calcutta ... Girls ...	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, Punjab ... English ... Boys ...	15	18	4	37	331	326	68	118	843	144	104	37	30	315	...	...	221	37	56	1
Ditto, Punjab ... English ... Girls ...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, Punjab ... Vernacular ... Boys ...	2	1	...	3	11	4	...	14	29	1	2	...	6	9	...	...	1	...	8	...
Law School ... Final Examination	...	1	...	1	...	10	...	...	10	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	1	1	2	...
Law School ... First Certificate Examination ...	...	1	...	1	...	22	...	...	22	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	3	1	1	...
Law School ... Preliminary Examination	...	1	...	1	...	9	...	...	9	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	6	...	1	...
Schools of Special Instruction.																				
Certificate Examination for Masters. Senior English	1	...	...	1	15	...	...	6	21	9	...	...	1	10	...	...	4	2	4	...
Certificate Examination for Masters. Senior Vernacular	1	...	...	1	32	...	...	8	40	19	...	...	1	20	...	...	8	1	11	...
Certificate Examination for Masters. Junior English	1	...	...	1	19	...	...	5	24	10	...	...	1	11	...	...	9	...	2	...
Certificate Examination for Masters. Junior Vernacular	4	...	...	4	233	...	...	16	249	109	...	...	3	112	...	...	55	12	45	...
Departmental Tests.																				
Middle School Examination. English ... Boys ...	68	35	18	121	1,198	710	214	249	* 2,371	438	221	42	26	† 727	29	9	459	64	166	...
Middle School Examination. English ... Girls ...	2	7	...	9	14	25	...	...	39	7	18	...	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	...
Middle School Examination. Vernacular ... Boys ...	131	2	3	136	1,118	6	7	191	1,322	468	3	5	17	493	...	...	302	65	126	...
Middle School Examination. Vernacular ... Girls ...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary School Examination. English and Vernacular Boys ...	1,302	52	9	1,363	8,379	1,057	59	23	9,518	5,756	714	40	12	6,522	87	27	3,460	844	2,090	14
Upper Primary School Examination. English and Vernacular Girls ...	30	30	1	61	135	205	1	...	341	79	154	...	...	233	98	28	45	27	35	...
Lower Primary School Examination ... Boys ...	1,566	92	3	1,661	14,225	1,359	80	12	15,676	10,263	939	41	7	11,250	72	24	5,466	1,219	4,459	10
Lower Primary School Examination ... Girls ...	82	39	2	123	313	565	11	...	889	193	350	3	...	546	93	42	200	44	163	4

* Includes 223 candidates who went up for English only. † Includes 181 candidates who passed in English only.

No. 61.—Statement of Printing Presses in the Punjab for the year 1888-89.

Districts.	Names of Presses.	Names of Proprietors.	Publications thereat.	
			News-papers.	Periodi-cals.
Delhi	Hindu Press	Piyári Lál	...	...
	Mujtabái Press	Abdul Ahad	...	...
	Akmal-ul-Matába Press ...	Ajmal Khán	1	...
	Chashma-i-Faiz Press ...	Mahánaráin	2	...
	Muir Press	Buláqi Dás	2	...
	Fáruqi Press	Muhammad Muazzam	...	...
	Fauq-i-Káshi Press	Amba Parshád	...	...
	Zeb-i-Káshi Press	Shádi Lál	...	...
	Razwi Press	Mír Hasan	2	...
	Gyán Press	Sri Gopál	...	...
	Nasrat-ul-Matába Press ...	Nasrat Ali	1	...
	Murtazawi Press	Azíz-ud-dín	...	...
	Delhi Press	Rám Richpál	...	...
	Faiz-i-Am Press	Muhammad Umar	...	...
	Husaini Press...	Ghulám Husain	...	...
	Yusufi Press	Ali Husain	...	...
	Ansári Press	Abdul Majíd	...	...
	Mahmúd-ul-Matába Press ..	Alam Beg Khán	...	...
	Muhib-i-Hind Press	Chiranji Lál	...	...
	Qaisar-i-Hind Press	Rám Chand	2	...
	Bhawáni Parshád Press ...	Bhawáni Parshád	...	...
	Chiwan Parkásh Press ...	Girdhári Lál	...	...
	Imperial Medical Hall Press	Ashutosh	...	...
	Qudsi Press	Abdul Qudus	1	...
	Hámi Islám Press	Abu Muhammad Abdul Haq ...	...	...
	Jauhar-i-Hind Press... ...	Jai Naráin	...	...
	Job Printing Press	Debi Sahái	...	...
	Matba-i-Iftikhár	Ahmad Husain and Muhammad Ibráhím.	...	...
	Ahmadi Press...	Ahmad Husain	...	...
	Anwar-i-Muhammadi Press...	Muhammad Dín	1	...
	Mazhar-ul-Ajáib Press ...	Mazhar Ali	...	...
	United Service Press... ...	Bishambar Náth	1	...
	Khán-i-Jahán Press	Abdur Rahmán	...	...
	Khulásatul Matába Press ...	Mirza Abid Husain	...	...
	Saidi Press	Abdur Razáq	...	...
	Delhi Review Press	Mír Ahmad	...	...
Umballa ...	Northbrook Press	Kishan Lál	...	...
	Mayo Press	Husain Bakhsh	...	...
	Empress Press	Jaggan Náth	...	...

No. 61.—Statement of Printing Presses in the Punjab for the year 1888-89—*continued.*

Districts.	Names of Presses.	Names of Proprietors.	Publications thereat.	
			News-papers.	Periodi-cals.
Umballa—concluded.	Ripon Press	Pylád Dás	...	...
	Temple Press	Muhammadi	...	...
	Hari Parkásh Press	Harbans Roy	1	...
Simla	The Simla Courier Press ...	Mr. Townley	1	...
	The Bulletin Press	Mr. Thorpe	1	...
	Simla Herald	Mr. Walker	1	...
	The Season Press	Mr. Corstorphan	1	...
	Gulzár Press	Abdul Qádir	...	...
	Rahmán Press	Abdul Rahmán	...	...
	Himalaya Press	Abdul Azíz	...	...
Jullundur ...	Kesri Press	Ahmad Bakhsh	1	...
	Aftáb-i-Hind Press	Barkat Ali	1	...
Hoshiarpur ...	Matba-i-Jaláli	Jalál-ud-dín	...	...
Ludhiana ...	American Mission Press ...	Ludhiána Mission of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, America.	1	...
	Narankári Press	Pandit Rekhi Rám	...	...
	Muhammadi Press	Abdul Azíz	...	...
	Haqqáni Press	Núr Muhammad	...	...
Ferozepore ...	Gouldsbury Press	Lahori Lál & Co.	1	...
	Siddiqi Press	Walli-ulla	1	...
Amritsar ...	Riáz-i-Hind Press	Núr Muhammad	1	2
	Chashma-i-Núr Press ...	Narsingh Dás...	...	...
	Dabír-i-Hind Press	Karím Bakhsh	...	...
	Amritsar Press	Daulat Rám	...	...
	Rást Guftár Press	Ghulám Ahmad	...	...
	Narankári Press	Hari Singh	...	...
	Amar Press	Natha Singh	...	1
	Roz-i-Bazár Press	Ghulám Muhammad...	...	...
	Gopi Parkásh Press	Gopi Rám	...	...
	Akhtar-i-Hind Press... ...	Ghulám Muhammad...	1	...
Lahore	Punjab Government Press ...	Punjab Government	2	...
	Central Jail Press	Ditto	...	...
	Civil and Military Gazette Press.	W. H. Rattigan, J. Walker and D. P. Masson.	1	...
	W. Ball & Co.'s Press, Successors to the Punjab Printing Company.	J. J. Davies	...	1

No. 61.—Statement of Printing Presses in the Punjab for the year 1888-89—*continued.*

Districts.	Names of Presses.	Names of Proprietors.	Publications thereat.	
			News-papers.	Periodi-cals.
Lahore—contd.	Albert Press	Pohloo Mal	...	...
	Tribune Press...	Sardár Dyál Singh, Majíthia ...	3	...
	North-Western Railway Press	State	...	...
	Public Advocate Press ...	Hukam Chand, Pleader	...	...
	Punjab and Sindh Advertiser Press.	Muncherji Maneckji	1	1
	Empress Press	Rája Rám	...	...
	Kiblat-ul-Matábia Press ...	Feroz-ud-dín	2	...
	Ghamkhwár-i-Hind Press ...	Pandit Maháráj Kishen	2	1
	Muhammadi Press	Muhammad Dittu	...	1
	Siddiqi Press	Mohay-ud-dín	...	...
	Koh-i-Núr Press	Harsukh Rái	1	1
	Mittar Wilas Press	Pandit Mokand Rám	3	...
	Mufíd-i-Am Press	Guláb Singh	...	1
	Punjabi Press...	Muhammad Shams-ud-dín	1	...
	Matba-i-Munshi Fakhr-ud-dín.	Fakhr-ud-dín Ahmad	...	...
	Saifi Press	Nádir Ali, Saifi	1	1
	Saháfi Press	Fazl-ud-dín, Saháf	1	...
	New Imperial Press	Syad Rajab Ali Shah	1	1
	Qádri Press	Anjuman-i-Kasúr	...	1
	Widia Prakáshak Press ...	Híra Nand	...	...
	Gulzár-i-Muhammadi Press	Gulzár Bakhsh	...	...
	Qánún-i-Hind Press... ...	Budha Mal	...	1
	Jáfri Press	Jawád Ali Shah	1	...
	Táj-ul-Hind Press	Muhammad Bakhsh	1	1
	Mustafái Press	Háfiz Muhammad Dín	...	1
	Mujtabái Press	Malik Híra and Imám-ud-dín ...	...	...
	Rafíq-i-Hind Press	Muharram Ali, Chishti	1	...
	Dín Budhán Press	Sattia Nand, Agnihotri	2	...
	Aftáb-i-Punjab Press ...	Díwán Búta Singh	2	1
	Guru Garanth Parkásh Press	Jawahiri Mal and Narsingh Dás ...	...	...
	New Albion Press	Lál Dín	...	...
	Victoria Press...	Chirágh-ud-dín	1	2
	Delhi Punch Press	Fazal Dín	1	...
	Ganesh Parkásh Press ...	Harsukh Rái	...	...
	Morning Star Press	Mírán Bakhsh	...	...
	Branch Morning Star Press...	Mehr Bakhsh	1	...
	Shaháb Sákib Press	Shaháb-ud-dín	...	...
	Rávi Benazír Press	Pandit Hargopál	2	1

No. 61.—Statement of Printing Presses in the Punjab for the year 1888-89—*concluded.*

Districts.	Names of Presses.	Names of Proprietors.	Publications thereat.	
			News-papers.	Periodi-cals.
Lahore—concld.	Oriental Press...	Lál Singh	...	...
	Rozána Punjab Press ...	Ghulám Ali and Nisár Ali	1	...
	Urdu Punjab Record Press...	Ahmad Bakhsh	...	...
	Presidency Press	Solakhan Mal...	...	...
	Anglo-Sanskrit Press ...	Rám Chand and Shám Dás... ...	2	1
	Aror Bans Press	Sálig Rám	1	1
	Dúrbín Press	Káli Khán	1	...
	Virja Nand Press	Durga Parasád	...	...
	Fazl Iláhi Press	Fazal Dín	...	...
	Islámia Press	Karam Bakhsh	...	6
	Niwalkishor Press	Munshi Niwal Kishor	...	...
Gurdaspur ...	Shams-ul-Hind Press ...	Muhammad Shams-ud-dín	2	...
Mooltan ...	Blooming Press	Wassa Rám	...	...
	Dánish-i-Hind Press... ...	Ráj Náth	1	...
	Narsing Press...	Jamna Dás	...	...
	Bedak Parkásh Press ...	Kewal Rám	...	...
Sialkot ...	Samdi Press	Ghulám Muhammad, Rangpura ...	...	...
	Albion Press	Government Press, Siálkot Jail ...	...	...
	Rafa-i-Am Press	Díwán Chand, City Siálkot... ...	1	...
	Victoria Paper Press... ...	Gyan Chand, son of Díwán Chand...	1	...
	Khair Khwah Punjab Press...	Brij Lál, son of Díwán Chand ...	1	...
	Mirza Press	Mirza Mowáhid, City Siálkot ...	1	...
	Wazír-ul-Mulk Press... ...	Mirza Ghulám Ahmad, City Siálkot	1	...
	Mushír Hind Press	Nama Shah, Rangpura	...	...
Gujranwala ...	Khádim-ul-Tálím Press ...	Mahbúb-i-Alam	1	3
Shahpur ...	Wilson Press, Bhera	Bakhshi Rám Labháya	1	...
Rawalpindi ...	Egerton Press, Ráwalpindi Cantonment.	Naráin Dás, Thappa...	2	...
	Star Press, Ráwalpindi Cantonment.	Maula Bakhsh	...	...
	Gulshan-i-Punjab Press, Ráwalpindi City.	Búta Mal	...	...
	Egerton Press, Murree ...	Naráin Dás, Thappa...	...	...
	Star Press, Murree	Búta Mal	...	...
Kohat	Khanaya Singh's Frontier Press.	Khanaya Singh	...	...
	Shirín Afghán Press... ...	Ralla Rám and Devi Ditta	...	...

No. 62.—Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in the Province of the Punjab for the year 1888-89.

1	2		3	4	5	6
Denomination.	Number of Persons (according to the Census of 1881).		Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of Churches or buildings designed or used for worship.*	Total annual income from Government.†	Remarks.
	(a) Natives.	(b) Others.			Rs.	
Church of England	1,245	17,823	27	32	6,552†	
Church of Scotland	587	1,218	11	......	120‡	
Protestant Dissenters	1,759	3,976	......	......	......	
Roman Catholic...	300	7,747	14	......	......	
Greek Church...	......	1	......	......	......	
Armenian	19	14	......	......	......	
Syrian	2	8	......	......	......	
Jew	......	......	......	......	......	
Parsi	465	......	......	......	......	
Hindu	9,252,295	......	......	......	......	
Muhammadan	11,662,434	......	......	......	......	
Buddhist	3,251	......	......	......	......	
Jain	42,678	......	......	......	......	
Sikh	1,716,114	......	......	......	......	
Other sects	1,184		......	......	......	

N.B.—This statement includes figures for Native States situated in the Punjab.

* Only Government buildings are shown.

† { A Chaplain is provided for each Protestant Church, his salary being Rs. 800 or Rs. 500, according as he is a Senior or Junior Chaplain. Church of Scotland Clergymen draw allowances from Government at rates which vary according to the number of soldiers they minister to. Roman Catholic Priests receive pay at rates varying from Rs. 300 to Rs. 150 per mensem.

‡ Represents total cost of establishment sanctioned by Government for Churches and Chapels.

No. 63.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab.

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
Punjab Masonic Institution.	For educating and supporting children of indigent and deceased Freemasons.	...	73,809	11,580	85,339	333	3	...	336	Registered.	27th January 1872.
Roberts Institute ...	To provide a reading room, library and place of recreation for persons with small income.	...	...	1,013	1,013	46	1	...	47	Ditto	1868
Board of Management of the Lahore High School.	To maintain and manage the affairs of the Lahore High School, an institution established at Lahore for the education of youths.	3,600	940	4,680	9,220	22	1	64	87	Ditto	1862
Anjuman Mufíd-i-Am, Kasúr.	For the revival and improvement of Oriental literature, and the introduction amongst the people of the Punjab of Western knowledge, science, arts and ethics.	...	...	200	200	100	50	100	250	Ditto	1874
Additional Clergy Society.	To provide Clergymen in stations where no Government Chaplain is appointed.	...	815	7,136	7,951	57	1	...	58	Ditto	1880
Young Men's Christian Association, Lahore.	To provide for Prayer Meetings and religious studies.	...	...	35	35	62	30	20	112	Ditto	1876
Anjuman Itthád, Punjab	(1).—The revival of ancient learning; the philology, ethnology, history and antiquities of India and neighbouring countries. (2).—The advancement of knowledge among the masses through the medium of their own vernaculars. (3).—The promotion of industry and commerce. (4).—The discussion of social, literary, scientific and political questions of interest; the popularization of beneficial Government measures; the development of a feeling of loyalty and of a common state citizenship; and the submission to the Government of practical proposals suggested by the wishes and wants of the people. (5).—The association of the learned and influential classes with the officers of Government in all measures for the public good.	...	...	60	60	302	...	...	302	Not registered.	1865
Guru Singh Sabha of Lahore.	The representation of the Sikh community and Sikh interests. The Society endeavours to interpret more truly the teachings of the Adi-Granth and other sacred books, and to demolish false doctrines and improper customs.	...	...	200	200	350	...	...	350	Ditto	1879
Anjuman Islámia, Lahore.	The encouragement of Muhammadan interests. The Society also aims to popularize Government measures affecting Muhammadans. It looks after the principal mosques at Lahore.	...	2,081	4,171	6,252	175	...	...	175	Ditto	1869
Sat Sabha, Lahore ...	The diffusion of useful knowledge by Punjabi, and the reformation of the moral and social conditions of the Hindus.	...	...	120	120	40	...	...	40	Ditto	1866

No. 63.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab—*continued.*

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
Sanskrit Pracharmi Sabha, Lahore.	The encouragement of the study of the Sanskrit language among the Hindús.	...	...	30	30	150	...	...	150	Not registered	1882
Dya Nand Anglo-Vedic College, Lahore.	To teach science by means of Sanskrit and to impart high education in English and Sanskrit.	...	...	2,200	2,200	* 27	...	...	27	Registered.	1885
Kayasth Sabha, Lahore.	The encouragement of Kayasth interest and discussion of social literary interests and removal of bad customs.	...	...	360	360	310	...	...	310	Not registered.	1884
Punjab Brahmo Samáj, Lahore.	To promote education, diffuse Theism, effect moral and social reforms, and to maintain an Anglo-Vernacular School.	...	...	427	427	63	2	...	65	Ditto	1870
Bang Sahita Sabha or Bengali Social Reading Club, Lahore.	Maintenance of a library and a Bengali School.	...	...	264	264	72	...	...	72	Ditto	1883
† Indian Association, Lahore.	For political advancement and social reform.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	1883
Lahore Medical Club ...	Diffusion and improvement of English and Vernacular Medical Literature.	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	35	Ditto	1885
Muhammadan Union Club, Lahore.	Discussing political, social and educational topics affecting Muhammadans.	...	...	240	240	20	...	...	20	Ditto	1886
Central National Muhammadan Association, Punjab.	Same as of Anjuman Islámia ...	...	...	300	300	800	...	...	800	Ditto	December 1887.
Committee of Education of Hindu Girls.	To impart useful education to Hindu girls.	...	...	720	720	50	...	...	50	Ditto	1887
Anjuman Islámia Niamánia, Lahore.	To publish Muhammadan religious books.	...	...	300	300	1,200	...	...	1,200	Ditto	March 1888.
Anjuman Himáyat Islámia.	To publish and discuss principles of Islám. To teach Muhammadan religion to boys and girls in order to save them from the influence of other religions. To support poor and orphan children.	...	...	10,903	10,903	1,075	...	...	1,075	Ditto	1886
Ját Puncháyat ...	To encourage and assist Játs in education, industry and agriculture. To represent to Government claims of Játs.	...	...	5	5	15	...	...	15	Ditto	1887
Anjuman Islahi Zamíndarán (Reforming Society of Agriculturists), Baghbánpur.	To remove bad customs amongst agriculturists and defects in agricultural system. To represent to, and bring to notice of, Government difficulties of agriculturists.	...	...	60	60	142	...	...	142	Ditto	1886
Arya School, Baghbánpur, Lahore District.	To teach Anglo-Hindi ...	...	...	240	240	10	...	...	10	Ditto	1887
Anjuman-i-Faizan-i-Am, Gujránwála.	The maintenance of a free public library and reading room, and also a museum for the exhibition of manufactures, &c.	...	...	450	‡ 450	20	...	20	40	Ditto	1866
Anjuman-i-Islámia, Amritsar.	The encouragement of English and religious education among the Muhammadan community, and to discuss social, political and religious matters affecting Muhammadans.	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	50	Ditto	1874

* Members of the Committee of Management.

† Is a branch of the Society at Calcutta.

‡ From District Funds, Rs. 200; from Municipal Funds, Rs. 250.

No. 63.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab—*continued.*

Names.	Objects.	Income. From Government.	Income. Endowments.	Income. Subscriptions.	Income. Total.	Members or Visitors. Male.	Members or Visitors. Female.	Members or Visitors. Juvenile.	Members or Visitors. Total.	Registered or not.	When established.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
Hindu Sabha, Amritsar	The diffusion of the Sanskrit language and the social reformation of the Hindús.	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	60	Not registered.	1882
Arya Samáj, Amritsar	The diffusion of the Vedic religion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	1882
Singh Sabha, Amritsar	The diffusion and reform of the Sikh religion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	...
Anjuman Himáyat Islám.	The protection of orphan children.	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	300	Ditto	...
Arya Samáj, Dera Ismail Khan.	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	80	80	35	...	...	35	Ditto	1886
Bhrátri Sabha, Dera Ismail Khan.	Educational, social and general advancement.	...	25	237	262	64	...	...	64	Ditto	1882
Singh Sabha, Rúpar ...	Diffusion of Sikh religion ...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	40	Ditto	1887
Anjuman Itafaq, Umballa City.	The aims and objects of the Association are the encouragement of education in Nasar-ul-Momnín School, literary and scientific matters, and the improvement of trade among the Muhammadan population, and social reform.	...	...	...	...	54	...	10	64	Ditto	25th September 1886.
Anjuman Islámia, Umballa City.	To promote the welfare of the Muhammadan community in concert with the rules and regulations of the British Government, and to discuss social, political and religious matters so far as the rules and regulations of Government permit.	...	...	20	20	150	...	...	150	Ditto	1st August 1886,
Singh Sabha, Umballa City.	The diffusion and reform of the Sikh religion, and Gurmukhi education.	..	...	20-12 p. m.	20-12 p. m.	30	...	...	30	Ditto	July 1886
Singh Sabha, Chamkaur	Diffusion of Sikh religion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1889
Karnál Institute ...	To provide a library and English and Vernacular newspapers; also a place of meeting for social, literary and other purposes.	...	15 p. m.	13-1 p. m.	28-1 p. m.	100	...	50	150	Not registered.	1882
The District Association for extending medical relief to women at Karnál.	Female medical education ...	...	55	100	155	...	...	...	...	Ditto	1888
Muhammadan Association (Anjuman Islámia), Hissar.	(1) To represent the wants of the Muhammadan community; (2) To afford assistance to Government when required; and (3) To develop secular and religious education.	...	...	20	20	60	...	...	60	Ditto	1st July 1885.
Gohána Society, Rohtak	To effect moral and social reforms among Natives.	...	...	189	189	83	...	...	83	Ditto	24th May 1885.
Arya Samáj, Rohtak ...	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	45	Ditto	22nd January 1883.
Arya Samáj, Ludhiána	Reformation of the Vedic religion and objectionable social customs.	...	...	23	23	50	...	...	50	Ditto	29th October 1882.
Majlas-i-Islámia ...	The instruction of Muhammadans in Arabic.	...	...	360	360	10	...	...	10	Ditto	1888
Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Ludhiána.	Diffusion of the Sikh religion	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	150	Ditto	2nd June 1884.
Singh Sabha, Ferozepore City.	The diffusion and reform of the Sikh religion.	...	...	300	300	25	...	...	25	Ditto	1884
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	84	84	40	...	...	40	Ditto	1884
Arya Samáj, Ferozepore Cantonment.	The diffusion of the Vedic religion.	...	...	156	156	30	...	...	30	Ditto	1878
Female Arya Samáj, Ferozepore Cantonment.	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	18	18	...	14	...	14	Ditto	1889
Anjuman Himayat Islám, Rupar.	Educational, social and general advancement in science.	...	...	600	600	2	...	22	24	Ditto	1889

No. 63.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab—*continued.*

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
Arya Samáj, Ferozepore City.	The diffusion of the Vedic religion.	...	...	216	216	60	...	...	60	Not registered.	1885
Dharm Sabha, Ferozepore.	The diffusion of Vedic knowledge and the social reformation of the Hindús.	...	...	144	144	60	...	...	60	Ditto	1886
Anjuman-i-Islámia, Ferozepore Cantonment.	Educational and industrial improvement.	...	...	120	120	69	...	...	69	Ditto	February 1887.
Society for prevention of cruelty to animals, Batála.	Prevention of cruelty to animals	...	...	177	177	1,007	1	1	1,009	Ditto	1882
Branch of the National Association (Gurdáspur).	For supplying female medical aid to the women of India.	...	...	251	251	39	...	...	39	Ditto	28th January 1886.
Reading Club, Batála (Gurdáspur).	Religious ...	...	...	240	240	9	...	...	9	Ditto	1880
Reading Club, Gurdáspur.	To provide a reading room and library for the public.	...	...	100	100	25	...	...	25	Ditto	April 1888
Arya Samáj, Gurdáspur.	The diffusion of the Vedic religion.	...	...	75	75	12	...	...	12	Ditto	February 1878.
Arya Samáj, Batála (Gurdáspur).	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	24	24	15	...	...	15	Ditto	October 1882.
Arya Samáj, Kadián ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	17	17	9	...	...	9	Ditto	1887
Arya Samáj, Dínanagar	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	120	120	20	...	...	20	Ditto	1887
Anjuman-i-Islámia, Batála.	Religious ...	...	...	1,200	1,200	220	...	...	220	Ditto	1880
Young Men's Christian Association, Batála.	Ditto ...	...	...	150	150	100	...	...	100	Ditto	1878
Singh Sabha, Gurdáspur.	Ditto ...	...	...	96	96	14	...	...	14	Ditto	1888
Anjuman-i-Islámia, Gurdáspur.	Ditto ...	...	...	170	170	100	...	...	100	Ditto	1888
Arya Samáj, Maghiána.	The diffusion of the Vedic religion.	...	...	60	60	25	...	...	25	Ditto	31st December 1883.
Arya Samáj, Jhang ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	30	30	30	...	...	30	Ditto	26th February 1887.
Arorbans Sabha, Ráwalpindi.	Removal of bad tribal customs	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	23	Ditto	1884
Arya Samáj, Ráwalpindi.	The diffusion of the Vedic religion and social advancement.	...	...	240	240	60	...	...	60	Ditto	1877
Guru Singh Sikh Sabha, Ráwalpindi.	Social reform and diffusion of Sikh religion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	1883
Braham Sabha, Ráwalpindi.	National advancement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	1884
Sukhdáik Sabha, Ráwalpindi.	Discussion of social and religious questions, encouragement of education, removal of bad customs and national advancement.	...	...	70	70	22	...	...	22	Ditto	16th September 1883.
Waichár Sabha, Ahluwálián, Ráwalpindi.	Removal of bad tribal customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	1882
Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Siálkot.	The diffusion of the doctrines of the Sikh faith and the encouragement of education.	...	...	110	110	102	...	...	102	Ditto	1884
Arya Samáj, Siálkot ...	Religious and social ...	...	...	192	192	50	...	...	50	Ditto	1884
Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Siálkot.	Diffusion of a better knowledge of Shástras and a return to the older and purer forms of the Hindu religion.	...	...	9	9	90	...	...	90	Ditto	1889
Station Reading Club, Muzaffargarh.	For scientific and literary purposes.	...	...	40 p. m.	40 p. m.	80	6	...	86	Ditto	February 1885.
Arya Samáj, Muzaffargarh.	The diffusion of the Vedic religion.	...	...	...	96	...	...	...	...	Ditto	July 1885
Sat Sang, Montgomery	For social and moral advancement.	...	...	96	96	30	...	...	30	Ditto	1885
Arya Samáj, Montgomery.	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	24	24	5	...	...	5	Ditto	1888

63.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab—*continued.*

Names.	Objects.	Income. From Government.	Income. Endowments.	Income. Subscriptions.	Income. Total.	Members or Visitors. Male.	Members or Visitors. Female.	Members or Visitors. Juvenile.	Members or Visitors. Total.	Registered or not.	When established.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
Station Library, Montgomery.	To provide a reading room ...	...	...	280	280	22	...	...	22	Not registered.	1884
Anjuman-i-Peshâwar, Peshâwar.	Established in connection with the Church Mission High School for the promotion of all branches of knowledge and to discuss social, political and religious matters.	100	400	...	500	...	...	...	300	Ditto	1860
Arya Samáj, Peshâwar.	The diffusion of the Vedic religion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	17th April 1881.
Anjuman-i-Islámia, Peshâwar.	For encouragement of religious education among the Muhammadan community.	...	...	1,205	1,205	...	...	...	120	Ditto	1883
Anjuman-i-Hazára ...	I.—To discuss subjects of social interest without regard to any caste, colour or creed. II.—To submit to the Government proposals and suggestions regarding the wants of the people. III.—To banish as far as possible evil customs from the country. IV.—To promote union among all classes, and to develop feelings of loyalty and of citizenship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	Ditto	10th October 1878.
Arya Samáj, Hazára ...	The diffusion of the Vedic religion.	...	...	20	20	...	...	...	40	Ditto	21st February 1886.
Anjuman-i-Islámia, Hazára.	For discussions relating to the welfare of the Muhammadan community.	...	...	300	300	...	...	...	96	Ditto	1881
Arya Samáj, Kohát ...	The diffusion of the Vedic religion, the reformation of social customs, and the stimulation of morality.	...	...	150	150	20	...	...	20	Ditto	October 1884.
Arya Samáj, Bhera, Shahpur.	The diffusion of the Vedic religion.	...	...	156	156	38	...	5	43	Ditto	1885
Arya Samáj, Shahpur...	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	50	50	15	...	...	15	Ditto	October 1886.
Arya Samáj, Jhelum ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	20 p. m.	20 p. m.	30	...	...	30	Ditto	December 1878.
Arya Samáj, Pind Dádan Khan.	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	5 p. m.	5 p. m.	16	...	...	16	Ditto	December 1886.
Arya Samáj, Gujránwála.	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	...
Arya Samáj, Wazirabad.	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	...
Delhi Literary Society	Advancement of learning and science and social improvement.	...	...	27	27	37	...	...	37	Ditto	July 1865
Kayasth Self-improvement Society, Delhi.	Social reform and self-improvement.	...	...	33	33	120	...	...	120	Ditto	January 1884.
Star of Delhi Club (St. Stephen's Mission School and College), Delhi.	Social intercourse; physical robustness; mental and moral improvement.	...	...	16	16	87	...	80	167	Ditto	December 1880.
The Delhi Institute, Library and Reading Room.	To provide a library, &c. ...	...	...	4,080	4,080	65	...	...	65	Ditto	1861.

No. 63.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab—*concluded*.

Names.	Objects.	Income. From Government.	Income. Endowments.	Income. Subscriptions.	Income. Total.	Members or Visitors. Male.	Members or Visitors. Female.	Members or Visitors. Juvenile.	Members or Visitors. Total.	Registered or not.	When established.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
Anjuman-i-Islámia, Delhi.	Advancement and well-being of the Mussalmáns; social intercourse, &c., &c.	...	...	22	22	150	...	...	150	Not registered.	April 1875.
Arya Samáj, Delhi ...	Reformation of social and religious matters.	...	...	25	25	75	...	...	75	Ditto	July 1882.
Vishnu Dharm Sabha, Delhi.	Dissemination of the Dharm Shástras, and self-improvement by means of lectures and discussions on literary subjects.	...	...	3	3	20	...	...	20	Ditto	1st April 1884.
Anjuman Atfál Kaith, Delhi.	Improvement of Kaith lads ...	...	...	1	1	29	...	59	88	Ditto	1888
Mayo Industrial School Society.	To afford an asylum for European and Eurasian girls whose circumstances are such as to make them fit objects for compassionate help, and to teach them industrial occupations.	1,800	...	6,000	7,800	...	...	...	...	Registered.	1870
United Service Institution of India.	The promotion of Naval and Military arts, Science and Literature.	3,000	...	2,000	5,000	500	...	...	500	Ditto	1871
St. Joseph's Catholic Young Men's Society, Simla.	Religious and literary ...	...	...	400	400	40	...	...	40	Not registered.	1882
Christ Church Library, Simla.	Reading Room for Government Clerks.	...	...	980	980	36	4	...	40	Ditto	1876
Arya Samáj, Simla ...	Religious, Moral and Social improvements.	...	...	240	240	30	...	...	30	Ditto	1882
Army Temperance Association, Simla.	The suppression of intemperance in the Army.	4,800	...	2,000	6,800	...	...	...	...	Ditto	1862
Simla Work Society, Simla.	Providing clothes for different charitable institutions.	...	...	70	70	...	...	...	...	Ditto	1887
Young Men's Christian Association.	Religious ...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	30	Ditto	1878
Sanatan Dharm Sabha, Simla.	Ditto ...	...	521	26	547	100	...	...	100	Ditto	1889
Anjuman Islámia, Gujrát.	The diffusion of useful knowledge among the Muhammadans.	...	874	...	874	46	...	...	46	Ditto	1886
Sukh Dayak Sabha, Bannu.	Moral and social reforms ...	...	...	14 p. m.	14 p. m.	55	...	...	55	Ditto	December 1886.
Singh Sabha, Hoshiárpur.	Diffusion of the Sikh religion and interpretation of the true teaching of the Adi-Granth.	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	32	Ditto	1886
Arya Samáj, Hoshiárpur.	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	...	...	162	...	...	162	Ditto	1886
Arya Samáj, Mooltan...	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	240	240	61	...	...	61	Ditto	1878
Anjuman Islámia, Mooltan.	Education of orphans ...	...	...	360	360	100	...	...	100	Ditto	1888
Arya Samáj, Jullundur	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	300	300	176	...	...	176	Ditto	1885
Dharm Sabha, Jullundur.	Progress of Sanskrit language, &c.	...	...	450	450	70	...	...	70	Ditto	1885
Arya Samáj, Dharmsála	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	27	27	64	...	5	69	Ditto	1889
Bhargan Sabha, Rewári	To provide means for the education of the Bhargan community and to adopt measures to improve the status of that community.	...	350	250	600	62	...	...	62	Ditto	1888

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

FOR

1888-89.

Price Rs. 4.

LAHORE:
PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT PRESS.
MDCCCLXXXIX.